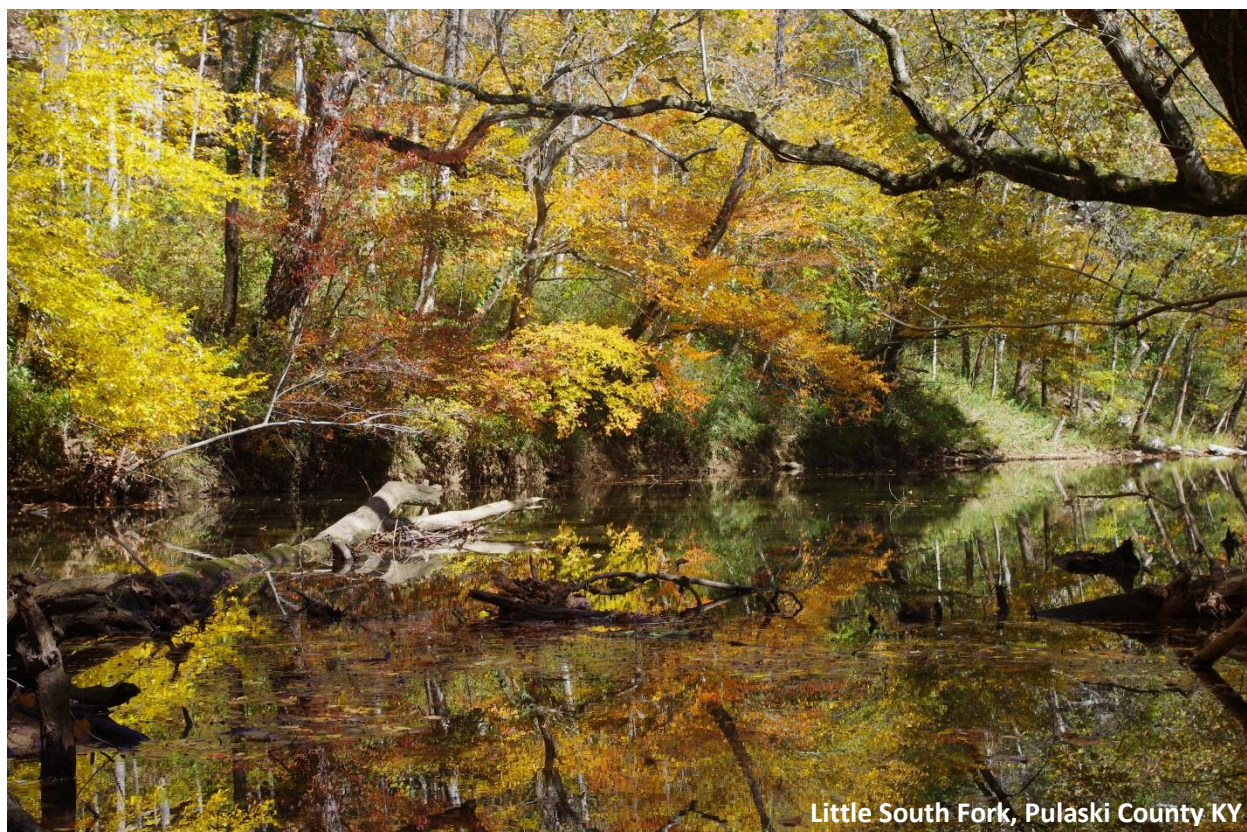


Integrated Report to Congress on the Condition of Water Resources in Kentucky, 2018 & 2020 Combined Cycle

Assessment Results with an Emphasis on the 1) Salt and Licking Rivers, 2) Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers (Lower Cumberland, Ohio River, Mississippi River and Tennessee River), and 3) Green and Tradewater Rivers, along with a Statewide Update



Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Water
Water Quality Branch
December 22, 2021



KENTUCKY ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT CABINET

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Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers (Lower Cumberland, Ohio River,
Mississippi River and Tennessee River), and 3) Green and Tradewater
Rivers, along with a Statewide Update

This report has been approved for release:

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Carey Johnson', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Carey Johnson, Director

Kentucky Division of Water

December 22, 2021

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List of Acronyms

- ADB – Assessment Database
- ATTAINS – Assessment, TMDL Tracking, and Implementation System
- AU – Assessment Unit
- BMP – Best Management Practice
- BMU – Basin Management Unit
- CAH – Cold Water Aquatic Habitat
- CSO – Combined Sewer Overflow
- CWA – Clean Water Act
- CWSRF – Clean Water State Revolving Fund
- DOC – Division of Conservation
- DOW – Division of Water
- DQO – Data Quality Objective
- DWS – Domestic Water Supply
- DWSRF – Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
- EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
- ESRI – Environmental Systems Research Institute
- GIS – Geographic Information Systems
- HAB – Harmful Algal Bloom
- IR – Integrated Report
- KATTS – Kentucky’s Assessment and TMDL Tracking System
- KPDES – Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
- MRBI – Mississippi River Basin Initiative
- NPS – Nonpoint Source
- NRCS – Natural Resources Conservation Service
- NWQI – National Water Quality Initiative
- OE – Organic Enrichment
- ORSANCO – Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission
- OSRW – Outstanding State Resource Water
- PCB – Polychlorinated Biphenyl
- PCR – Primary Contact Recreation
- PMP – Program Management Plan
- PSP – Project Study Plan
- REST – Representational State Transfer
- SCR – Secondary Contact Recreation
- SOP – Standard Operating Procedure
- SSO – Sanitary Sewer Overflow
- TDS – Total Dissolved Solid
- TMDL – Total Maximum Daily Load
- USACE – United States Army Corps of Engineers
- USGS – United States Geological Survey
- WAH – Warm Water Aquatic Habitat
- WQB – Water Quality Branch
- WQS – Water Quality Standards
- QA – Quality Assurance
- QAPP – Quality Assurance Project Plan

Notes for the Reader

If you are reading this, thank you for taking an interest in Kentucky's water resources.

A few important changes that occurred during this cycle are worth highlighting:

1. For the 2016 and previous Integrated Reports (IR), the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW) utilized the Assessment Database (ADB), a Microsoft Access database, to store designated use assessments and produce tables for the IR. In 2014, The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began redesigning the Assessment, TMDL Tracking, and Implementation System (ATTAINS). As of the 2018 cycle, EPA no longer supported ADB for IR submittal. As a result, Kentucky DOW developed its own state-specific assessment application, called the Kentucky's Assessment and TMDL Tracking System (KATTS), using money received from an Exchange Network grant. The KATTS application provides state specific needs for the assessment and Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) programs, and was used to submit 305(b) data and supporting documentation directly to ATTAINS for this 2018/2020 IR cycle.
 - a. Because of this shift in applications, every assessment unit on Kentucky's 2018/2020 305(b) list was given a new assessment unit ID.
 - i. The [assessment unit modification](#) spreadsheet defines the rename of the old assessment unit IDs and the new assessment unit IDs. This same spreadsheet can be used when reviewing assessment units that were split from their extent on the 2016 305(b) list.
2. During this 2018/2020 IR, spring assessment units were changed from points to polygons. The assessment unit is now represented by a springshed, or spring basin, with its units being in acres.
3. Fecal coliform criteria for primary contact recreation (PCR) were retired in 2019. Therefore, fecal coliform listings for the PCR designated use were replaced with pathogens or *E. coli*.
4. In previous cycles, Kentucky had a state-specific category of 5b, which was defined as 'segment does not support designated uses based on evaluated data, but based on Kentucky listing methodology, insufficient data are available to make a listing determination. No TMDL needed.' These waters had no instream data to confirm the attainment, but were suspected as impaired based on discharge monitoring report data. With the development KATTS, we now flag these waters as category 3 with a facility parameter status, where they are tracked and prioritized for instream monitoring to confirm the suspected impairment.

If you have any questions about this report, the 305(b) list, the 303(d) list, the assessment program, or the TMDL program in Kentucky, please email TMDL@ky.gov.

Acknowledgements

Many individuals and organizations contribute to the assessment process, and it is by no means a solo endeavor. Thank you to all those that contributed data, information, and assessment recommendations. Specifically, I would like to thank all the staff in the Water Quality Branch for embracing a new system and so eagerly providing valuable expertise through the scorecard process. Your dedication to the efforts of monitoring and assessing the waters of the Commonwealth is greatly appreciated. I would also like to thank all the staff in the Watershed Management Branch for their dedication to accurate geospatial data and their contributions to QAQC and public communication.

Executive Summary

The 2018/2020 Combined Cycle Integrated Report (IR) was prepared by the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW), Department for Environmental Protection (DEP), for submittal to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to fulfill requirements of sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (or Clean Water Act (CWA)) of 1972, as subsequently amended. Section 305(b) of the Act requires states to assess and report current water quality conditions to EPA every two years.

In conjunction with this IR document, an [Integrated Report site](#) has been developed to promote public engagement. To create the IR site, an Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) ArcGIS (Geographic Information System) Hub was used to communicate assessments results from the 2018/2020 305(b) using representational state transfer (REST) services, online maps, ArcGIS dashboards, and story maps. The IR site also has information on topics ranging from designated uses (e.g., swimming and fish consumption), assessment categories, monitoring programs, and methodologies used for determining designated use attainment.

Designated Uses

All waterbodies in Kentucky have uses for the management and goal of attaining a minimum level of water quality. Designated uses are promulgated in [401 KAR 10:026](#) and the implementing (enabling) criteria are in [401 KAR 10:031](#). The following are applicable designated uses:

- Cold water aquatic habitat (CAH)
- Warm water aquatic habitat (WAH)
 - CAH and WAH are commonly referred to as the aquatic life designated use, and are referenced as such throughout this IR
 - Rivers and streams are either WAH or CAH
 - Lakes and reservoirs designated as CAH are both CAH and WAH
- Primary contact recreation (PCR)
- Secondary contact recreation (SCR)
- Domestic water supply (DWS)
- Outstanding state resource water (OSRW)
- Fish consumption¹

With the exception of CAH and OSRW, the remaining designated uses apply by default to all waterbodies.

Monitoring

The Kentucky DOW uses information collected by biologists and scientists to perform assessments on waterbodies to determine if that waterbody is meeting water quality standards and therefore supporting its designated use(s). The DOW operates its primary monitoring programs with a Watershed Management Framework Initiative implemented in 1998, where Basin Management Units (BMU) are sampled on a five-year rotation. Beginning in 1998, waterbodies have been sampled in the following order: 1) Kentucky River, 2) Salt and Licking Rivers, 3) Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers (Lower

¹ Fish consumption is not a designated use, but is assessed as such and therefore included in this list.

Cumberland, Ohio River, Mississippi River and Tennessee River), 4) Green River and Tradewater River, and 5) Big Sandy River, Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek. Ohio River minor tributary basins are assigned to the BMU of adjacent major river basins and are sampled in the same year as the rest of the BMU.

This IR represents monitoring efforts from the Salt and Licking Rivers BMU, sampled in 2014, Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU, sampled in 2015, and Green and Tradewater Rivers BMU, sampled in 2016. This report also incorporates assessment data and results from monitoring that occurred during this reporting cycle (2014 – 2016) outside of the BMUs of focus by programs such as total maximum daily load (TMDL), nonpoint source (NPS), and fish tissue. For some programs, if more recent data were available, they were used in addition to the reporting cycle monitoring years.

Assessment

Before data are used in the assessment process, they are reviewed to ensure data are of sufficient quantity and quality to make designated use attainment decisions. Of the nearly 1,500 stations that were reviewed for assessment purposes, 1,106 stations had data of sufficient quantity and quality and were used to complete 915 assessments (Table 1).

Table 1. Number of samples collected and analyzed per data type where the data were used for assessment during this 2018/2020 Integrated Reporting cycle.

Water Chemistry Samples	Bacteria Samples	Chlorophyll-a Samples	Macroinvertebrate Samples	Tissue Samples	Fish Samples
4,233	1,713	401	352	153	133

To complete assessments, available data are summarized and analyzed to make final attainment decisions, which are reported in the 305(b), the 303(d), and discussed within this IR. When sampling occurs, specific information is gathered for each designated use.

- To assess PCR - bacteria levels are examined during the recreation season (May – October)
- To assess aquatic life for streams - water chemistry, habitat, and biological communities are examined
- To assess aquatic life for lakes - profile data, chlorophyll-a, and water chemistry data are examined
- To assess fish consumption – fish are collected where their tissue (usually filet) is examined for pollutants of concern, such as mercury and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)

For more detailed information about Kentucky's assessment and listing methodology, refer to the [Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology \(CALM\): Surface Water Quality Assessment in Kentucky, the Integrated Report](#) (KDOW 2015). In addition to this document, an update to [Kentucky's Assessment Methodology for Fish Consumption](#) (KDOW 2020) is considered an addendum to the CALM, and should be used in place of the fish consumption method outlined in section 3.6 on page 55 of the 2015 CALM document.

Categories and Attainment

The 305(b) list is a list of all waterbodies that have been assessed for one or more designated uses. Waterbodies on the 305(b) list are put into different categories depending upon the assessment

decision made for that waterbody. Categories are assigned at the parameter level, which is the level that data are collected and analyzed, the designated use level, which is the level that the water quality standards for a particular parameter apply, and the assessment unit level, which is determined from the assessed designated uses and their categories (Figure 1).

Impaired waters are those waters found to partially support or not support one or more of its designated uses due to either a pollution or a pollutant. The 303(d) list, which is a subset of the 305(b) list, is only those waters in category 5, where the cause of impairment is identified as a pollutant and a TMDL is required (Figure 1).

Category		Category Description	
305(b) List	1	Assessment unit supports all designated uses	Meeting Water Quality Standards
	2	Assessment unit supports designated use(s), but not all designated uses assessed	
	2b	Assessment unit currently supports designated use(s), but 303(d) listed and proposed to EPA for delisting	
	2c	Assessment unit supports designated use(s), and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	
	3	Designated use(s) has/ have not been assessed (insufficient information or no data)	Impaired; Not Meeting Water Quality Standards
	4a	Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	
	4b	Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and has an approved alternative pollution control plan stringent enough to meet water quality standard(s) within a specified time.	
	4c	Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), but is not attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants.	
303(d) List	5	Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and is attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants. TMDL required.	

Figure 1. Category definition at the assessment unit level.

Results

305(b) Results

The 305(b) list is an inventory of all waterbodies that have been assessed for at least one designated use from this cycle and all prior cycles. The spatial extent of each assessment unit is identified within the list. Kentucky's 2018/2020 305(b) list has 2,879 assessment units, representing 13,061.6 river miles, 203,310 lake/reservoir acres, and 168,055 springshed acres. The [305\(b\) workbook](#) has a tab for the 305(b) list, the 303(d) list, new listings (cycle first listed 2020), pollutants proposed to EPA for delisting, waters with a TMDL, and impaired waters.

Designated Use Level (all waterbody types)

For all 2,879 assessment units on the 2018/2020 305(b) list, regardless of waterbody type, attainment per designated use is displayed in Figure 2.

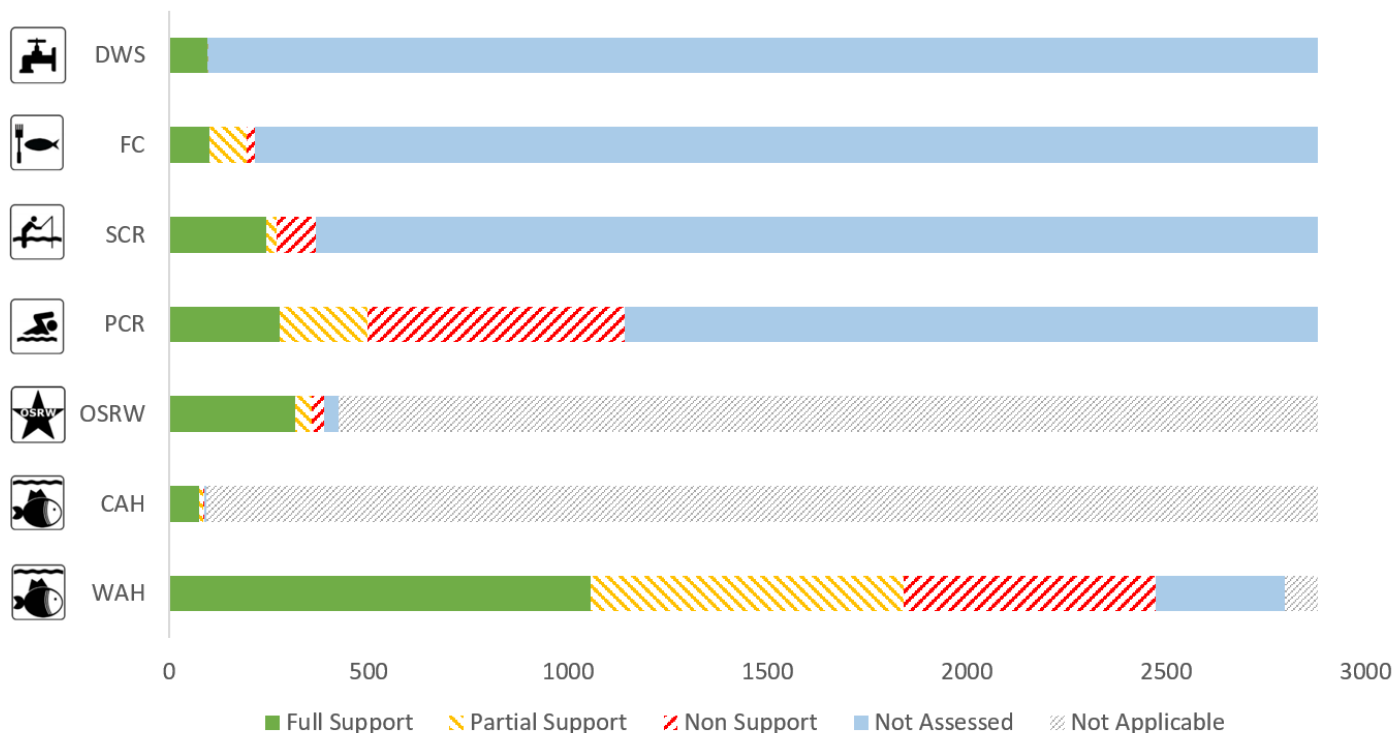


Figure 2. Assessment status and attainment for all 2,879 assessment units on the 2018/2020 305(b) per designated use.

Warm Water Aquatic Habitat

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 2,472 assessment units have been assessed for the WAH designated use, making it the most commonly assessed designated use on the 305(b) list. Of those assessed, 1,057 fully support the WAH designated use, while 1,415 are impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 2,374 of the assessment units, of which 998 are meeting and 1,376 are impaired. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 97 of the assessment units, of which 58 are meeting and 39 are impaired (Figure 3).

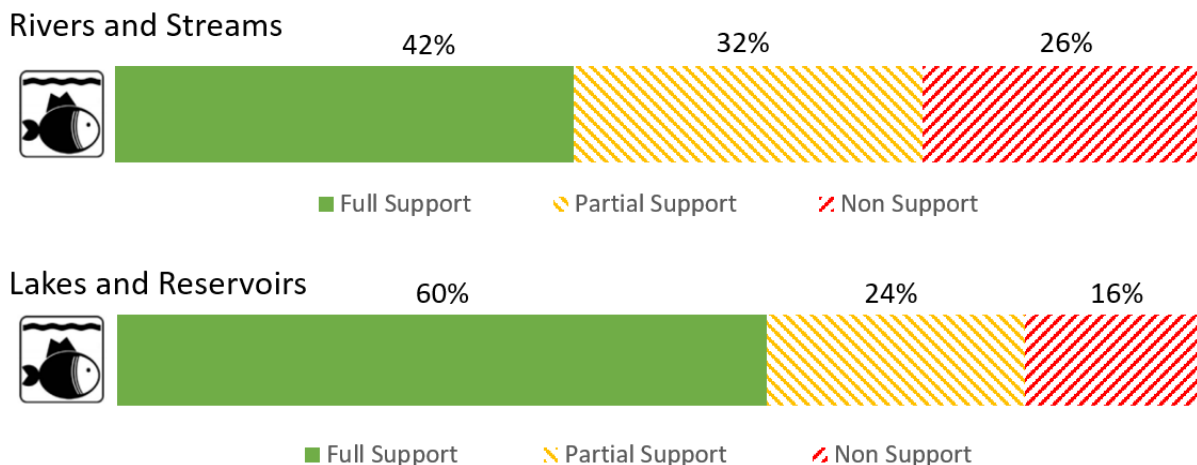


Figure 3. Proportion of rivers/streams and lakes/reservoirs assessed as full support, partial support, or nonsupport of those waterbodies assessed for the **WAH** designated use.

Cold Water Aquatic Habitat

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 92 assessment units have the CAH designated use, 88 of which have been assessed. River and stream assessment units represent 78 of the assessed assessment units, of which 65 are meeting and 13 are impaired (Figure 4). Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 10 of the assessed assessment units, all of which are meeting (100%).

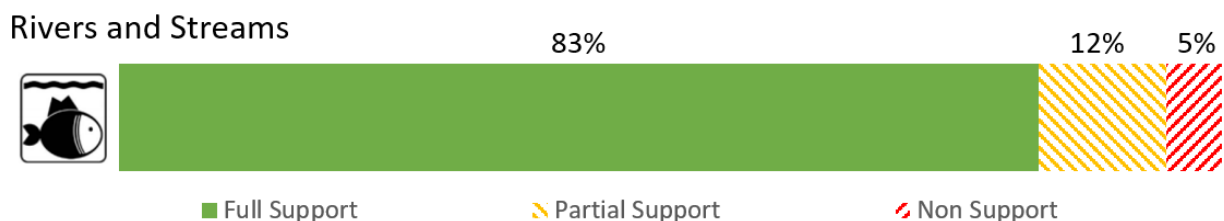


Figure 4. Proportion of rivers/streams assessed as full support, partial support, or nonsupport of those waterbodies assessed for the **CAH** designated use.

Outstanding State Resource Water

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 425 assessment units have the OSRW designated use, of which 389 have been assessed. Most of the waterbodies assessed for this use are rivers and streams (386 of the 389), with 315 assessment units found to fully support the OSRW use and 74 assessment units found to be impaired (Figure 5).

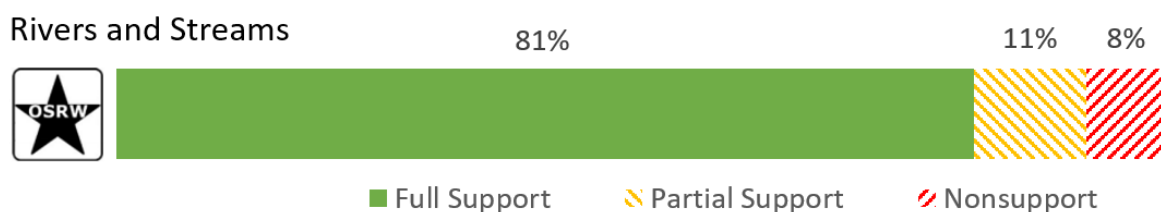


Figure 5. Proportion of rivers/streams assessed as full support, partial support, or nonsupport of those waterbodies assessed for the **outstanding state resource water (OSRW)** designated use.

Primary Contact Recreation

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 1,142 assessment units have been assessed for the PCR designated use. Of those assessed, 276 were found to fully support the designated use, while 866 were found to be impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 1,126 of the assessment units, of which 270 are meeting and 856 are impaired for the PCR use (Figure 6). Spring assessment units represent 11 of the assessment units, of which one is meeting and 10 are impaired for the PCR use. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent five of the assessment units, all of which are meeting the PCR use.

Rivers and Streams

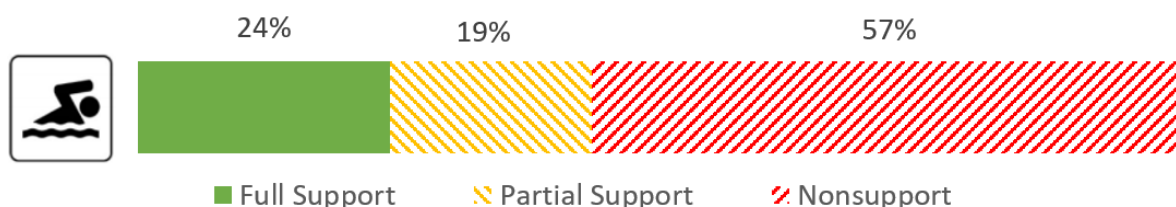


Figure 6. Proportion of rivers/streams assessed as full support, partial support, or nonsupport of those waterbodies assessed for the **PCR** designated use.

Secondary Contact Recreation

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 368 assessment units have been assessed for the SCR designated use. Of those assessed, 242 were found to fully support the designated use, while 126 were found to be impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 294 of the assessment units, of which 172 are meeting and 122 are impaired for the SCR use. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 73 of the assessment units, of which 69 are meeting and four are impaired for the SCR use (Figure 7).

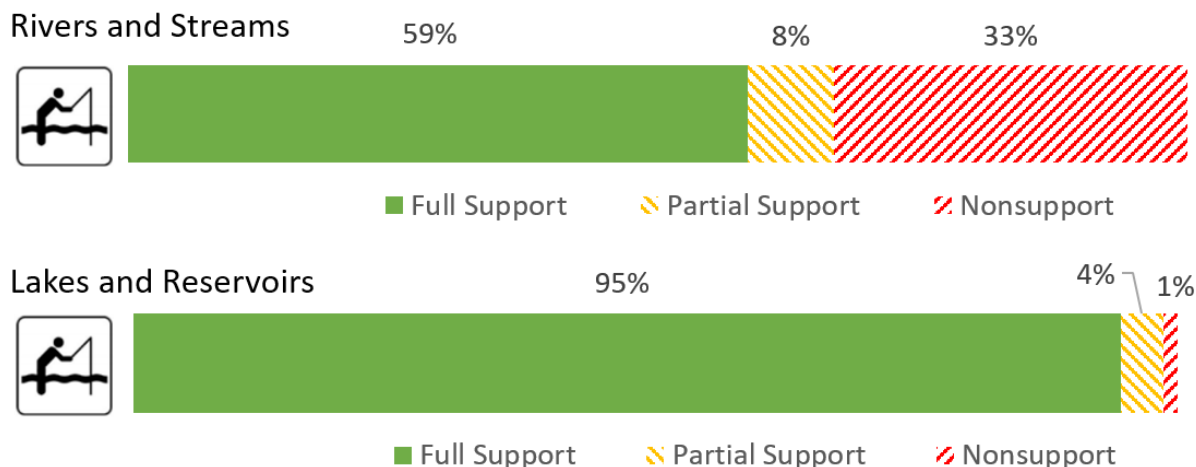


Figure 7. Proportion of rivers/streams and lakes/reservoirs assessed as full support, partial support, or nonsupport of those waterbodies assessed for the **SCR** designated use.

Fish Consumption

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 215 assessment units have been assessed for fish consumption. Of those assessed, 100 were found to fully support the designated use, while 115 were found to be impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 173 of the assessment units, of which 78 are meeting and 95 are impaired for fish consumption. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 42 of the assessment units, of which 22 are meeting and 20 are impaired for fish consumption (Figure 8).

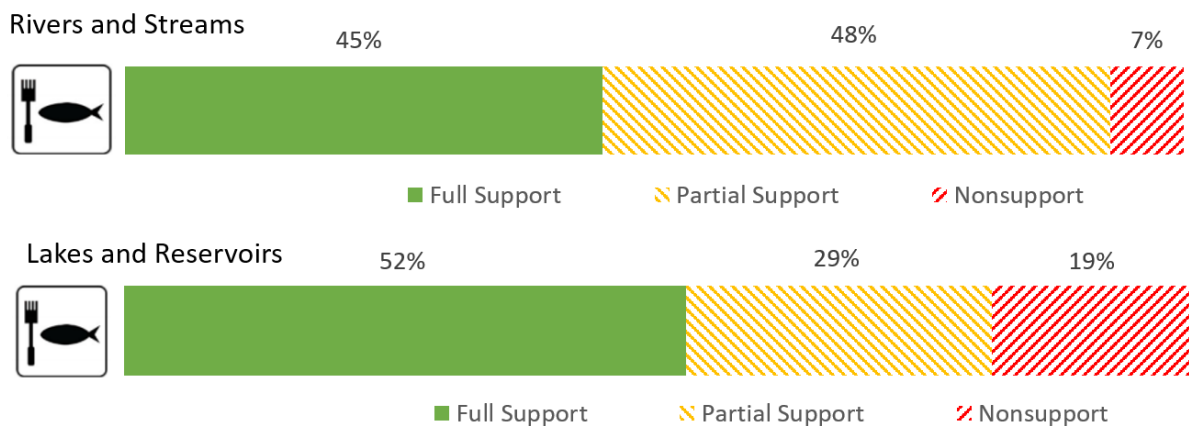


Figure 8. Proportion of rivers/streams and lakes/reservoirs assessed as full support, partial support, or nonsupport of those waterbodies assessed for **fish consumption**.

Impaired Waters

Impaired waters are a subset of the 305(b) list and are those waterbodies where at least one designated use is not being supported, and the cause of impairment is either a pollution (category 4c), a pollutant but a TMDL has not been developed (category 5), or a pollutant and a TMDL has been developed (category 4a).

Of the 2,879 assessment units on the 305(b) list, 1,902 assessment units are impaired for at least one designated use. Broken down by waterbody type, 1,836 rivers/streams are impaired totaling 8,945.2 river miles, 56 lakes/reservoirs are impaired totaling 89,449 acres, and 10 springs are impaired totaling 83,698 springsheds acres.

The impaired waters tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has specific information about all assessment units identified as impaired for one or more designated uses. Parameter level information for those identified as a cause of impairment is available per assessment unit, including if that parameter has a TMDL, the parameter's category, TMDL priority rank (if applicable), cycle first listed (if applicable), and suspected sources.

Causes of Impairment

There are 4,128 parameter-waterbody combinations on the impaired waters list. Those parameters fall into three reporting categories:

1. 2,809 are in category 5, meaning the parameter is a pollutant, identified as a cause of impairment, and requires a TMDL
 - a. This is the 303(d) list
2. 710 are in category 4a, meaning the parameter is a pollutant, identified as a cause of impairment, and has an EPA-approved TMDL
3. 609 are in category 4c, meaning the parameter is a pollution, identified as a cause of impairment, but does not require a TMDL

Parameters can be grouped to explore types of impairments throughout the Commonwealth. Figure 9 shows the parameters identified as a cause of impairment on the 2018/2020 305(b) list grouped into the following themes:

1. Pathogens
2. Sedimentation/Turbidity
3. Nutrients/Organic Enrichment (OE)/Dissolved Oxygen
4. Biological Integrity/Habitat/Flow
 - a. All parameters in this group are pollutions
5. Salinity/Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)/Chlorides/Sulfates
6. Metals and Mercury
7. Other (including Cause Unknown)
8. Dioxins/PCBs
9. pH/Acidity

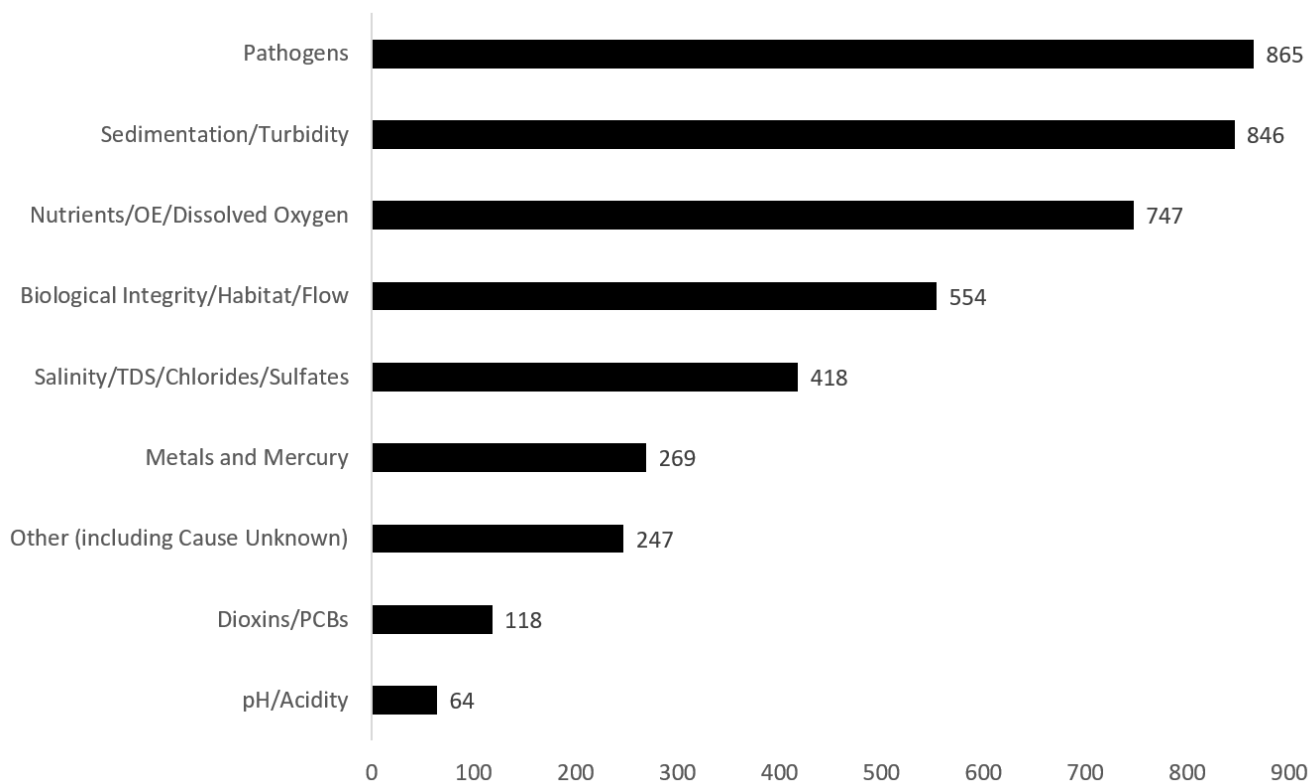


Figure 9. Types of impairments on the 2018/2020 305(b) list where parameters have been grouped into nine (9) themes to better understand the number and types of impairments throughout the Commonwealth.

The 303(d) List

The 303(d) list includes all waterbodies identified as being impaired (not meeting water quality standards) by one or more pollutants where a TMDL has not yet been developed but is required. The 2018/2020 303(d) has 2,809 pollutant-waterbody combinations in need of a TMDL. Each pollutant-waterbody combination is in category 5, has a cycle first listed, suspected sources, and a TMDL priority rank (high, medium, or low) (Table 2).

Broken down by waterbody type, 1,447 rivers/streams are on the 303(d) list totaling 7,166.1 river miles, 55 lakes/reservoirs are on the 303(d) list totaling 89,243 acres, and eight springs are on the 303(d) list totaling 80,490 springshed acres.

Although the 303(d) list is sometimes referred to as the “impaired waters list,” it is specifically a subset of the impaired waters where the parameter identified as a cause of impairment is a pollutant and a TMDL has not yet been developed. Figure 10 shows the number of impairments per parameter that are in need of a TMDL, with the priority per parameter distinguished by low (light gray), medium (dark gray), and high (black).

The 303(d) tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has the official information about all pollutant-waterbody combinations that are on the 303(d) list.

Table 2. Definitions of TMDL priority ranks.

High	A TMDL is in development or will be in development within the next two years, and is expected to be completed during the next one to two reporting cycles (within 1-4 years). Waters ranked as "High" priority focus in part on those identified in the Division's 303(d) Long Term Vision Priorities, which established a plan for developing TMDLs and alternative restoration plans for specific waters and pollutants by 2022. Click here For more information on the 303(d) Long Term Vision Priorities.
Medium	TMDL strategies are in the planning stage for the waterbody and/or pollutant. Methodologies may be under development or data collection may be planned or ongoing. Opportunities for alternative restoration plans may be under review.
Low	A TMDL is not currently in development. This rank include TMDLs for which methodologies may be in development for the pollutant or waterbody type. Some waters ranked as "Low" priority for TMDL development have an EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan that is being implemented, or have an alternative restoration plan in development that is expected to be EPA-accepted within the next two reporting cycles. The progress of each alternative restoration plan is reviewed each cycle to ensure the plan is on track to restoring water quality. The TMDL development priority rank may be updated based on this review. See table columns in the 303(d) list related to "Restoration Plans" for information on these alternative restoration plans.

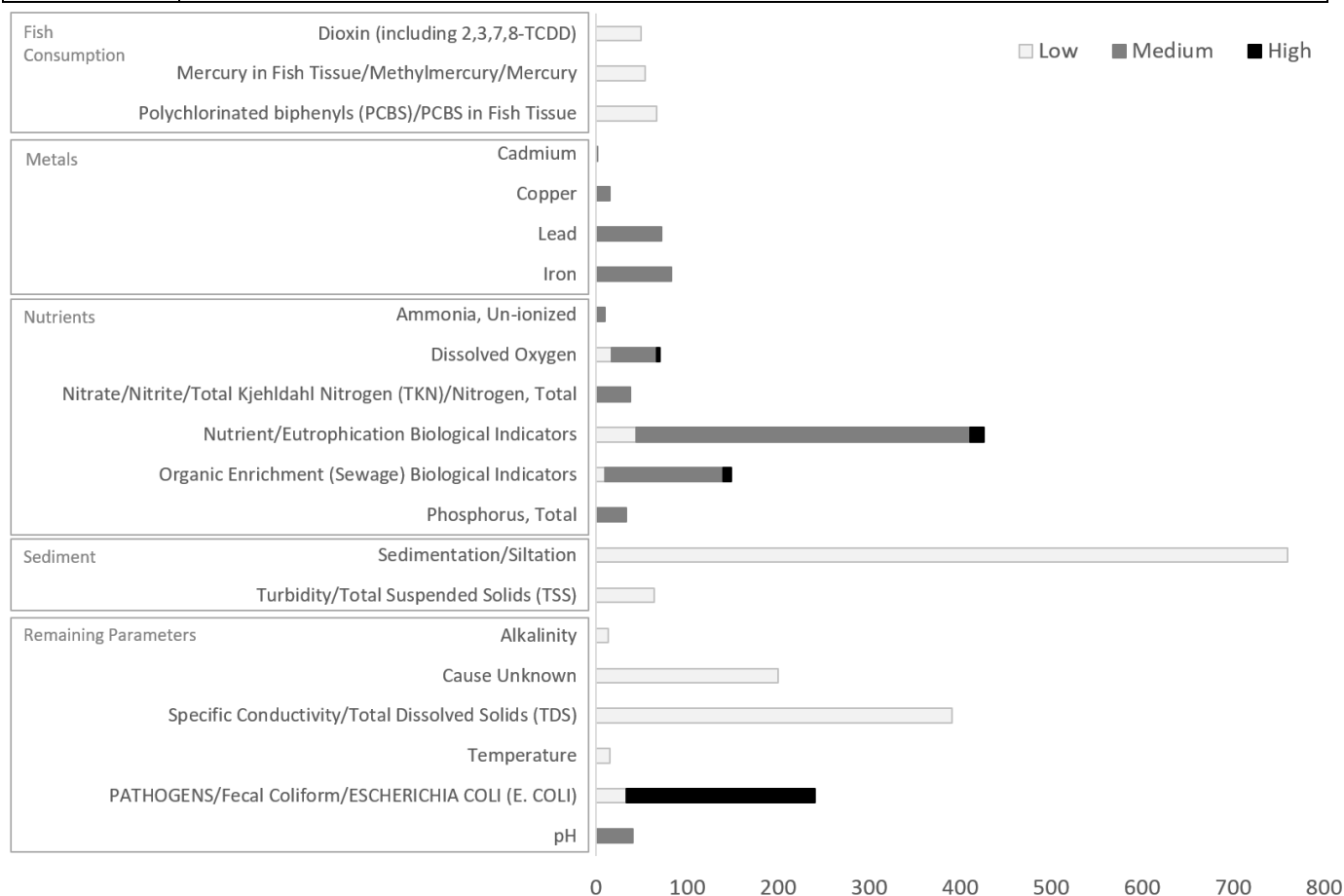


Figure 10. Number of impairments per parameter where the parameter is on the 303(d) list because a TMDL is required but has not yet been developed. TMDL priority rank distinguished by low (light gray), medium (dark gray), and high (black).

Waters with TMDLs

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list there are 742 pollutant-waterbody combinations with an EPA-approved TMDL. The ‘waters with a TMDL’ tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has the official information about all pollutant-waterbody combinations with an EPA-approved TMDL.

Since EPA approved the 2016 303(d) list on June 19, 2018, EPA has approved the following TMDLs, representing 263 pollutant-waterbody combinations:

1. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria Impaired Waters, Core Document and Green River and Tradewater River Basins ([Action ID KYACT 1](#)), approved by EPA on 2/22/2019
2. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria Impaired Waters, Big Sandy, Little Sandy, and Tygarts ([Action ID KYACT 4](#)), approved by EPA on 8/31/2021
3. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria, Kentucky River Basin ([Action ID KYACT 5](#)), approved by EPA on 8/31/21
4. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria, Salt and Licking River Basins ([Action ID KYACT 6](#)), approved by EPA on 9/23/21

The [Approved TMDL Reports webpage](#) has all EPA-approved TMDLs, with a link to each report.

Total Maximum Daily Load Program

Kentucky DOW is implementing the national CWA 303(d) Program Vision, which calls for states to prioritize impaired waters for TMDL development and to develop alternative restoration approaches where appropriate over a six-year period (2016-2022).

In 2011, the CWA 303(d) Program Vision was developed by the EPA and state TMDL program managers as means to improve the effectiveness of the TMDL program. The framework outlined in this program “vision” allows Kentucky to develop state specific priorities, encourages stakeholder engagement, and allows the TMDL section to integrate our work with other CWA program priorities. The vision fosters flexible watershed management but requires the support of many stakeholders – including public, federal, and state agencies – to attain this common goal.

In 2016, Kentucky DOW submitted its first draft of [vision priorities](#) to the EPA. The vision priorities list was updated in 2018 using the 2016 303(d) list. This vision priorities list consists of pollutant-waterbody combinations that are prioritized to have a TMDL or alternative restoration plan completed by 2022.

Kentucky DOW’s top vision priority for TMDL development is to address all remaining bacteria impairments in the Commonwealth. Another vision priority includes working with stakeholders to develop alternative restoration approaches in communities with the on-the-ground resources to address water quality impairments more quickly than a TMDL approach. Kentucky’s first EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan was possible with the cooperation of various stakeholders in the Gunpowder Creek Watershed.

As of this 2018/2020 Integrated Report, Kentucky has completed plans addressing 308 pollutant-waterbody combinations that are part of the vision priorities covering a watershed area of 1,333 square miles. This represents progress towards completion of 72% by pollutant-waterbody combinations

(Figure 11) and 61% by watershed area for completing DOW’s commitments for plans in place by the end of 2022. Remaining plans are in development and currently on track for completion before the 2022 Integrated Report. Note that a small percentage of plans (2% of the total pollutant-waterbody combinations that were identified as priorities) will not receive a plan in this effort for a variety of reasons, including some where new data showed that water quality is now meeting standards and the waterbody is slated for delisting.

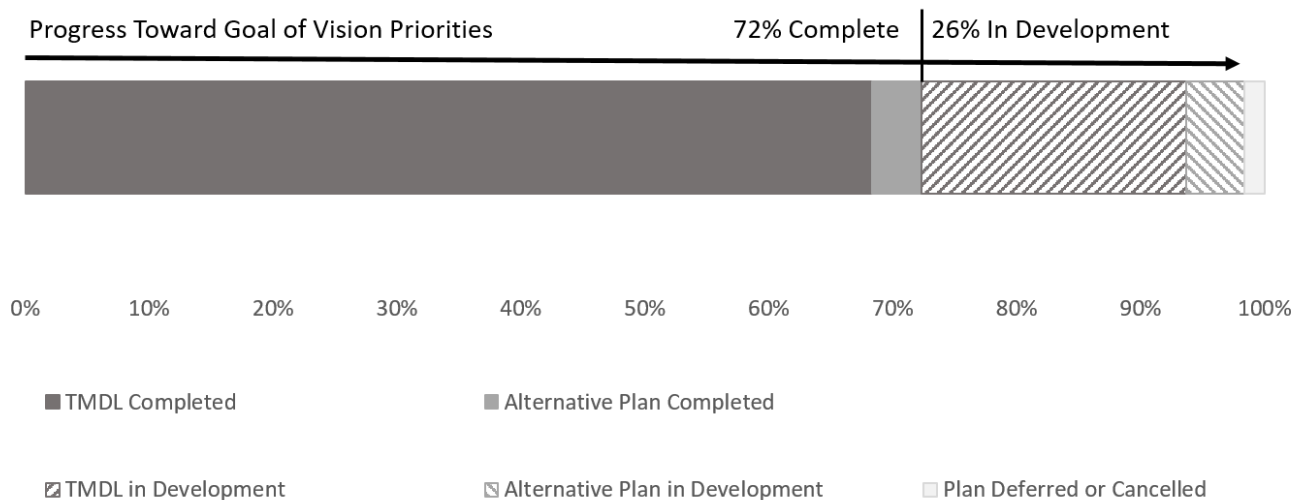


Figure 11. Progress toward completing vision priorities as of this 2018/2020 reporting cycle; the goal is to have all plans in development completed by the end of 2022, fulfilling DOW’s vision priority commitments.

If you have questions about the TMDL program, the vision, or alternative restoration approaches, email TMDL@ky.gov.

Introduction

The 2018/2020 Combined Cycle Integrated Report (IR) was prepared by the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW), Department for Environmental Protection (DEP), for submittal to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to fulfill requirements of sections 303(d), 305(b), and 314 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (or Clean Water Act (CWA)) of 1972, as subsequently amended. Section 305(b) of the Act requires states to assess and report current water quality conditions to EPA every two years.

In conjunction with this IR document, an [Integrated Report site](#) has been developed to promote public engagement. To create the IR site, an ESRI ArcGIS Hub was used to communicate assessments results from the 2018/2020 305(b) using REST services, online maps, ArcGIS dashboards, and story maps. The IR site also has information on topics ranging from designated uses (e.g., swimming and fish consumption), assessment categories, monitoring programs, and methodologies used for determining designated use attainment.

Designated Uses

All waterbodies in Kentucky have uses for the management and goal of attaining a minimum level of water quality. Designated uses are promulgated in [401 KAR 10:026](#) and the implementing (enabling) criteria are in [401 KAR 10:031](#). The following are applicable designated uses:

- Cold water aquatic habitat (CAH)
- Warm water aquatic habitat (WAH)
 - CAH and WAH are commonly referred to as the aquatic life designated use, and are referenced as such throughout this IR
 - Rivers and streams are either WAH or CAH
 - Lakes and reservoirs designated as CAH are both CAH and WAH
- Primary contact recreation (PCR)
- Secondary contact recreation (SCR)
- Domestic water supply (DWS)
- Outstanding state resource water (OSRW)
- Fish consumption²

With the exception of CAH and OSRW, the remaining designated uses apply by default to all waterbodies. View the [designated use story map](#) or read below for a description of each designated use.



Cold Water Aquatic Habitat (CAH)

As defined in [401 KAR 10:001](#), CAH means surface waters and associated substrate that are able to support indigenous aquatic life or self-sustaining or reproducing trout populations on a year-round basis. All waterbodies designated as CAH are listed in [401 KAR 10:026](#), Table C entitled 'Waters

² Fish consumption is not a designated use, but is assessed as such and therefore included in this list.

with Added Designated Uses.’ There are implementing criteria specific to CAHs; however, where there are no specific criteria to CAH, those criteria promulgated for WAH apply.



Warm Water Aquatic Habitat (WAH)

WAH applies to the majority of waterbodies in the Commonwealth, and are those not designated as CAH (with the exception of lakes or reservoirs that are designated as both CAH and WAH). As defined in [401 KAR 10:001](#), WAH means a surface water and associated substrate capable of supporting indigenous warm water aquatic life.



Outstanding State Resource Water (OSRW)

This designated use provides additional measures for maintenance of habitat quality, including water quality, for the protection of federally threatened or endangered species that inhabit the OSRW. Additionally, select waterbodies that have water quality and habitat that support a diverse fish or macroinvertebrate community and rate excellent on either the fish (Compton et al. 2003) or macroinvertebrate (Pond et al. 2003) biological community multimetric index may be proposed for designation as an OSRW. Other attributes that qualify a waterbody for OSRW designation can be found in [401 KAR 10:031](#), Surface Water Standards, Section 8.

All waterbodies designated as OSRW are listed in [401 KAR 10:026](#), Table C entitled ‘Waters with Added Designated Uses.’ There are implementing criteria specific to OSRWs; however, where there are no specific criteria to OSRW, those criteria promulgated for WAH apply. Both designated and candidate OSRW are published on the DOW’s [special waters](#) webpage, so this is often the most up-to-date source of OSRW listings that include candidate waterbodies or segments.



Primary Contact Recreation (PCR) – “Swimming”

PCR is the designated use for waterbodies in the Commonwealth with the implementing criteria to manage water quality for the protection of human health against pathogenic-induced gastrointestinal illnesses during the recreation season of May 1 through October 31. The bacterium *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is a commonly used indicator organism to monitor water quality for safe swimming conditions, where full-body immersion is likely. *E. coli* are bacteria found in the guts of warm-blooded organisms, including humans. The presence of *E. coli* indicate there is likely waste from warm-blooded organisms present in the waterbody and with it the expectation of various pathogenic viruses, parasites and pathogenic strains of bacteria, including *E. coli*. A criterion for pH applies to this designated use during the recreation season. This criterion provides protection to the bather from extremes of both acidic and basic conditions.



Secondary Contact Recreation (SCR) – “Boating and Wading”

SCR is the designated use for waterbodies in the Commonwealth with the implementing criteria to manage water quality for the protection of human health against pathogenic gastrointestinal illnesses and maintain a safe range for pH. These criteria apply to this designated use year-round. Fecal coliforms are bacteria found in the guts of warm-blooded organisms and are the indicator used to monitor the water quality for safe boating and wading, or any form of recreation that does not include full-body immersion. The pH criterion protects against extremes of water quality with regard to acidic and basic conditions. Additional criteria exist to protect the designated use from such conditions

including nuisance algal blooms, nuisance aquatic macrophytes, or other pollutions that may deter from the aesthetic qualities of a waterbody.



Domestic Water Supply (DWS)

As defined in [401 KAR 10:001](#), DWS means surface waters that, with conventional domestic water supply treatment, are suitable for human consumption through a public water system as defined by 40 CFR 141.2, culinary purposes, or for use in a food or beverage processing industry; and meet state and federal regulations promulgated pursuant to the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 300f - 300j-26.

The DWS designated use applies to all waters in the Commonwealth; however, the enabling criteria that implement this designated use are only applied at the point of withdrawal by a public treatment facility. Public water systems are defined as those systems that have at least 15 service connections or regularly serve an average of 25 or more individuals (40 CFR 141.2). The human health criteria that apply are found in [401 KAR 10:031](#) (Section 6, Table 1, column entitled 'DWS').



Fish Consumption

Fish consumption is not a designated use per state regulation. However, there exist human health criteria in water quality standards for the protection of the population should they choose to catch local fish for consumption. Applicable criteria can be found in [401 KAR 10:031](#), Surface Water Standards, Sections 2 and 6. As such, the U.S. EPA agrees and requires the assessment results of fish tissue residue monitoring be reported in Section 305(b) of the CWA under the fish consumption designated use.

Monitoring

The Kentucky DOW uses information collected by biologists and scientists to perform assessments on waterbodies to determine if that waterbody is meeting water quality standards and therefore supporting its designated use(s). The DOW operates its primary monitoring programs with a Watershed Management Framework Initiative implemented in 1998, where Basin Management Units (BMU) are sampled on a five-year rotation. Beginning in 1998, waterbodies have been sampled in the following order: 1) Kentucky River, 2) Salt and Licking Rivers, 3) Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers (Lower Cumberland, Ohio River, Mississippi River and Tennessee River), 4) Green River and Tradewater River, and 5) Big Sandy River, Little Sandy River and Tygart's Creek. Ohio River minor tributary basins adjacent to the major river basins are sampled in the same year as the rest of the BMU.

This IR represents monitoring efforts from the Salt and Licking Rivers BMU, sampled in 2014, Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU, sampled in 2015, and Green and Tradewater Rivers BMU, sampled in 2016. This report also incorporates assessment data and results from monitoring that occurred during this reporting cycle (2014 – 2016) outside of the BMUs of focus by programs such as total maximum daily load (TMDL), NPS, and fish tissue. For some programs, if more recent data were available, they were used in addition to the reporting cycle monitoring years.

View this [monitoring program dashboard](#) or read below for a description of each DOW monitoring program.

Ambient Streams



Following enactment of the CWA and subsequent state legislation (e.g. KRS 224.10), the Division established a network of 44 stream stations for long-term monitoring in 1979. These stations were sampled bimonthly (six visits per year), with the goals of determining and tracking water quality conditions in larger streams throughout the Commonwealth over time. In 1998, the network was expanded to 72 primary ambient water quality stations and the sampling strategy shifted to a rotating five-year Basin Management Unit (BMU) approach,

where extra effort is focused on one BMU during each project year. While all primary ambient monitoring stations are sampled every year, they are sampled monthly in BMU study years and bi-monthly in non-BMU study years. These stations are located at mid- and lower watershed reaches of 8-digit HUC basins, and also occur near the inflow and outflow of major reservoirs.

In addition to the 72 stations of the primary network, the Division established a rotating watershed network in each BMU in 1998. The 104 rotating stations are situated within smaller sub-watersheds of each BMU. They are monitored for the same suite of water quality parameters as primary stations. The objectives of these stations include:

1. Obtain an overall representation of the quality of each basin's water resources
2. Determine water quality conditions associated with major land cover or land uses such as forest, urban, agriculture, and mining
3. Characterize each basin's least-impacted waters
4. Collect data to assist with establishing TMDLs as required by Section 303(d) of the CWA
5. Define water quality conditions in a watershed to answer special issues that may arise requiring long-term water quality monitoring.

Ambient Lakes



The U.S. EPA began sampling the major reservoirs in Kentucky in 1973 as a part of the [National Eutrophication Survey](#) (EPA 1972). Following enactment of the CWA, the Kentucky DOW established a network of lake and reservoir stations from 1981 to 1983. This network of lakes and reservoirs were initially selected to satisfy a U.S. EPA Cooperative Agreement Award in 1980. This award was the initial step toward the goal of Section 314(a) that each state shall prepare or establish:

1. An identification and classification according to trophic conditions of all publicly owned freshwater lakes in the state,
2. Procedures, processes, and methods (including land use requirements) to control sources of pollution to lakes, and
3. Methods and procedures, in conjunction with appropriate Federal agencies, to restore the quality of

impaired lakes. By 1984, there were 73 lakes or reservoirs in the state program.

For this IR, Kentucky lakes were sampled based on a Watershed Management Framework Initiative approach. A total of 108 lakes that are listed in the Division's lakes inventory were sampled every five years by BMU. This data is primarily used for determining designated use support as defined by Kentucky's water quality standards regulations. Designated use support assessments are typically made for aquatic life and SCR.

Probabilistic Survey of Wadeable Streams



The Probabilistic Stream Bio-assessment Program, first implemented in 1998, collects data from randomly selected stations across the state for use-support designations and to assess the health of Kentucky's stream resources. Stations are randomly selected for sampling using a statistically-sound probability-based sampling design. The results from the random sample can then be applied to the entire region with a known level of uncertainty. This allows resources to be used efficiently to obtain valuable station-specific as well as entire study area condition information.

For this IR, monitoring was conducted using a five-year rotating BMU approach with 50 stations selected within the Salt and Licking Rivers BMU in 2014, and within the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU in 2015. In 2016, the probabilistic program did not sample while the program was transitioning from a BMU rotation approach to a statewide approach. During the 2024 cycle, we will be able discuss the initial results of the statewide probabilistic program for wadeable streams, which began sampling in 2017.

Reference Reach



The Reference Reach Program began in 1991, and the initial program goal was to determine a network of least-impacted streams within defined regions of the state. Reference Reaches are not necessarily pristine streams, but represent streams least impacted by human activities in each region. As such, they can be considered to represent best available conditions and can be used as benchmarks for comparing water quality parameters with other streams in the same region. Data gathered from the Reference Reach program were used primarily in the past to develop biological indices used for 305(b) assessments of aquatic life use support.

Currently, priorities for Reference Reach Monitoring center on characterizing the natural variability within the reference condition in each region, identifying new reference reach locations, and monitoring the condition of existing reference reaches as identified in 401 KAR 10:030. A firm understanding of the inherent biological variability and natural potential of the streams in a region is needed to address levels of impact to any given stream. This is accomplished using a regional reference approach, which is based on the range of natural conditions found in a population of stations or streams with similar physical characteristics and minimal human impact. The reference condition collectively refers to the range of quantifiable and naturally occurring ecological elements (i.e., chemistry, habitat and biology) present in an area.

In many regions of Kentucky, finding reference quality streams can be a difficult task because of the prevalence of human disturbance across the landscape. First, staff members identify least-impacted waters representative of geographic regions of the state known as ecoregions. Typical reference reach watersheds contain a high proportion of natural vegetation and have minimal human disturbance such as point-source discharges, agricultural land, mining and urban development. Then, data on chemical water quality, sediment quality, habitat condition and biotic communities are collected to define the quality of the streams of a particular ecoregion, and allow other streams in the same ecoregion to be compared to the reference condition.

Intensive Surveys

The Intensive Survey Monitoring Program incorporates data collection activities that support the Success Monitoring Program, the development of TMDLs and alternative restoration plans for 303(d)-listed impairments, the development of watershed plans, and monitoring for other special projects. The data collected by the Intensive Survey Program may be used by other programs within the Division for activities such as water quality standards development or water quality assessments for section 305(b).

Success Monitoring



The initial program of success monitoring in Kentucky began in the early 2000s, but did not develop into a defined program for several years. The DOW's NPS program re-introduced success monitoring in 2013 with the onset of the National Water Quality Initiative (NWQI) Program through the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS). The Success Monitoring Program was then refined with an intent to track effectiveness of Best Management Practices (BMPs) implemented through the watershed planning process. Planning success monitoring for individual streams and watersheds was derived partly from EPA's water quality measures, and through DOW's mission statement.

Success at improving water quality can be demonstrated in a number of ways, but the monitoring focuses primarily on showing change in a designated use attainment. Ideally, data gathered from this program will influence decisions on types of BMPs that are most effective, remove streams from the 303(d) list, and allow the Division to demonstrate successful on-the-ground work to state and federal agencies.

Success Monitoring projects whose data were used for this IR include:

- Hinkston Creek watershed, collected in 2014 and 2015
- Little Pitman Creek watershed, collected in 2016
- Martis Branch watershed, collected in 2016
- Pleasant Run watershed, collected in 2016
- North Fork Kentucky River Tributaries in Letcher County, collected in 2017 and 2018

Monitoring 303(d)-listed waters for TMDLs and other plans



Once a lake, stream segment, or other waterbody has been assessed as impaired and placed on the 303(d) list, development of a TMDL is required. The first step in the process of addressing the impairment is to gather all existing data collected by the DOW. Data generated outside of state government may be requested from the collecting agency if the data were collected under an approved quality assurance project plan (QAPP). Once existing data have been compiled, it is frequently discovered that additional water quality, biological, bacteriological, and discharge data are necessary to confirm impairments, to identify any additional impairments in the watershed, and to collect sufficient data for development of a TMDL or to

support other planning efforts that may be initiated in advance of a TMDL. In these cases, additional monitoring projects are planned and conducted.

The Intensive Survey section uses an intensive approach to monitoring in watersheds selected for the development of TMDLs and other similar plans. Monitoring will typically occur over two or three years. During the first year of sampling, data collection may focus on confirming the nature of the impairments and possible sources of those impairments. During the second year, targeted sampling for identified causes within the impaired segment(s) usually occurs. The second year also can include data collection in smaller, un-assessed tributaries that were not sampled during the first year of monitoring

but may be contributing to the identified impairment. A third year of monitoring may be warranted if data gaps still exist.

TMDL development monitoring projects whose data were used for this IR include:

- Claylick Creek watershed, data collected in 2013 and 2014
- Cypress Creek watershed, data collected 2016 - 2018
- Strodes Creek watershed, data collected in 2014 and 2015
- Damon Creek watershed, data collected in 2015
- Chestnut Creek watershed, data collected in 2016

Special Projects



The Intensive Survey section can apply the intensive approach to monitoring in watersheds for other projects, as needed. Each intensive survey project has a detailed study plan that outlines the geographic boundary of the study, the field activities involved, the types and number of samples required, and the analyses and reports to be generated. Schedules for specific activities and goals for the project are included.

Special Intensive Survey projects whose data were used for this IR include:

- Bluegrass Nutrient Study, data collected 2013 – 2015
- Marsh Creek watershed, data collected in 2013 and 2014
- Wild Rivers project, data collected 2013 – 2016

Fish Tissue



The Fish Tissue Contaminant Monitoring Program collects fish samples from across the state to assist in making recommendations to the public on the safe consumption of wild-caught fish within Kentucky. The program also provides monitoring support to meet CWA requirements.

Fish samples are collected once every five years from lakes and reservoirs that are greater than 65 acres and have a publicly accessible boat ramp. In addition, waterbodies with site-specific advisories are revisited on a rotation to determine if the specific advisories are still needed. Streams and rivers are visited as resources are available, generally associated with other Department monitoring programs.

Fish are analyzed for metals (e.g. mercury and selenium), PCBs, chlordane, pesticides and herbicides. The results are provided to the Fish Consumption Advisory Group comprised of the Kentucky Departments for Environmental Protection, Public Health and Fish and Wildlife Resources. The Group reviews the data and makes updates to consumption advisories as needed. Where applicable, and where data requirements are met, tissue data are also used for 305(b) attainment of the fish consumption designated use.

Outside Agency Data

The Kentucky DOW also uses data collected by outside agencies, such as United States Geological Survey (USGS) and United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE). For this IR cycle, 61 stations with data collected by outside agencies contributed to attainment decisions.

Monitoring Summary

In total, 1,106 stations had data collected where the data were used for assessment for this 2018/2020 IR cycle. Those stations represent streams, rivers, lakes, and springs. Table 3 shows the number of samples collected and analyzed per data type for this cycle.

Table 3. Number of samples collected and analyzed per data type where the data were used for assessment during this 2018/2020 Integrated Reporting cycle.

Water Chemistry Samples	Bacteria Samples	Chlorophyll-a Samples	Macroinvertebrate Samples	Tissue Samples	Fish Samples
4,233	1,713	401	352	153	133

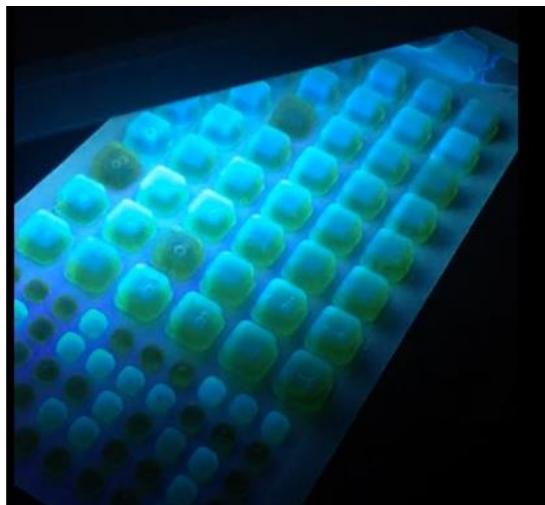
Assessment

Before data are used in the assessment process, they are reviewed to ensure data are of sufficient quantity and quality to make designated use attainment decisions. This review process includes a primary and secondary quality assurance (QA) of the data collected to ensure the following:

- Data were collected in accordance with any applicable QAPP, Program Management Plan (PMP), or Project Study Plan (PSP)
- Applicable Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) were followed
- Appropriate site(s) visited with necessary field forms and documentation (e.g. Chain of Custody)
- Meters calibrated appropriately and calibration trackable to an instrument and site visit
- Data quality objectives (DQOs) were met as supported by QA samples
- Any other project specific details in need of verification

Of the nearly 1,500 stations that were reviewed for assessment purposes, 1,106 stations had data of sufficient quantity and quality and were used to complete 915 assessments. To complete assessments, available data are summarized and analyzed to make final attainment decisions, which are reported in the 305(b), the 303(d), and discussed within this IR. When sampling occurs, specific information is gathered for each designated use.

- To assess PCR - bacteria levels are examined during the recreation season (May – October)
- To assess aquatic life for streams - water chemistry, habitat, and biological communities are examined
- To assess aquatic life for lakes - profile data, chlorophyll-a, and water chemistry data are examined
- To assess fish consumption – fish are collected where their tissue (usually filet) is examined for pollutants of concern, such as mercury and PCBs



For more detailed information about Kentucky's assessment and listing methodology, refer to the [Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology \(CALM\): Surface Water Quality Assessment in Kentucky, the Integrated Report](#) (KDOW 2015). In addition to this document, an update to [Kentucky's Assessment Methodology for Fish Consumption](#) (KDOW 2020) is considered an addendum to the CALM,

and should be used in place of the fish consumption method outlined in section 3.6 on page 55 of the 2015 CALM document.

The reader may also find [EPA's factsheets on water quality parameters](#) a helpful resource in understanding how the data collected informs attainment decisions.

Categories and Attainment

The 305(b) list is a list of all waterbodies that have been assessed for one or more designated uses. Waterbodies on the 305(b) list are put into different categories depending upon the assessment decision made for that waterbody (Figure 12). Categories are assigned at the parameter level, which is the level that data are collected and analyzed, the designated use level, which is the level that the water quality standards for a particular parameter apply, and the assessment unit level, which is determined from the assessed designated uses and their categories (Figure 12).

Impaired waters are those waters found to partially support or not support one or more of its designated uses due to either a pollution or a pollutant. The 303(d) list, which is a subset of the 305(b) list, are those waters identified as impaired where the cause of impairment is a pollutant and requires a TMDL. All pollutant-waterbody combinations on the 303(d) list are in category 5 (Figure 12).

In previous cycles, Kentucky had a state-specific category of 5b, which was defined as 'segment does not support designated uses based on evaluated data, but based on Kentucky listing methodology, insufficient data are available to make a listing determination. No TMDL needed.' These waters had no instream data to confirm the attainment, but were suspected as impaired based on discharge monitoring report data. With the creation of Kentucky's Assessment and TMDL Tracking System (KATTS), we now track these waters as category 3 waters with a facility parameter flag, where they are tracked and prioritized for instream monitoring to confirm the suspected impairment.

View this [category story map](#) to explore waterbodies within each assessment unit category.

	Category	Assessment Unit Category Definition	Designated Use Category Definition	Parameter Category Definition	
305(b)	1	Assessment unit supports all designated uses, and all applicable designated uses assessed			Meeting
	2	Assessment unit supports designated use(s), but not all designated uses assessed	Designated use is supported	Parameter meets water quality standard	
	2b	Assessment unit currently supports designated use(s), but previously impaired and proposed for delisting	Designated use is supported, but previously impaired and proposed for delisting	Parameter meets water quality standard, but previously identified as a cause of impairment and proposed for delisting	
	2c	Assessment unit supports designated use(s), and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	Designated use is supported, and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	Parameter meets water quality standard, and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	
	3	Designated use(s) has/have not been assessed (insufficient information or no data)	Designated use has not been assessed (insufficient information or no data)	Parameter level attainment has not been assessed (insufficient information or no data)	Impaired
	4a	Assessment Unit does not support designated use(s), and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	Designated use is impaired, and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	Parameter does not meet water quality standards, and has an EPA approved or established TMDL	
	4b	Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and has an approved alternative pollution control plan stringent enough to meet water quality standard(s) within a specified time	Designated use is impaired, and has an approved alternative pollution control plan stringent enough to meet water quality standard(s) within a specified time	Parameter does not meet water quality standards, and has an approved alternative pollution control plan stringent enough to meet water quality standard(s) within a specified time	
	4c	Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), but is not attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants	Designated use is impaired, but is not attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants	Parameter does not meet water quality standards, and that parameter is a pollution	
303(d)	5	Assessment unit does not support designated use(s), and is attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants; TMDL required	Designated use is impaired, and is attributable to a pollutant or a combination of pollutants; TMDL required	Parameter does not meet water quality standards, and that parameter is a pollutant; TMDL required	

Figure 12. Definition of each category at the assessment unit level, the designated use level, and the parameter level; the figure demonstrates how these categories relate to the 305(b), meeting versus impaired, and the 303(d).

As stated earlier, the assessment unit level category is determined from the assessed designated uses and their categories. For example, if an assessed waterbody has the following attainments and categories:

- PCR is partial support (PS in Figure 13) due to the pollutant *E. coli*, which has a TMDL; the parameter level category is 4a and the designated use category is 4a
- WAH is nonsupport (NS in Figure 13) due to the pollutants iron and sedimentation/siltation and the pollution habitat (streams)
 - The parameter category for habitat (streams) is 4c
 - Iron, which has TMDL, has a parameter category of 4a
 - The parameter category for sedimentation/siltation is 5
 - The designated use category is 5
- SCR is full support, where the parameter fecal coliform was found to meet water quality standards
 - The parameter category and designated use category are 2
- Fish consumption is full support, where the parameter mercury in fish tissue was found to meet water quality standards
 - The parameter category and designated use category are 2
- The DWS designated use is unassessed, making it category 3

The overall assessment unit is in category 5 (Figure 13).

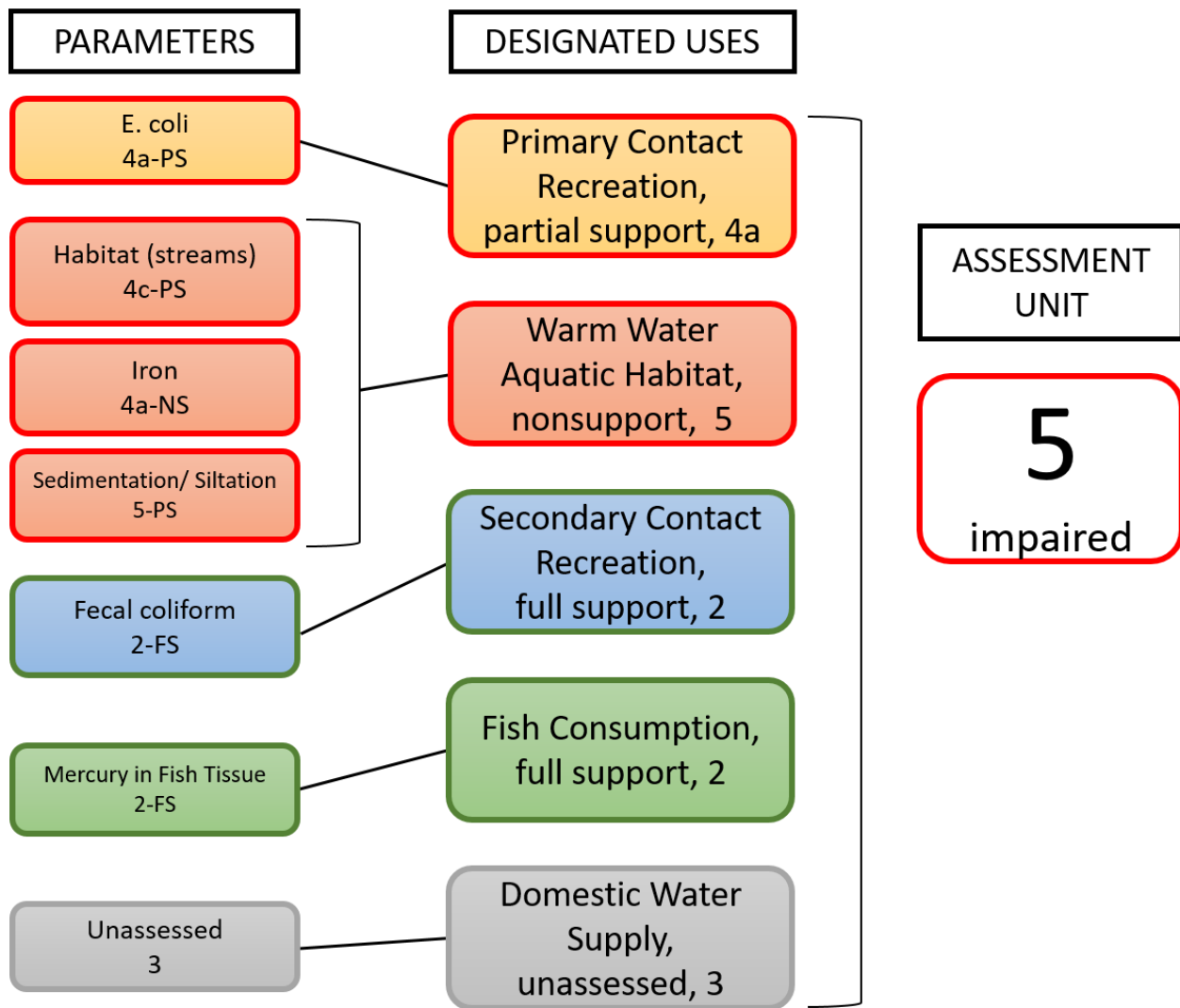


Figure 13. Schematic diagram of how categories at the parameter level determine the designated use category, and how the designated use categories determine the overall assessment unit category.

The 305(b) and the 303(d) Lists

The 305(b) list is a cumulative list; once a waterbody is on this list, it remains. A waterbody may change categories depending upon the use attainment(s), but it is always accounted for on the 305(b) list. This IR focuses on waters that had available data (of sufficient quantity and quality) to make an assessment decision for the 2018/2020 IR. Any historic assessment from the 2016 305(b) list that did not have new data collected was passed forward to the 2018/2020 305(b) list unchanged.

Results

Statewide Scale Results

The following sections discuss the 305(b) list, the 303(d) list, new listings, delistings submitted to EPA, and waters with an EPA-approved TMDL. This same information can be found in the [305\(b\) workbook](#). For a more interactive approach to these results, visit the [assessment results page](#) of the IR site.

The 305(b) List

The 305(b) list is an inventory of all waterbodies that have been assessed for at least one designated use from this cycle and all prior cycles. The spatial extent of each assessment unit is identified within the list. Kentucky's 2018/2020 305(b) list has 2,879 assessment units, representing 13,061.6 river miles, 203,310 lake/reservoir acres, and 168,055 springshed acres.

Table 4 shows how many assessment units are in each category at the designated use level and at the assessment unit level. Categories 2, 2b, and 2c relate to the assessment unit or designated use being met (full support), category 3 is unassessed, and categories 4a, 4c, and 5 relate to the assessment unit or designated use being impaired (partial support or nonsupport). Category 1 is only applicable at the assessment unit level and means all applicable designated uses have been assessed and all are meeting, of which there are six (Table 4).

Table 4. Number of assessment units (AU) in each category per designated use and per assessment unit for all assessment units on Kentucky's 2018/2020 305(b) list.

Category	WAH	CAH	OSRW	PCR	SCR	FC	DWS	AU
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
2	1045	75	314	246	228	100	95	955
2b	6	0	1	12	3	0	0	7
2c	6	0	0	18	11	0	0	9
3	325	4	36	1737	2511	2664	2783	0
4a	20	0	1	592	75	1	0	316
4c	94	0	8	0	4	0	0	76
5	1301	13	65	274	47	114	1	1510

The 305(b) list tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has the official information about all assessment units that are on the 305(b) list, or explore the 305(b) tab of the [305\(b\) dashboard](#) for a more interactive approach.

The 303(d) List

The 303(d) list is a subset of the 305(b) list and includes all waterbodies identified as being impaired (not meeting water quality standards) by one or more pollutants where a TMDL is required. Each pollutant-waterbody combination is in category 5, has a cycle first listed, suspected sources, and a TMDL priority rank (high, medium, or low) (Table 5).

Table 5. Definitions of TMDL priority ranks.

High	A TMDL is in development or will be in development within the next two years, and is expected to be completed during the next one to two reporting cycles (within 1-4 years). Waters ranked as "High" priority focus in part on those identified in the Division's 303(d) Long Term Vision Priorities, which established a plan for developing TMDLs and alternative restoration plans for specific waters and pollutants by 2022. Click here For more information on the 303(d) Long Term Vision Priorities.
Medium	TMDL strategies are in the planning stage for the waterbody and/or pollutant. Methodologies may be under development or data collection may be planned or ongoing. Opportunities for alternative restoration plans may be under review.
Low	A TMDL is not currently in development. This rank include TMDLs for which methodologies may be in development for the pollutant or waterbody type. Some waters ranked as "Low" priority for TMDL development have an EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan that is being implemented, or have an alternative restoration plan in development that is expected to be EPA-accepted within the next two reporting cycles. The progress of each alternative restoration plan is reviewed each cycle to ensure the plan is on track to restoring water quality. The TMDL development priority rank may be updated based on this review. See table columns in the 303(d) list related to "Restoration Plans" for information on these alternative restoration plans.

On the 2018/2020 303(d), there are 2,809 pollutant-waterbody combinations that require a TMDL. Broken down by waterbody type, 1,447 rivers/streams are on the 303(d) list totaling 7,166.1 river miles, 55 lakes/reservoirs are on the 303(d) list totaling 89,243 acres, and eight springs are on the 303(d) list totaling 80,490 springshed acres.

Although the 303(d) list is sometimes referred to as the "impaired waters list", it is specifically a subset of the impaired waters where the parameter identified as a cause of impairment is a pollutant and a TMDL has not yet been developed. Figure 14 shows the number of impairments per parameter that are in need of a TMDL, with the priority per parameter distinguished by low (light gray), medium (dark gray), and high (black).

The 303(d) tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has the official information about all pollutant-waterbody combinations that are on the 303(d) list, or explore the 303(d) tab of the [305\(b\) dashboard](#) for a more interactive approach.

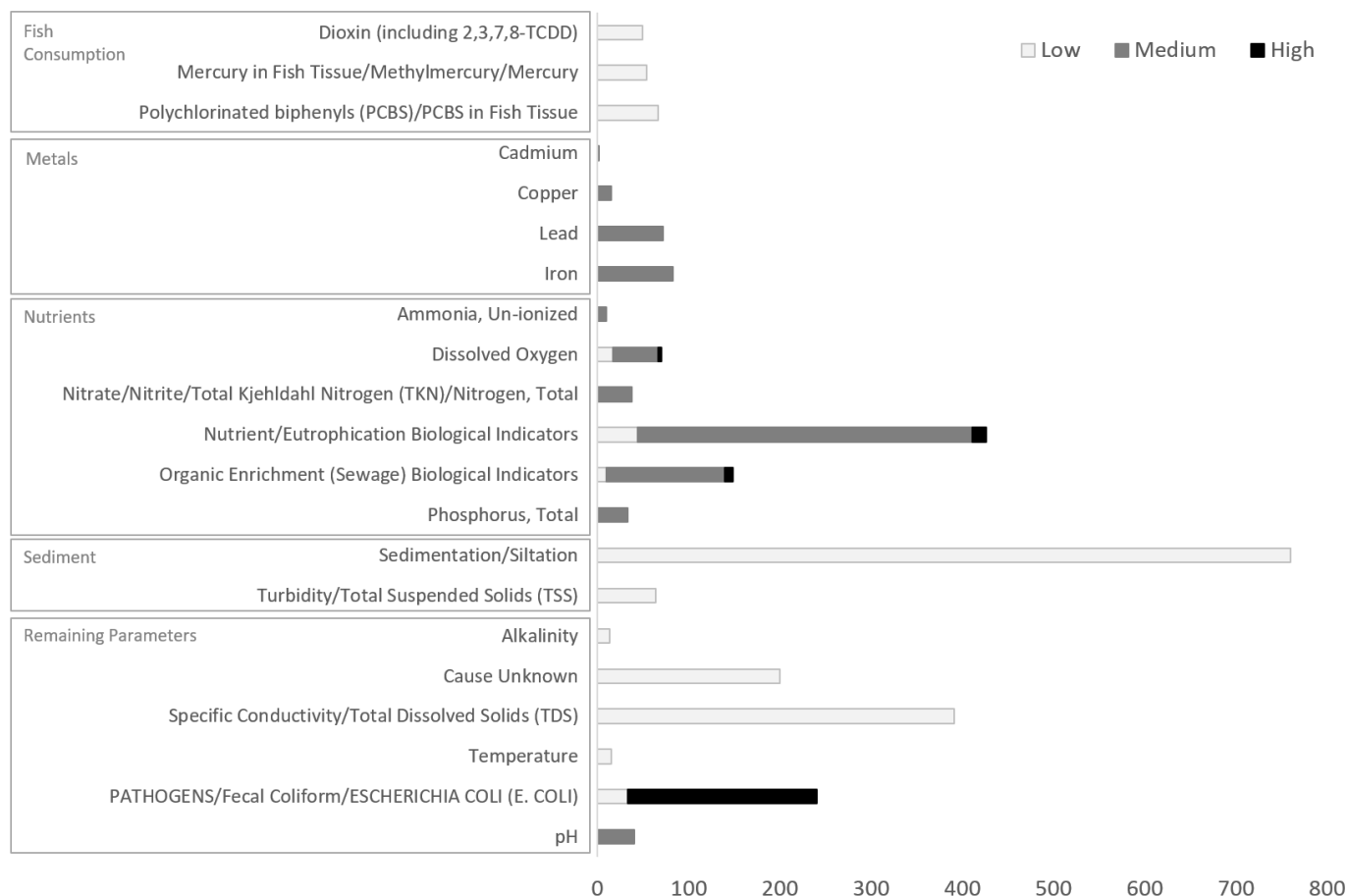


Figure 14. Number of impairments per parameter where the parameter is on the 303(d) list because it is a pollutant and a TMDL is required but has not yet been developed. TMDL priority rank distinguished by low (light gray), medium (dark gray), and high (black).

New Listings

New listings are a subset of the 303(d) and are those pollutants that are newly listed on the 2018/2020 303(d) as causes of impairment (not meeting water quality standards) and require a TMDL. Each pollutant-waterbody combination is in category 5 and has a cycle first listed of 2020 (representing the 2018/2020 IR cycle).

On the 2018/2020 303(d), there are 287 new listings, 31 of which replace the parameter fecal coliform with the parameter pathogens since fecal coliform criteria for PCR were retired in 2019 (Figure 15).

The new listings tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has the official information about all pollutant-waterbody combinations that are newly listed during this cycle, or explore the new listings tab of the [305\(b\) dashboard](#) for a more interactive approach.

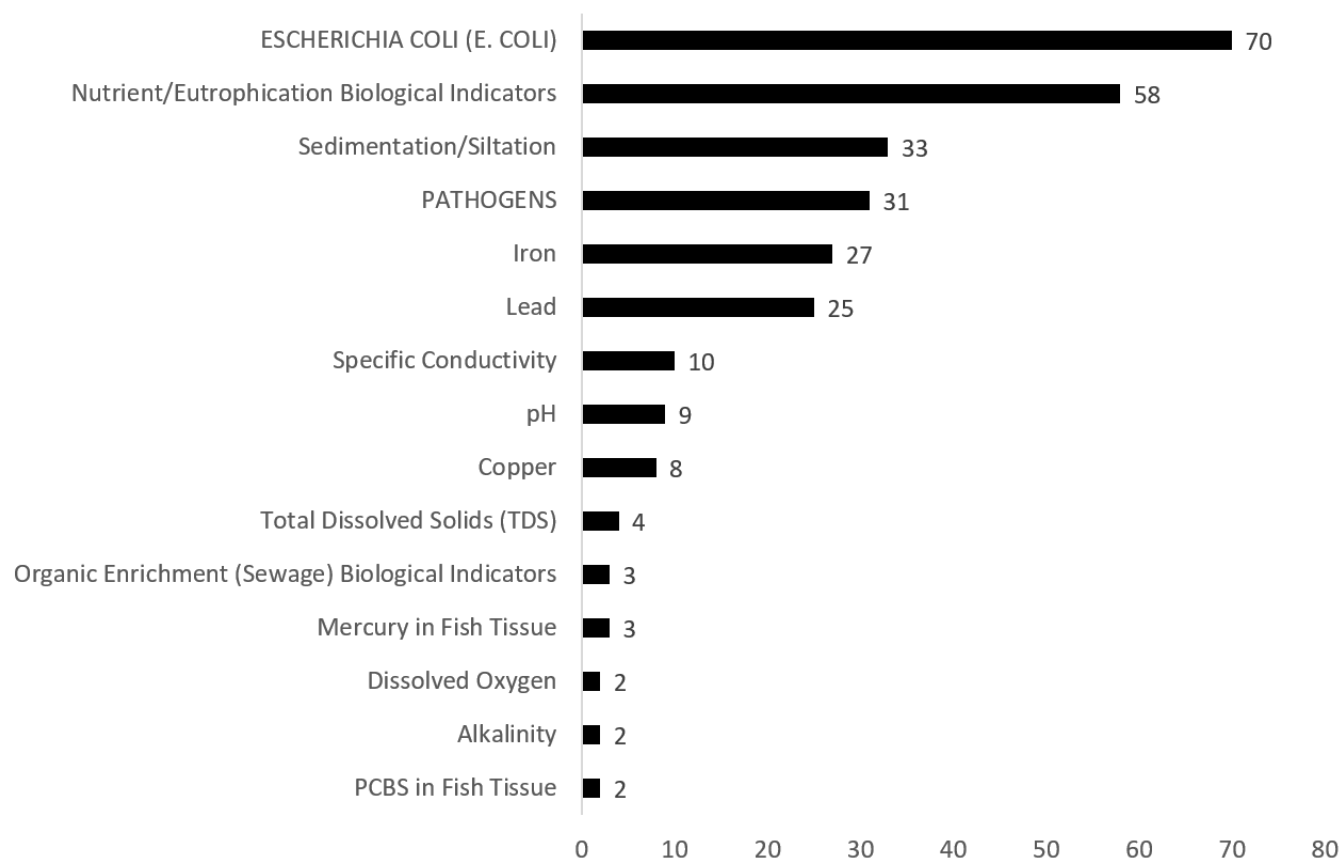


Figure 15. New listings on the 2018/2020 303(d) list per parameter.

Delistings

The delistings are those pollutants that were previously listed as impaired (not meeting water quality standards) and have been proposed for delisting as part of the 2018/2020 reporting cycle.

For this cycle, DOW has requested EPA approval to remove 193 pollutant-waterbody combinations from the 303(d) list (Figure 16). Of these, 74 replace fecal coliform with either E. coli or pathogens since fecal coliform criteria for PCR were retired in 2019. These delistings are associated with the reason 'WQS no longer applicable' (WQS is water quality standards). The remainder of the delistings are either related to clarification of listing cause, correction of a listing error, or attributed to the WQS being attained, of which there are 70 (Table 6).

The delistings tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has the official information about all pollutant-waterbody combinations that are proposed for delisting as part of this cycle, or explore the delistings tab of the [305\(b\) dashboard](#) for a more interactive approach.

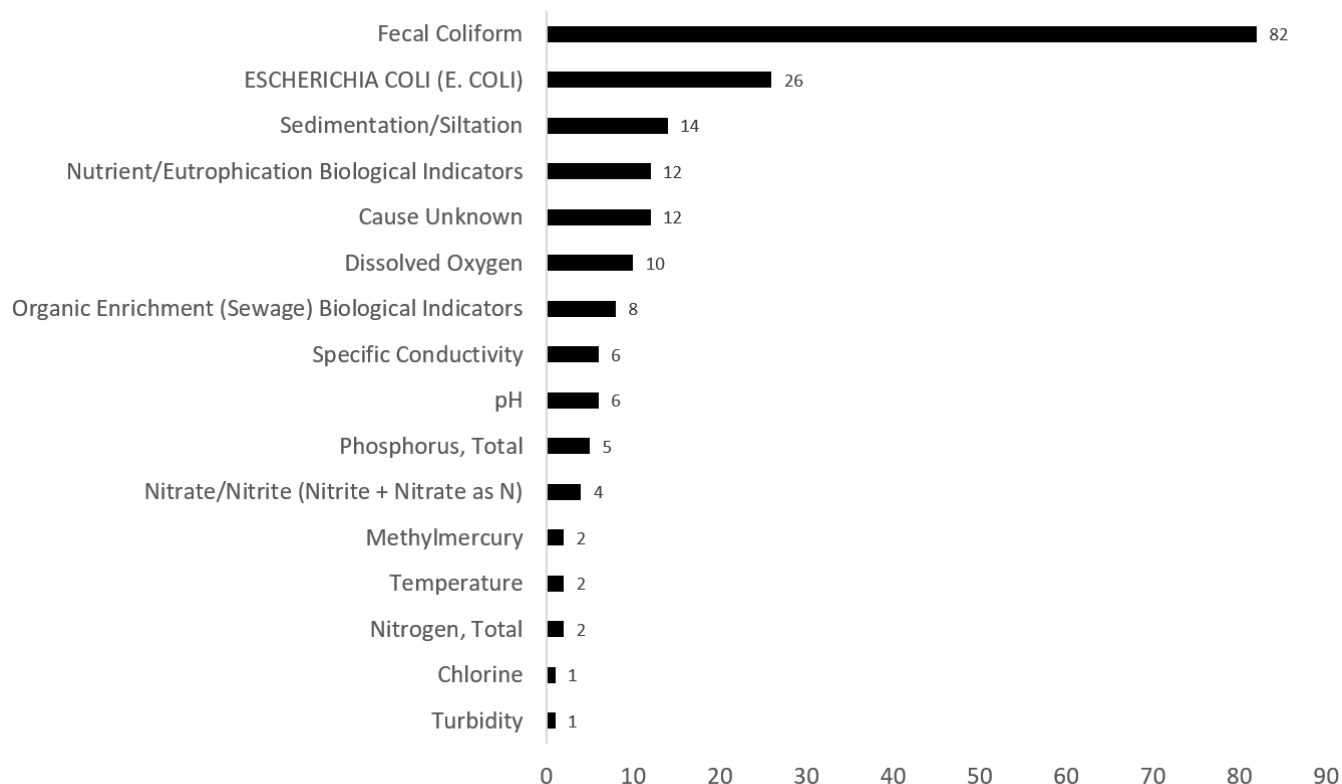


Figure 16. Parameters proposed for delisting as part of the 2018/2020 305(b).

Table 6. Number of delistings per delisting reason for those parameters proposed for delisting as part of the 2018/2020 305(b).

Delisting Reason	Count
WQS no longer applicable	74
Applicable WQS attained; based on new data	64
Data and/or information lacking to determine WQ status; original basis for listing was incorrect	27
Clarification of listing cause	22
Applicable WQS attained; original basis for listing was incorrect	4
Applicable WQS attained; reason for recovery unspecified	1
Applicable WQS attained, due to restoration activities	1

Waters with TMDLs

Waters with a TMDL are those waterbodies with an EPA-approved TMDL for one or more pollutant-waterbody combination(s). The parameter may be in category 4a, where the parameter is identified as a cause of impairment, or category 2c, where the parameter has been found to meet water quality standards since the TMDL was developed.

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list there are 742 pollutant-waterbody combinations with an EPA-approved TMDL (Figure 17). Since EPA approved the 2016 303(d) list on June 19, 2018, EPA has approved the following TMDLs, representing 263 pollutant-waterbody combinations:

1. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria Impaired Waters, Core Document and Green River and Tradewater River Basins ([Action ID KYACT 1](#)), approved by EPA on 2/22/2019
2. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria Impaired Waters, Big Sandy, Little Sandy, and Tygarts ([Action ID KYACT 4](#)), approved by EPA on 8/31/2021
3. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria, Kentucky River Basin ([Action ID KYACT 5](#)), approved by EPA on 8/31/21
4. Statewide TMDL for Bacteria, Salt and Licking River Basins ([Action ID KYACT 6](#)), approved by EPA on 9/23/21

The [Approved TMDL Reports webpage](#) has all EPA-approved TMDLs, with a link to each report.

The 'waters with a TMDL' tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has the official information about all pollutant-waterbody combinations with an EPA-approved TMDL; the 'waters with a TMDL tab' of [the 305\(b\) dashboard](#) can be explored for a more interactive approach.

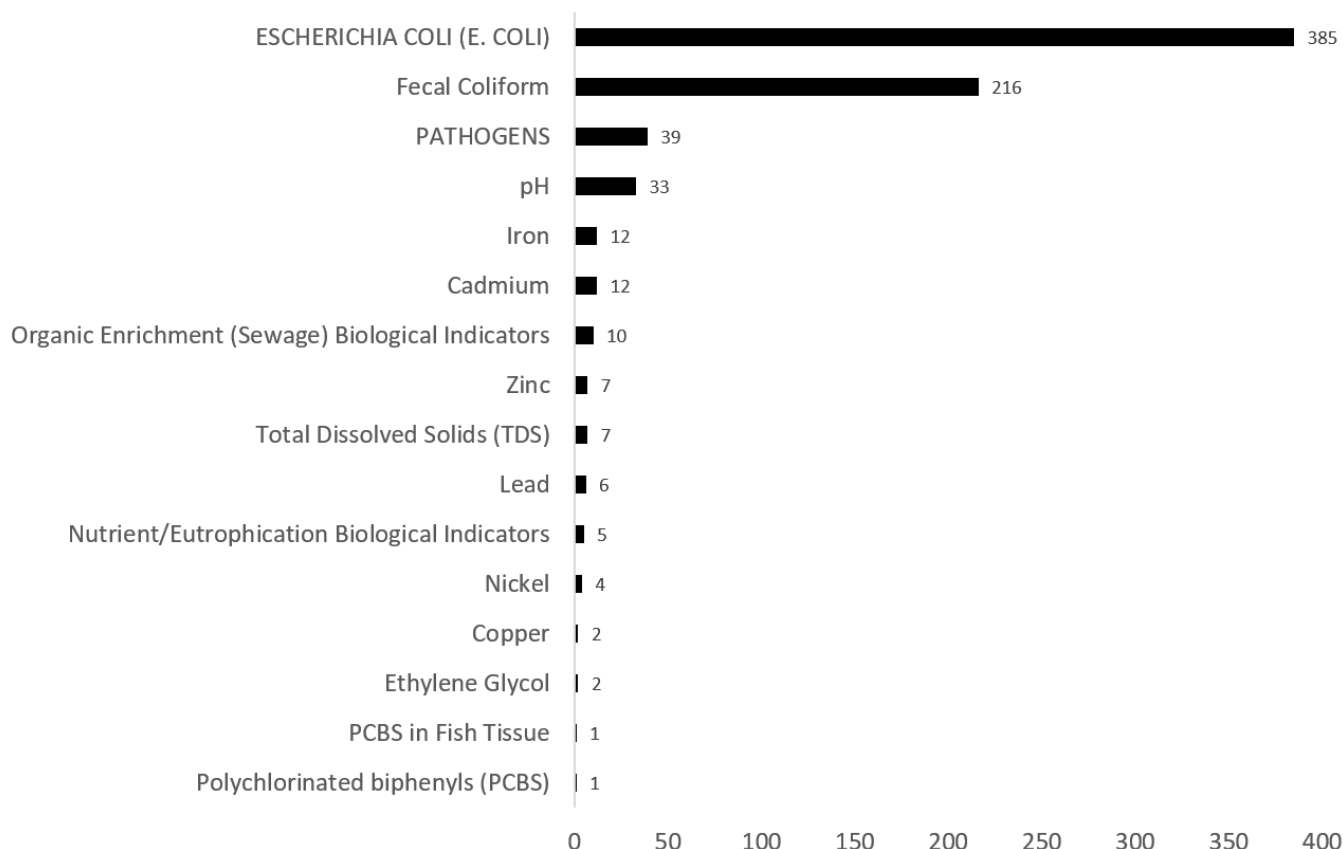


Figure 17. Parameters with an EPA-approved TMDL, where the parameter may be a cause of impairment (category 4a), or have been found to meet water quality standards since the TMDL was developed (category 2c).

Designated Use Level (all waterbody types)

For all 2,879 assessment units on the 2018/2020 305(b) list, regardless of waterbody type, attainment per designated use is outlined in Table 7 and displayed in Figure 18.

Table 7. Attainment per designated use for all 2,879 assessment units on the 2018/2020 305(b) list.

Category	WAH	CAH	OSRW	PCR	SCR	FC	DWS
Full Support	1057	75	315	276	242	100	95
Partial Support	785	9	42	222	27	95	1
Nonsupport	630	4	32	644	99	20	0
Not Assessed	325	4	36	1737	2511	2664	2783
Not Applicable	82	2787	2454	0	0	0	0

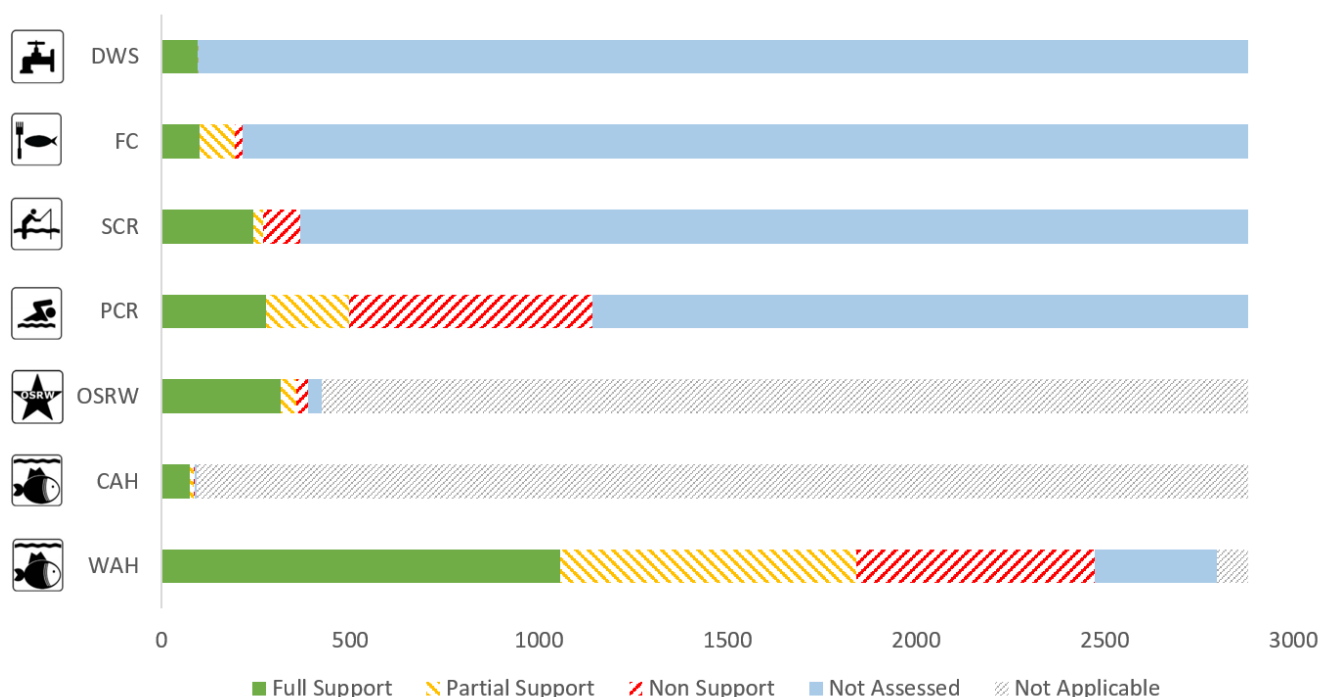


Figure 18. Assessment status and attainment for all 2,879 assessment units on the 2018/2020 305(b) per designated use.

Aquatic Life and OSRW

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 2,472 assessment units have been assessed for the WAH designated use, making it the most commonly assessed designated use. Of those assessed, 1,057 fully support the WAH designated use, while 1,415 are impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 2,374 of the assessment units, of which 998 are meeting and 1,376 are impaired. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 97 of the assessment units, of which 58 are meeting and 39 are impaired.

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 92 assessment units have the CAH designated use, 88 of which have been assessed. River and stream assessment units represent 78 of the assessed assessment units, of which 65

are meeting and 13 are impaired. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 10 of the assessed assessment units, all of which are meeting (100%).

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 425 assessment units have the OSRW designated use, of which 389 have been assessed. Most of the waterbodies assessed for this use are rivers and streams (386 of the 389) and are meeting, with 315 assessment units found to fully support OSRW and 74 assessment units found to be impaired.

Visit the [aquatic life dashboard](#) to explore these assessment results in a more interactive platform, which has a tab for WAH, CAH, and OSRW.

Fishing and Recreating

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 1,142 assessment units have been assessed for the PCR designated use. Of those assessed, 276 were found to fully support the designated use, while 866 were found to be impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 1,126 of the assessment units, of which 270 are meeting and 856 are impaired for the PCR use. Spring assessment units represent 11 of the assessment units, of which one is meeting and 10 are impaired for the PCR use. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent five of the assessment units, all of which are meeting the PCR use.

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 368 assessment units have been assessed for the SCR designated use. Of those assessed, 242 were found to fully support the designated use, while 126 were found to be impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 294 of the assessment units, of which 172 are meeting and 122 are impaired for the SCR use. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 73 of the assessment units, of which 69 are meeting and four are impaired for the SCR use.

On the 2018/2020 305(b) list, 215 assessment units have been assessed for fish consumption. Of those assessed, 100 were found to fully support the designated use, while 115 were found to be impaired. River and stream assessment units represent 173 of the assessment units, of which 78 are meeting and 95 are impaired for fish consumption. Lake and reservoir assessment units represent 42 of the assessment units, of which 22 are meeting and 20 are impaired for fish consumption.

Visit the [fishing and recreating dashboard](#) to explore these assessment results in a more interactive platform, which has a tab for PCR, SCR, and fish consumption.

Impaired Waters

Impaired waters are a subset of the 305(b) list and are those waterbodies where at least one designated use is not being supported, and the cause of impairment does not require a TMDL (category 4c), requires a TMDL but a TMDL has not been developed (category 5), or a requires a TMDL and a TMDL has been developed (category 4a).

Of the 2,879 assessment units on the 305(b) list, 1,902 assessment units are impaired for at least one designated use. Table 8 shows the attainment (partial or nonsupport) per designated use for waterbodies impaired on the 2018/2020 305(b) list. Broken down by waterbody type, 1,836 rivers/streams are impaired totaling 8,945.2 river miles, 56 lakes/reservoirs are impaired totaling 89,449 acres, and 10 springs are impaired totaling 83,698 springshd acres.

Table 8. Number of assessment units impaired (either partial or nonsupport) for each designated use on the 2018/2020 305(b) list with the number of assessments units assessed for that designated use shown below.

Category	WAH	CAH	OSRW	PCR	SCR	FC	DWS
Partial Support	785	9	42	222	27	95	1
Nonsupport	630	4	32	644	99	20	0
Assessed	2472	88	389	1142	368	215	96

The [impaired waters dashboard](#) has a tab for each designated use, and can be used to explore waterbodies impaired for those uses throughout the commonwealth.

The impaired waters tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has specific information about all assessment units identified as impaired for one or more designated uses.

Causes of Impairment

There are 4,128 parameter-waterbody combinations on the impaired waters list (Figure 19). Those parameters fall into three reporting categories:

1. 2,809 are in category 5, meaning the parameter is a pollutant, identified as a cause of impairment, and requires a TMDL
 - a. This is the 303(d) list
2. 710 are in category 4a, meaning the parameter is a pollutant, identified as a cause of impairment, and has an EPA-approved TMDL
3. 609 are in category 4c, meaning the parameter is a pollution, identified as a cause of impairment, but does not require a TMDL

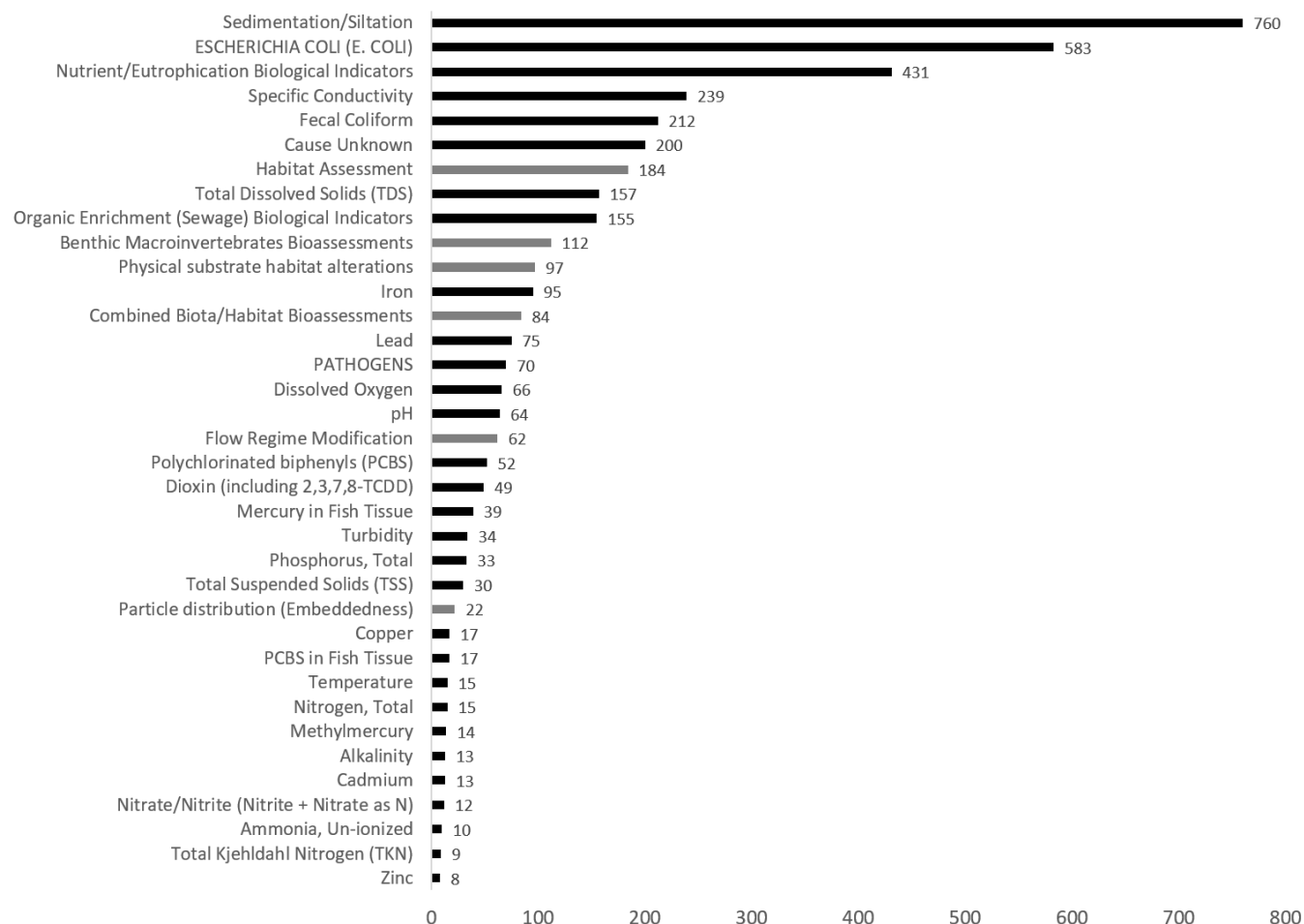


Figure 19. Number of impairments per parameter for those parameters identified as a cause on eight (8) or more occasions; **black** bars represent pollutants and **gray** bars represent pollutions.

Parameters can be grouped to explore types of impairments throughout the Commonwealth. Figure 20 shows the parameters identified as a cause of impairment on the 2018/2020 305(b) list grouped into the following themes:

1. Pathogens
2. Sedimentation/Turbidity
3. Nutrients/Organic Enrichment (OE)/Dissolved Oxygen
4. Biological Integrity/Habitat/Flow
 - a. All parameters in this group are pollutions
5. Salinity/Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)/Chlorides/Sulfates
6. Metals and Mercury
7. Other (including Cause Unknown)
8. Dioxins/PCBs
9. pH/Acidity

For a more interactive approach, visit the [cause of impairment dashboard](#), where a map is available to explore causes in the groups discussed above.

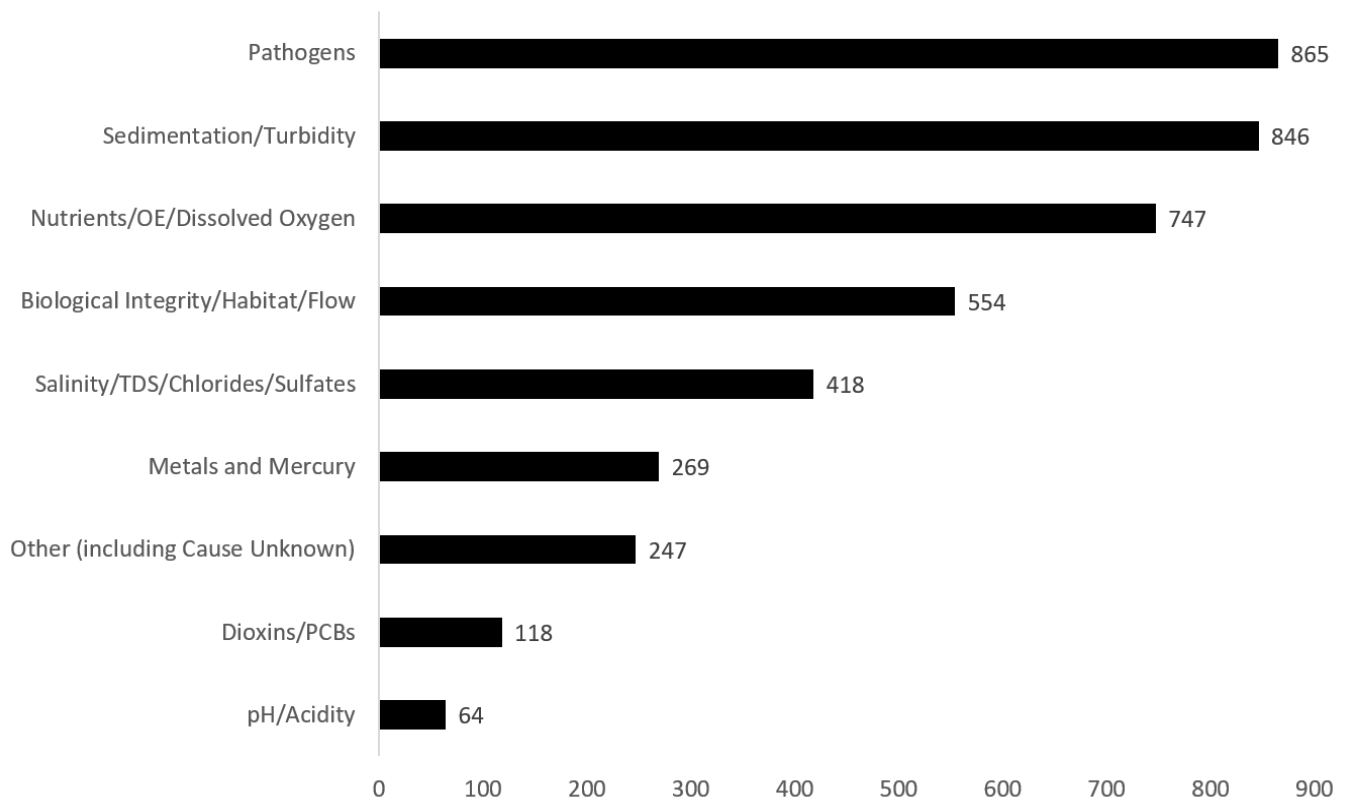


Figure 20. Types of impairments on the 2018/2020 305(b) list where parameters have been grouped into nine (9) themes to better understand the number and types of impairments throughout the Commonwealth.

The impaired waters tab of the [305\(b\) workbook](#) has specific information about all assessment units identified as impaired for one or more designated uses. Parameter level information for those identified as a cause of impairment is available per assessment unit, including if that parameter has a TMDL, the parameter's category, TMDL priority rank (if applicable), cycle first listed (if applicable), and suspected sources.

Waterbody Type Results

Assessment results per waterbody type per designated use, along with parameters identified as causes of impairment, are discussed in more detail in the following sections of this IR.

Rivers and Streams

River and stream assessments are the most common, which account for 2,744 of the 2,879 assessment units on Kentucky's 305(b) list. The total mileage of streams and rivers that have been assessed is 13,061.6 river miles. For those rivers and streams that have been assessed, the attainment per designated use is displayed in Figure 21.

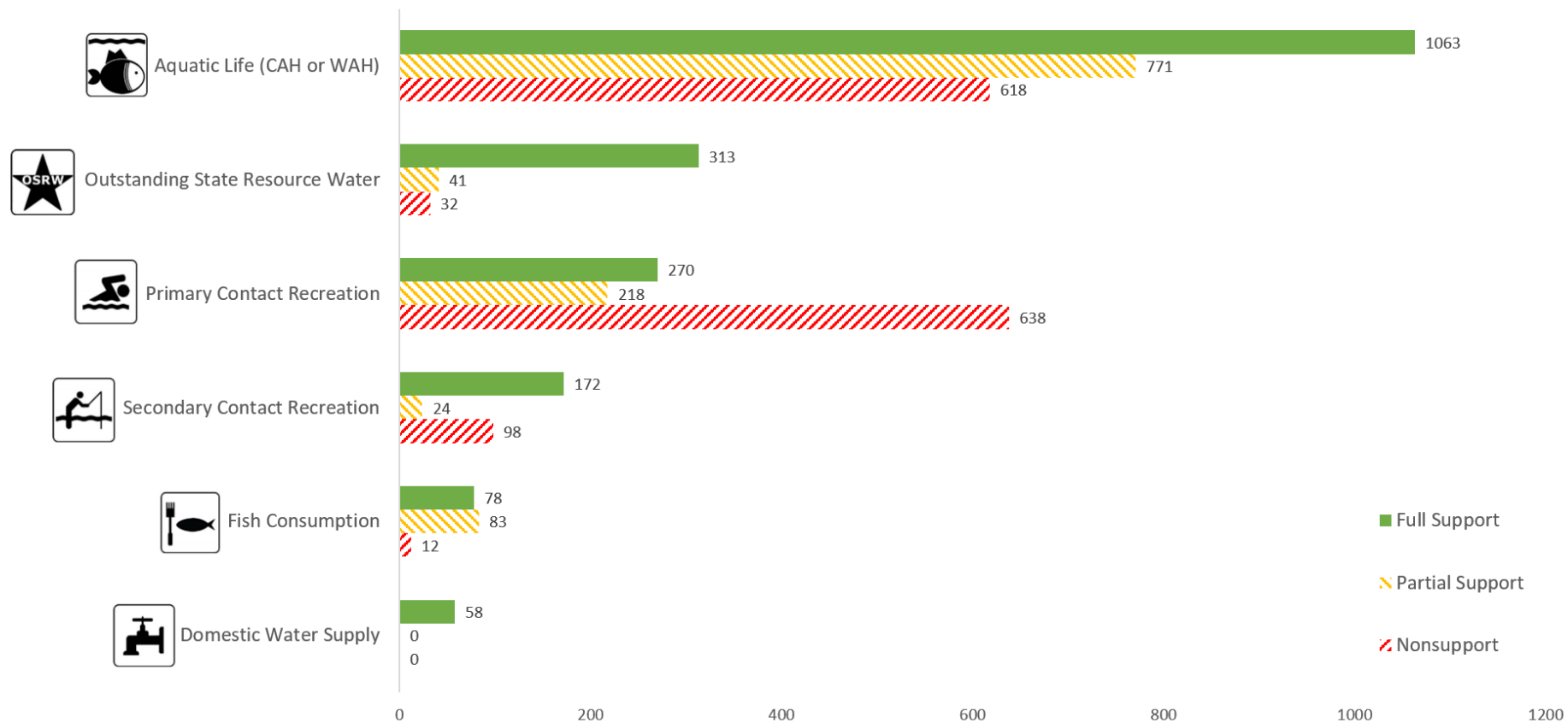


Figure 21. Number of assessment units that are full support, partial support, or nonsupport per designated use for rivers and streams that have been assessed for that use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Rivers and Streams – Aquatic Life Uses (CAH and WAH)

For those rivers and streams that have been assessed for aquatic life, 43% fully support this designated use, while 31% partially support and 25% do not support the aquatic life designated use, meaning 57% are impaired (Figure 22).

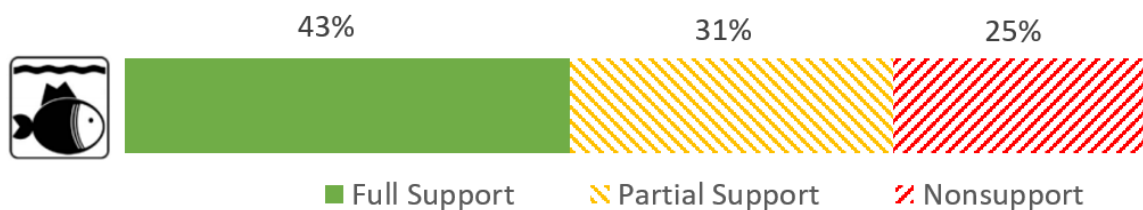


Figure 22. Proportion of attainment for all **rivers and streams** that have been assessed for the aquatic life (WAH or CAH) designated use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Looking at only the rivers and streams impaired for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, 52 causes are associated with the impairments. Those that cause more than 20 impairments are displayed in Figure 23; (refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#) for all listing information). Some causes of impairment are pollutants (black in Figure 23), which require or have an EPA-approved TMDL, and other causes of impairment are pollutions (gray in Figure 23), which do not require a TMDL.

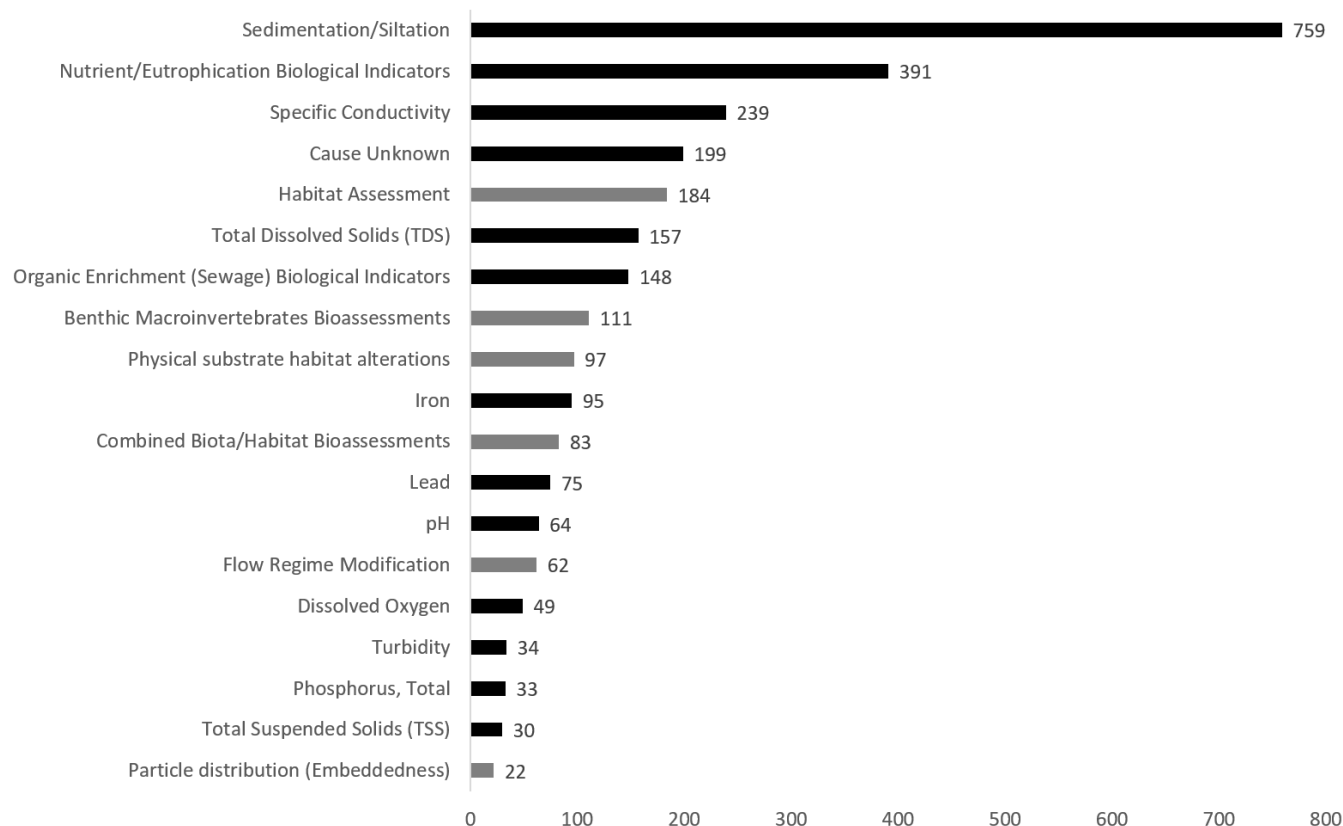


Figure 23. Number of impairments for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use by parameter for **rivers and streams**. Graph only shows those parameters that are identified as a cause of impairment in more than 20 assessment units. Pollutants in **black**; Pollutions in **gray**.

Rivers and Streams – Outstanding State Resource Water

For those rivers and streams that have been assessed for OSRW, 81% fully support this designated use, while 11% partially support and 8% do not support the OSRW designated use, meaning 19% are impaired (Figure 24).

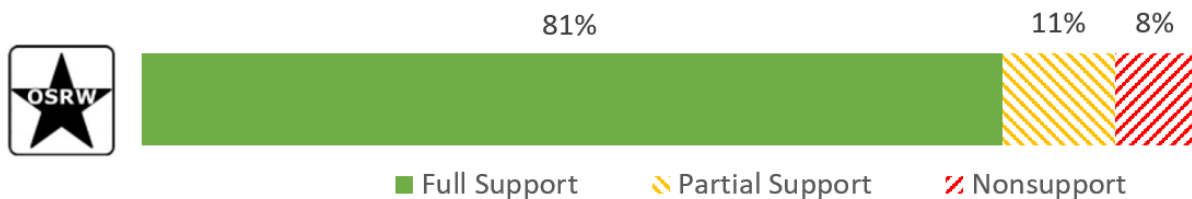


Figure 24. Proportion of attainment for all **rivers and streams** that have been assessed for the outstanding state resource water (OSRW) designated use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Looking at only at the rivers and streams impaired for OSRW, 21 causes are associated with the impairments. Those that cause more than one impairment are displayed in Figure 25; (refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#) for all listing information). Some causes of impairment are pollutants (black in Figure 25), which require or have an EPA-approved TMDL, and other causes of impairment are pollutions (gray in Figure 25), which do not require a TMDL. Most OSRW impairments are associated with more than one cause of impairment, which is why there are more causes of impairments than there are rivers and streams impaired for OSRW.

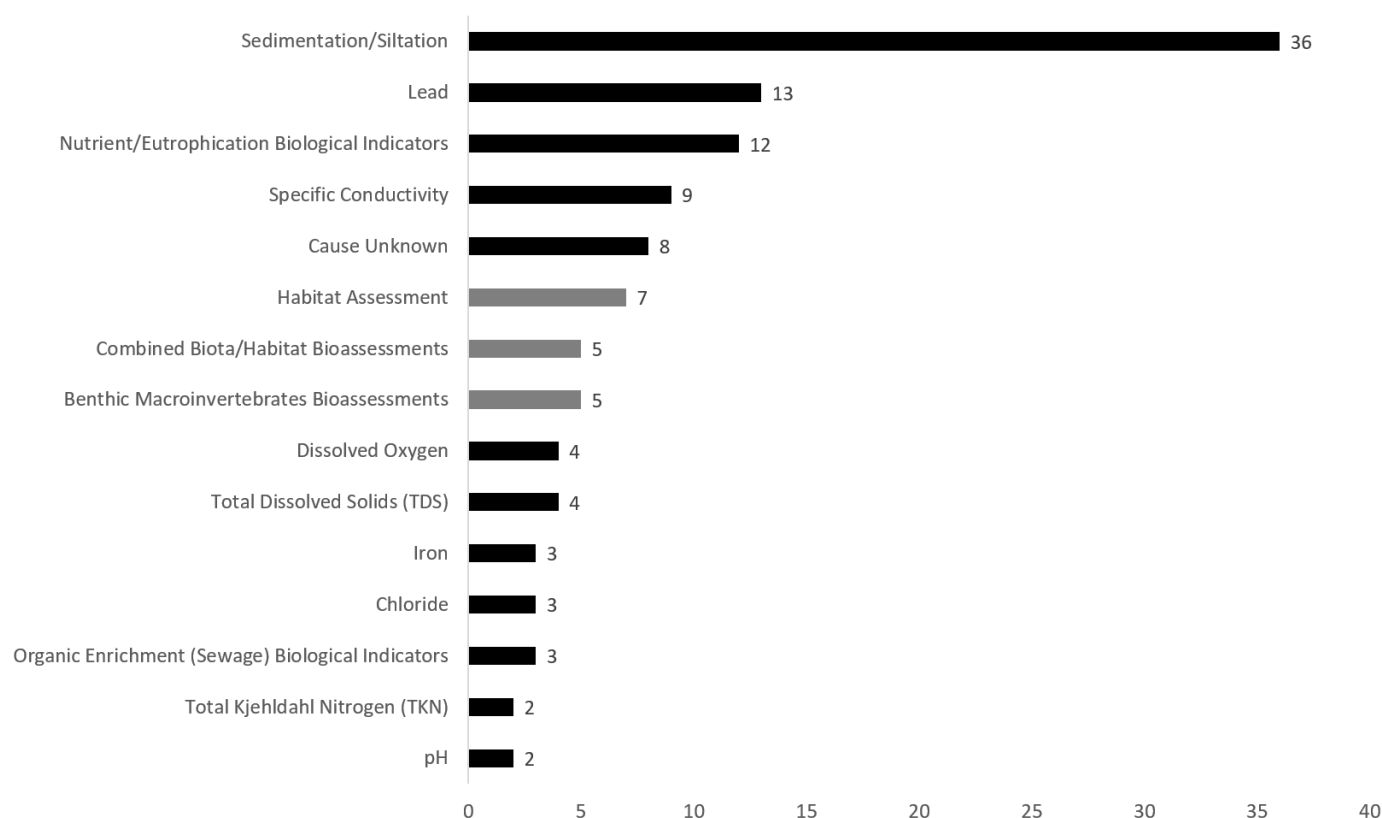


Figure 25. Number of impairments for the OSRW designated use by parameter for **rivers and streams**. Pollutants in **black**; Pollutions in **gray**.

Rivers and Streams – Recreational Uses (PCR and SCR)

For those rivers and streams that have been assessed for PCR, 24% fully support this designated use, while 19% partially support and 57% do not support the PCR designated use, meaning 76% are impaired (Figure 26).

For those rivers and streams that have been assessed for SCR, 59% fully support this designated use, while 8% partially support and 33% do not support the SCR designated use, meaning 41% are impaired (Figure 26).

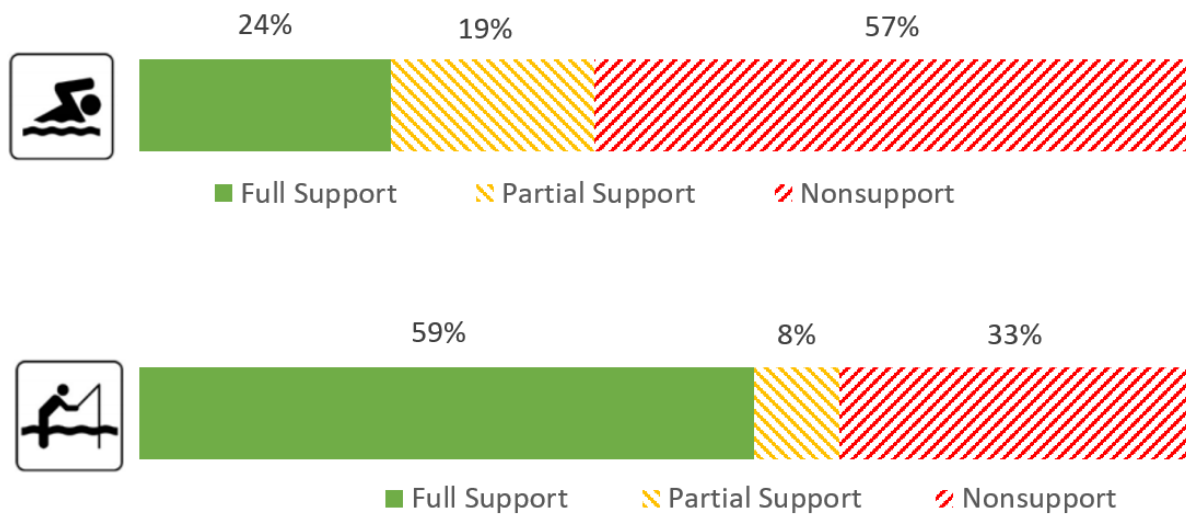


Figure 26. Proportion of attainment for all **rivers and streams** that have been assessed for the PCR and SCR designated uses during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Looking at only the rivers and streams impaired for the recreational uses (PCR and SCR), bacteria type impairments (*E. coli*, fecal coliform or pathogens) account for most of the listings, while there are 128 pH listings (Figure 27).

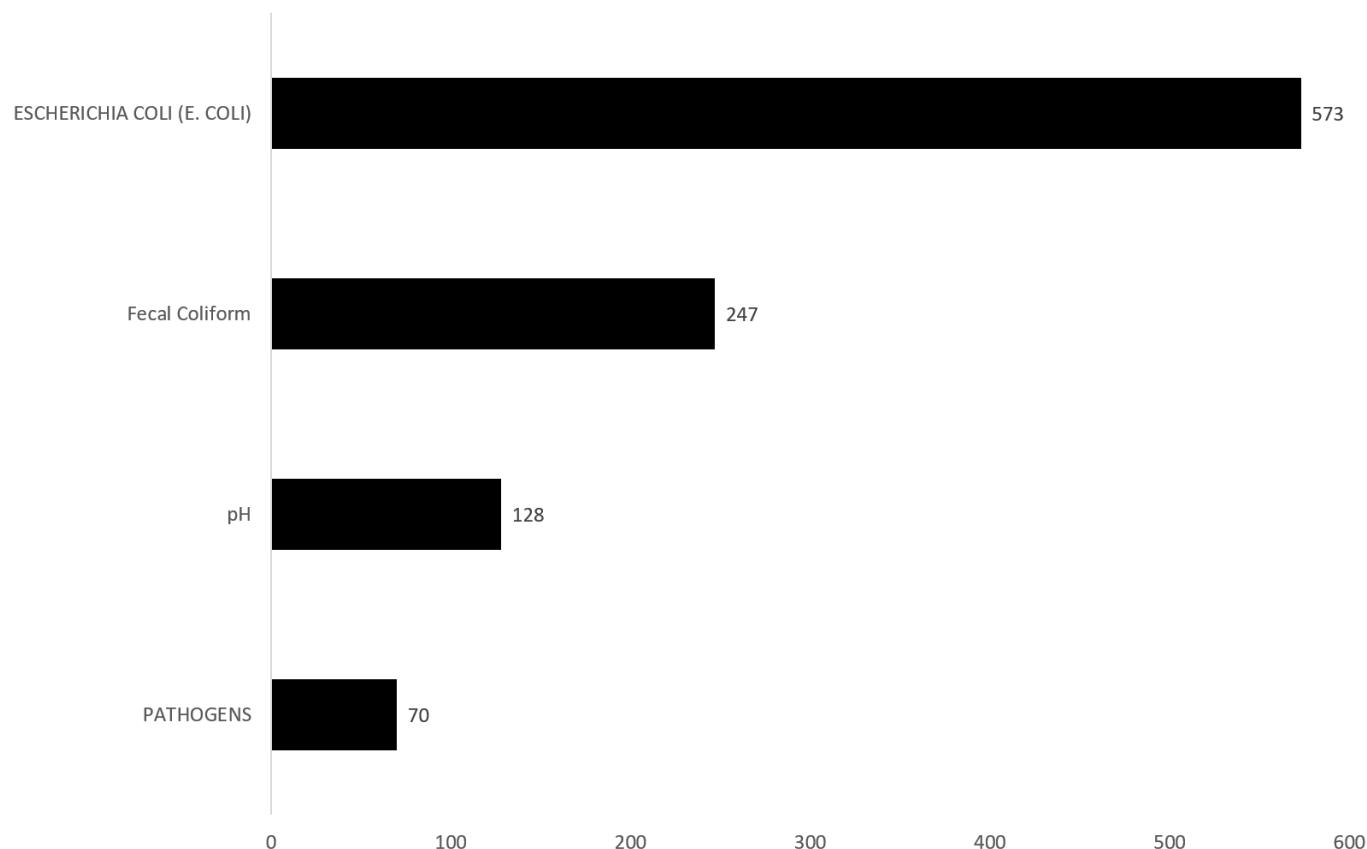


Figure 27. Number of impairments for the recreational uses (PCR and SCR) by parameter for [rivers and streams](#).

Rivers and Streams – Fish Consumption

For those rivers and streams that have been assessed for fish consumption, 45% fully support this designated use, while 48% partially support and 7% do not support the fish consumption designated use, meaning 55% are impaired (Figure 28).

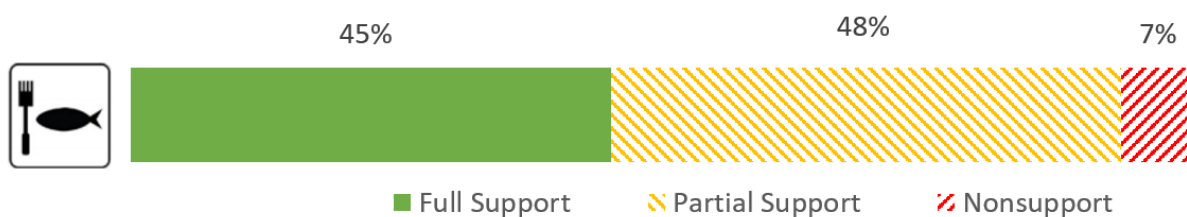


Figure 28. Proportion of attainment for all [rivers and streams](#) that have been assessed for the fish consumption designated use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Looking at only the rivers and streams impaired for fish consumption, six causes are associated with the impairments. Those that cause 10 or more impairments are displayed in Figure 29; (refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#) for all listing information).

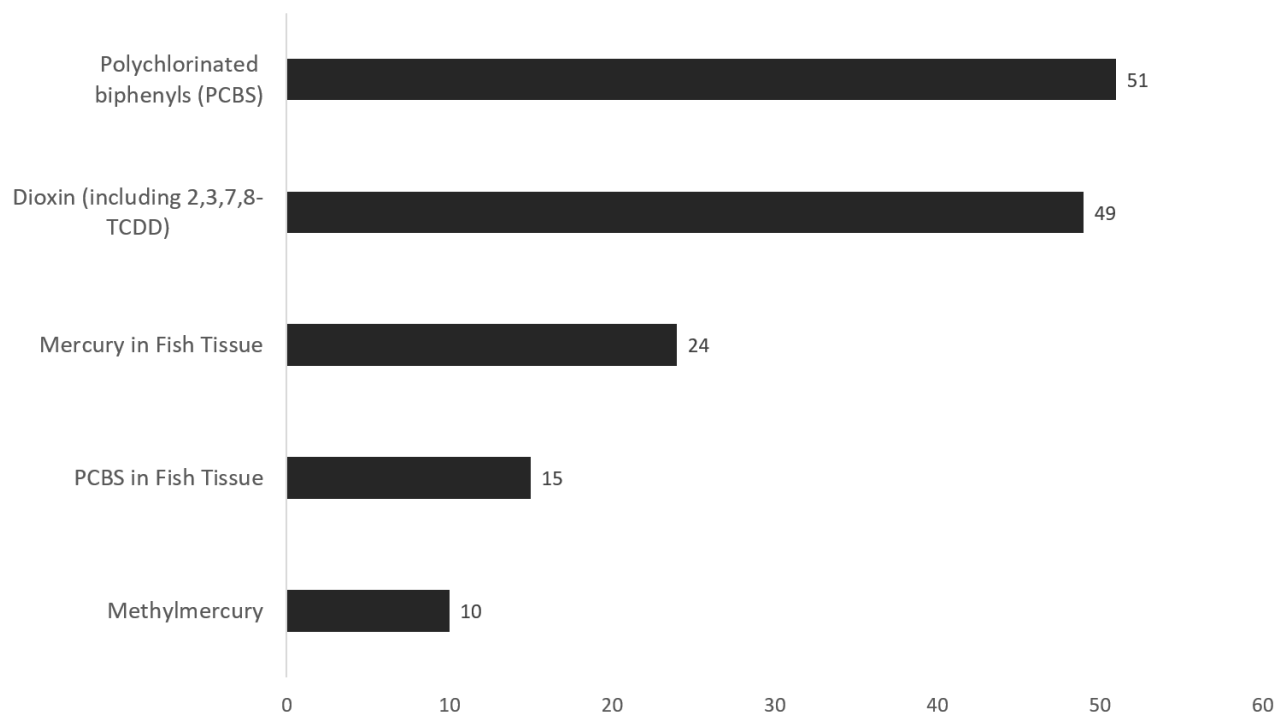


Figure 29. Number of impairments for the fish consumption designated use by parameter for [rivers and streams](#).

Lakes and Reservoirs

Lake and reservoir assessments account for 121 of the 2,879 assessment units on Kentucky's 305(b) list. The total acres of lakes and reservoirs that have been assessed is 203,310 acres. For those lakes and reservoirs that have been assessed, the attainment per designated use is displayed in Figure 30.

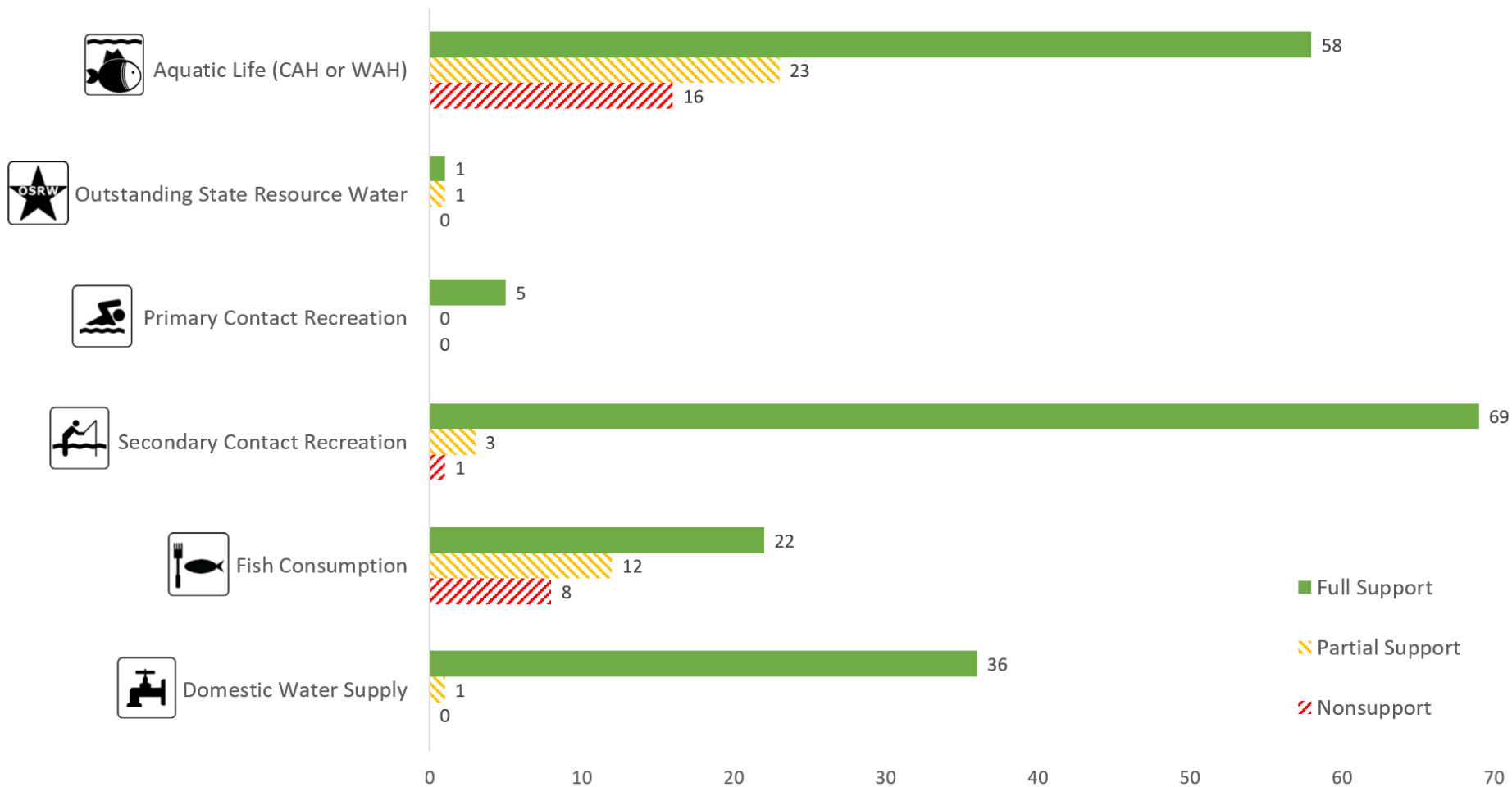


Figure 30. Number of assessment units that are full support, partial support, or nonsupport per designated use for [lakes and reservoirs](#) that have been assessed for that use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Lakes and Reservoirs – Aquatic Life Uses (CAH and WAH)

For those lakes and reservoirs that have been assessed for aquatic life, 60% fully support this designated use, while 24% partially support and 16% do not support the aquatic life designated use, meaning 40% are impaired (Figure 31).



Figure 31. Proportion of attainment for all **lakes and reservoirs** that have been assessed for the aquatic life (WAH or CAH) designated use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

For most lakes and reservoirs assessed for aquatic life, a trophic status is determined from the trophic status index score (Figure 32). In Kentucky, most lakes and reservoirs assessed for the aquatic life designated use are mesotrophic or eutrophic. Most of the lakes and reservoirs identified as oligotrophic are in the mountains. For all trophic status narratives, refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#).

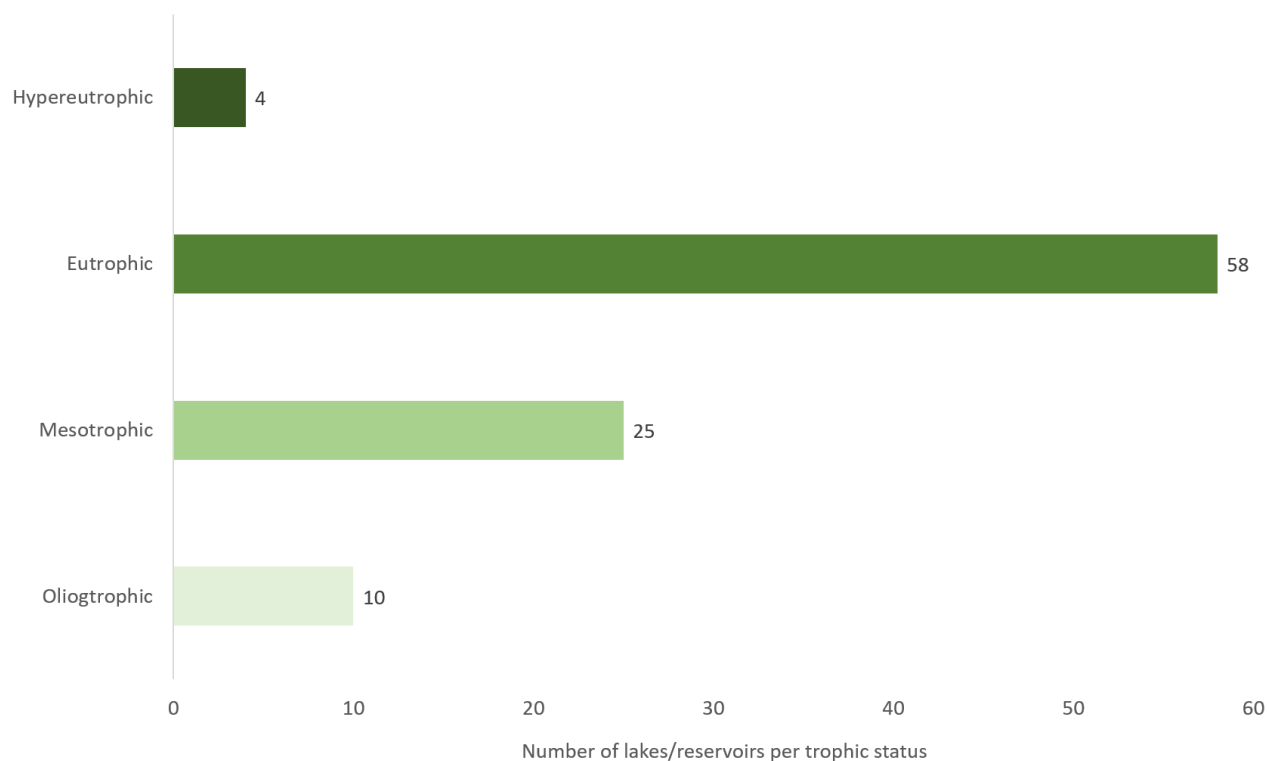


Figure 32. Trophic status for **lakes and reservoirs** that have been assessed for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, where available.

Looking at only the lakes or reservoirs impaired for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, three causes are associated with the impairments: nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, dissolved oxygen, and organic enrichment (sewage) biological indicators (Figure 33). For all listing information, refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#).

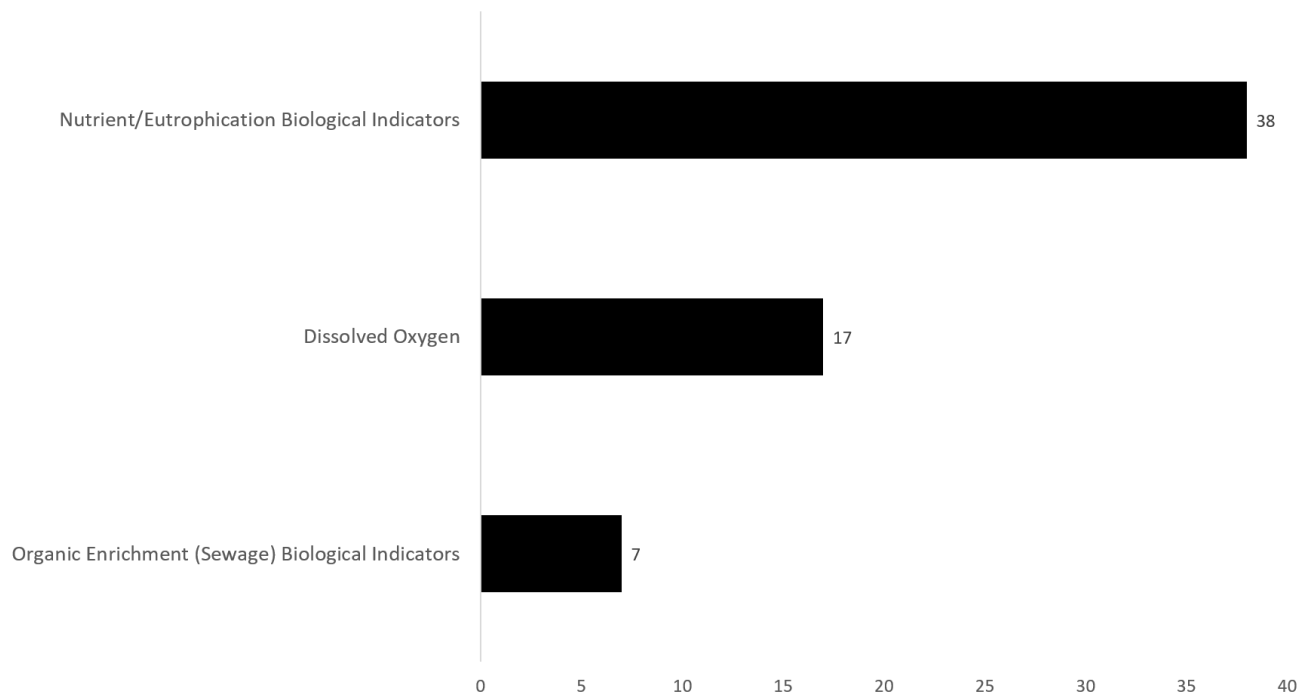


Figure 33. Number of impairments for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use by parameter for [lakes and reservoirs](#).

Lakes and Reservoirs – Secondary Contact Recreation

For those lakes and reservoirs that have been assessed for SCR, 95% fully support this designated use, while 4% partially support and 1% do not support the SCR designated use, meaning 5% are impaired (Figure 34).

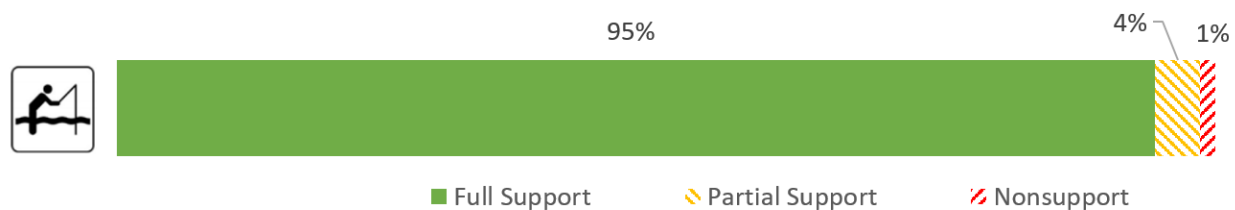


Figure 34. Proportion of attainment for all [lakes and reservoirs](#) that have been assessed for the secondary contact recreation designated use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Looking at only the lakes or reservoirs impaired for SCR, three impairments are due to the pollution aquatic plants (macrophytes), one impairment is due to the pollutant nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, and one impairment is due to the pollutant sedimentation/siltation. For all listing information, refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#).

Lakes and Reservoirs – Fish Consumption

For those lakes and reservoirs that have been assessed for fish consumption, 52% fully support this designated use, while 29% partially support and 19% do not support the fish consumption designated use, meaning 48% are impaired (Figure 35).



Figure 35. Proportion of attainment for all [lakes and reservoirs](#) that have been assessed for the fish consumption designated use during this cycle or any prior cycle.

Looking at only the lakes or reservoirs impaired for fish consumption, three causes are associated with the impairments: mercury in fish tissue, methylmercury, and PCBs in fish tissue (Figure 36). For all listing information, refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#).

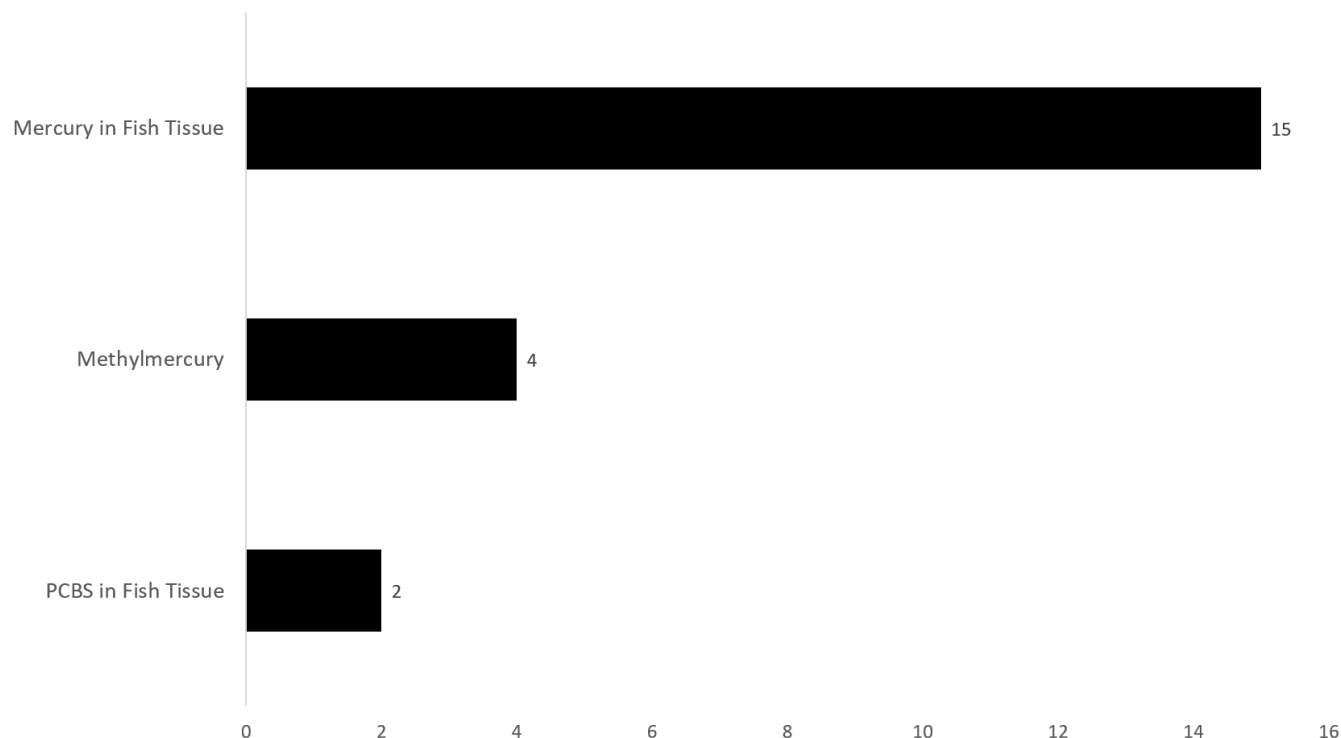


Figure 36. Number of impairments for the fish consumption designated use by parameter for [lakes and reservoirs](#).

Springs

Spring assessments account for 14 of the 2,879 assessment units on Kentucky's 305(b) list. The total size of spring assessments (as represented by the springshed) is 168,055 acres.

Springs – Primary Contact Recreation

PCR is the most commonly assessed designated use for spring assessment units. Of the 14 spring assessment units on Kentucky's 2018/2020 305(b) list, 11 have been assessed for PCR. Of these 11 assessment units, one spring is full support, four springs are partial support, and six springs are nonsupport for PCR. The cause of impairment was always identified as E. coli. For all listing information, refer to the [305\(b\) workbook](#).

Program Level Results

Ambient Rivers and Streams

The ambient rivers and streams network is a network of sites throughout the Commonwealth where the same 72 primary sites and 104 rotating sites are sampled on a BMU sampling framework. These sites have their data used for assessment purposes when a new 5-year period is available for review. This is what determines what BMU is the BMU of focus for each IR. Below is a summary of attainment and the causes related to impairment for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) and PCR designated uses for each BMU of focus for this IR (Salt-Licking, Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers, Green-Tradewater). Since the Ambient Rivers and Streams program focuses on collecting water chemistry and bacteria, most of the causes of impairment are related to these two data types.

Salt-Licking BMU

Aquatic Life (CAH or WAH)

Of the 33 waterbodies assessed for aquatic life (CAH or WAH) by the Ambient Rivers and Streams program in the Salt-Licking BMU, 39% were found to be impaired for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, which relates to partial or nonsupport, while 61% were found to fully support the use (Figure 37).



Figure 37. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Salt-Licking BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Salt-Licking BMU where data from the Ambient Rivers and Streams program were used as part of the assessment decision, the top three causes of impairment are by the pollutants lead, iron, and sedimentation/siltation (Figure 38). Organic enrichment (sewage) biological indicators, nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, and cause unknown are also identified as causes of impairment for assessment units related to the Ambient Rivers and Streams network from this BMU (Figure 38).

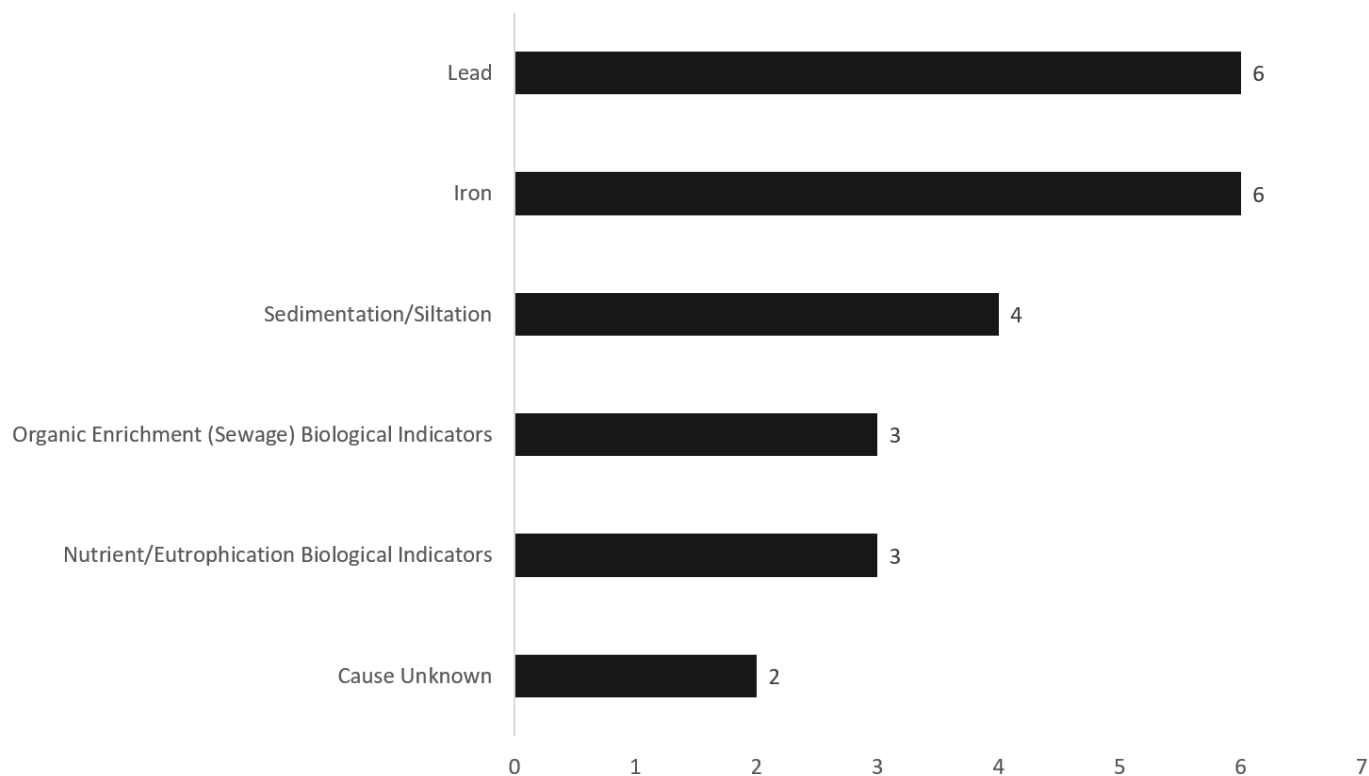


Figure 38. Number of impairments for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use by pollutant where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Salt-Licking BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Primary Contact Recreation

Of the 34 waterbodies assessed for PCR by the Ambient Rivers and Streams program in the Salt-Licking BMU, 79% were found to be impaired for the PCR designated use, which relates to partial or nonsupport, while 21% were found to fully support the use (Figure 39).

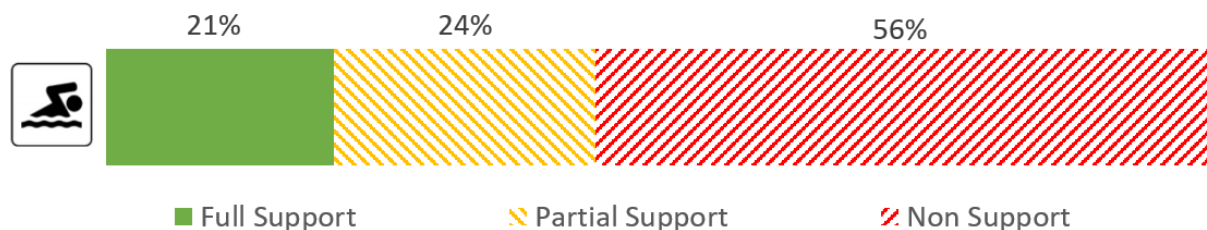


Figure 39. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [primary contact recreation](#) designated use where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Salt-Licking BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Salt-Licking BMU where data from the Ambient Rivers and Streams program were used as part of the assessment decision, all PCR impairments are due to bacteria-related parameters, such as pathogens or *E. coli*.

Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU

Aquatic Life (CAH or WAH)

Of the 44 waterbodies assessed for aquatic life (CAH or WAH) by the Ambient Rivers and Streams program in the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU, 50% were found to be impaired for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, which relates to partial or nonsupport, while 50% were found to fully support the use (Figure 40).



Figure 40. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU where data from the Ambient Rivers and Streams program were used as part of the assessment decision, the top three causes of impairment are by the pollutants lead, iron, and copper (Figure 41).

Sedimentation/siltation and nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators are identified as causes for seven and six assessment units, respectively, related to the Ambient Rivers and Streams network from this BMU (Figure 41).

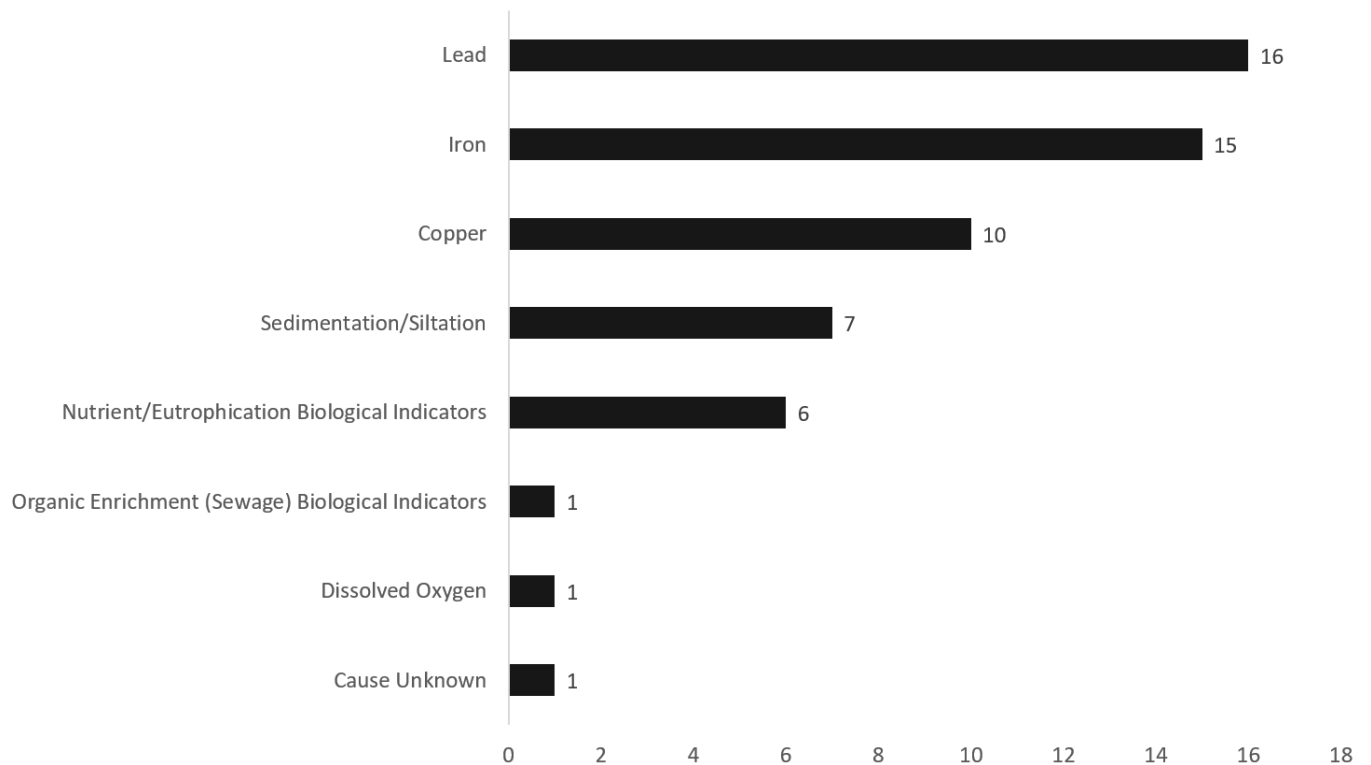


Figure 41. Number of impairments for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use by pollutant where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Primary Contact Recreation

Of the 45 waterbodies assessed for PCR by the Ambient Rivers and Streams program in the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU, 44% were found to be impaired for the PCR designated use, which relates to partial or nonsupport, while 56% were found to fully support the use (Figure 42).



Figure 42. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [primary contact recreation](#) designated use where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU where data from the Ambient Rivers and Streams program were used as part of the assessment decision, all PCR impairments are due to bacteria-related parameters, such as pathogens or *E. coli*.

Green-Tradewater BMU

Aquatic Life (CAH or WAH)

Of the 57 waterbodies assessed for aquatic life (CAH or WAH) by the Ambient Rivers and Streams program in the Green-Tradewater BMU, 42% were found to be impaired for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, which relates to partial or nonsupport, while 58% were found to fully support the use (Figure 43).



Figure 43. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Green-Tradewater BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Green-Tradewater BMU where data from the Ambient Rivers and Streams program were used as part of the assessment decision, the top three causes of impairment are by the pollutants iron, lead, and dissolved oxygen (Figure 44). Sedimentation/siltation, organic enrichment (sewage) biological indicators, nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, and specific conductivity are identified as causes for three or more assessment units related to the Ambient Rivers and Streams network from this BMU (Figure 44).

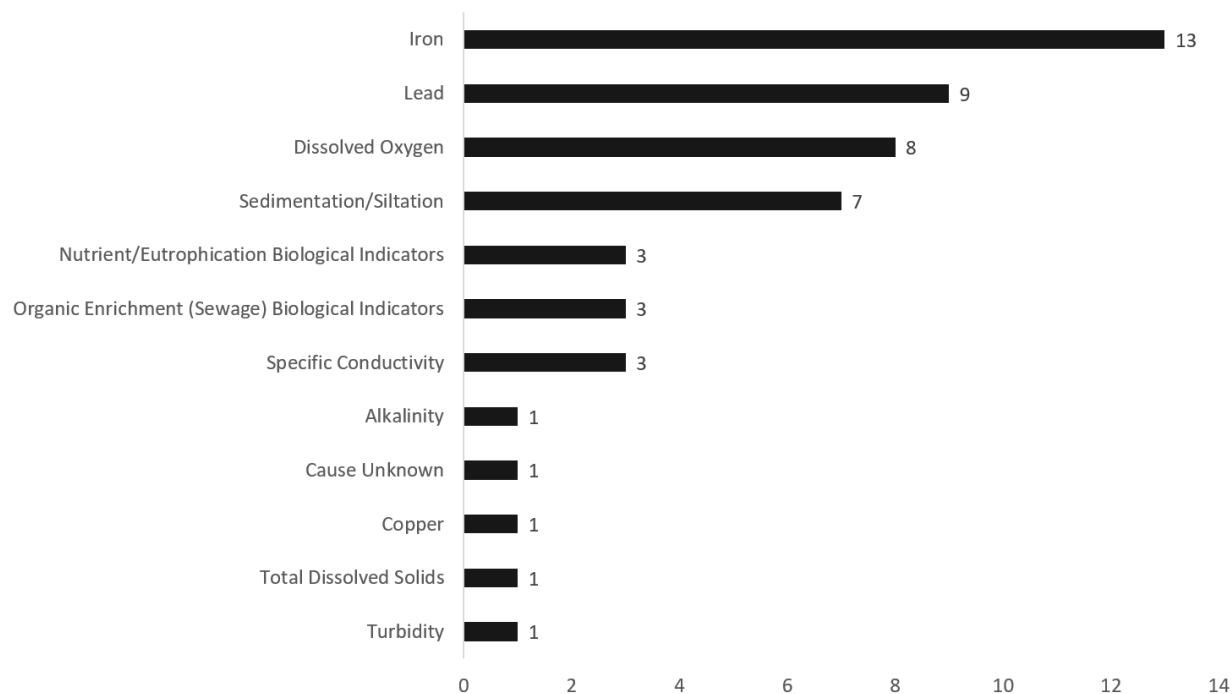


Figure 44. Number of impairments for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use by pollutant where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Green-Tradewater BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Primary Contact Recreation

Of the 59 waterbodies assessed for PCR by the Ambient Rivers and Streams program in the Green-Tradewater BMU, 58% were found to be impaired for PCR designated use, which relates to partial or nonsupport, while 42% were found to fully support the use (Figure 45).

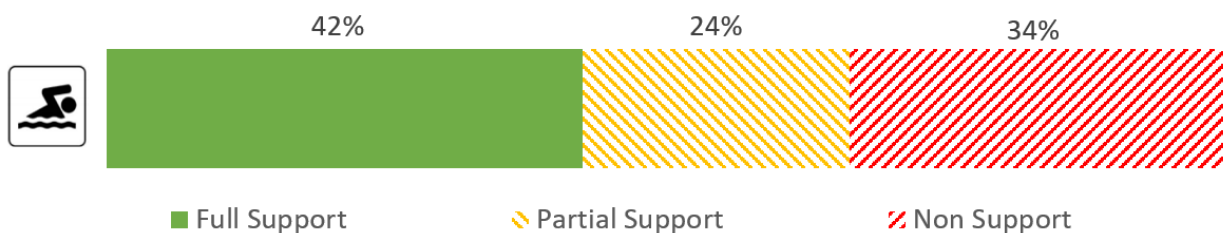


Figure 45. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [primary contact recreation](#) designated use where data collected by the [Ambient Rivers and Streams program](#) from the [Green-Tradewater BMU](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Green-Tradewater BMU where data from the Ambient Rivers and Streams program were used as part of the assessment decision, all PCR impairments are due to bacteria-related parameters, such as pathogens or *E. coli*.

Ambient Lakes

Kentucky lakes assessed during this IR cycle were sampled on a Watershed Management Framework Initiative approach, where the same 108 lakes are sampled on a 5-year BMU sampling rotation. For this IR, 60 lakes from the Salt-Licking, Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers, or Green-Tradewater BMUs were sampled and had their data used for assessment. Below is a summary of attainment and the causes related to impairment for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) and SCR designated uses, the two designated uses most often assessed using data collected by the Ambient Lake program.

Aquatic Life (CAH or WAH)

Of the 50 waterbodies assessed by the Ambient Lakes program, 58% were found to be impaired for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, which relates to partial or nonsupport, while 42% were found to fully support the use during this reporting cycle (Figure 46).



Figure 46. Proportion of attainment for lakes and reservoirs assessed for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use where data collected by the [Ambient Lakes program](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired waterbodies, three parameters are identified as causes of impairment: nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, dissolved oxygen, and organic enrichment (sewage) biological indicators (Figure 47).

Secondary Contact Recreation

Of the 33 waterbodies assessed by the Ambient Lakes program, 100% were found to fully support the SCR use during this reporting cycle.

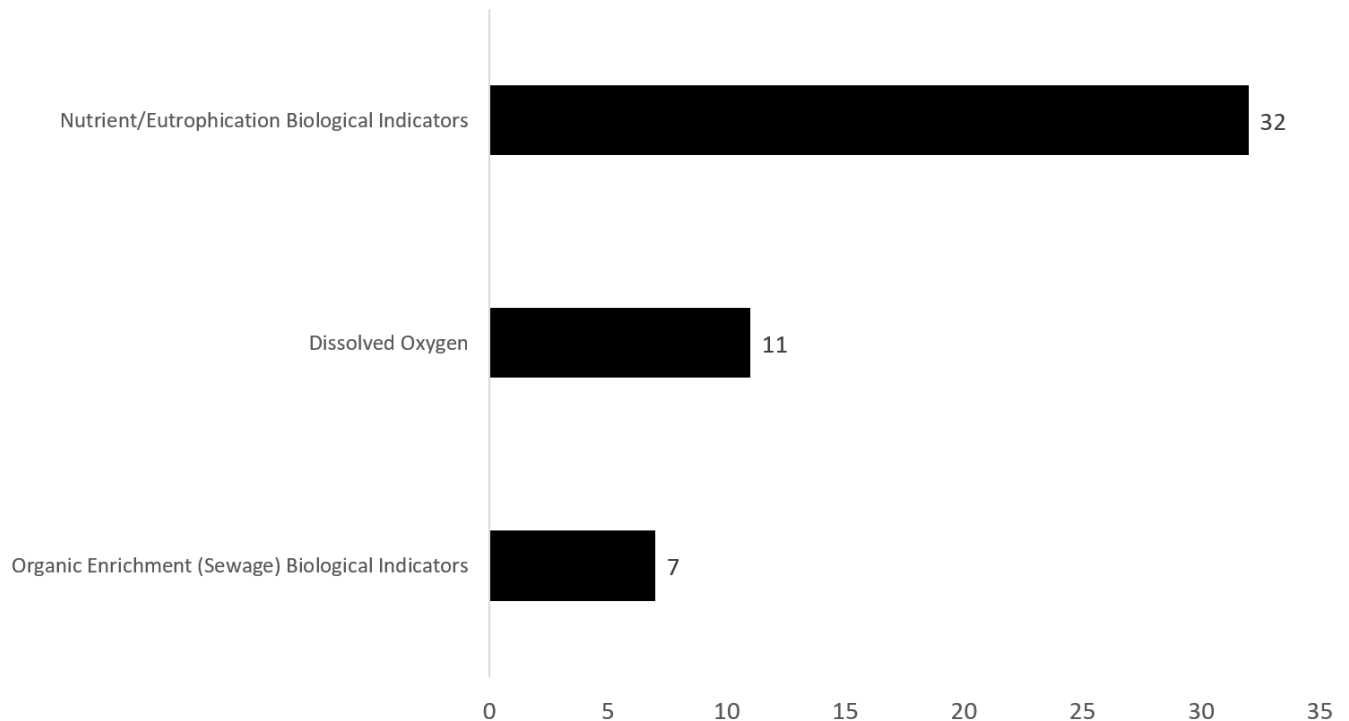


Figure 47. Number of impairments for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use by pollutant where data collected by the [Ambient Lakes program](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Probabilistic Survey of Wadeable Streams

The probabilistic program sampled 50 random sites from wadeable streams within the Salt-Licking BMU in 2014 and the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU in 2015. During a site visit, the probabilistic program collects biological community data, collects a one-time grab sample for water chemistry, takes *in situ* measurements, makes field observations, and completes a habitat assessment form.

Attainment decisions made where data from the probabilistic program contributed to the assessment are presented below for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use. For those waters found to be impaired, parameters identified as causes are also discussed. Since this program focuses on biological community data and habitat assessment, many of the impairments are related to this data type.

Attainment

Salt-Licking BMU

Of the approximately 50 sites randomly selected and sampled by the probabilistic program in the Salt-Licking BMU, 38% were found to fully support the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, 61% were found to be impaired (partial or nonsupport), and 2% could not be assessed (Figure 48).

Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU

Of the approximately 50 sites randomly selected and sampled by the probabilistic program in the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU, 31% were found to fully support the aquatic life (CAH or WAH)

designated use, 63% were found to be impaired (partial or nonsupport), and 6% could not be assessed (Figure 48).

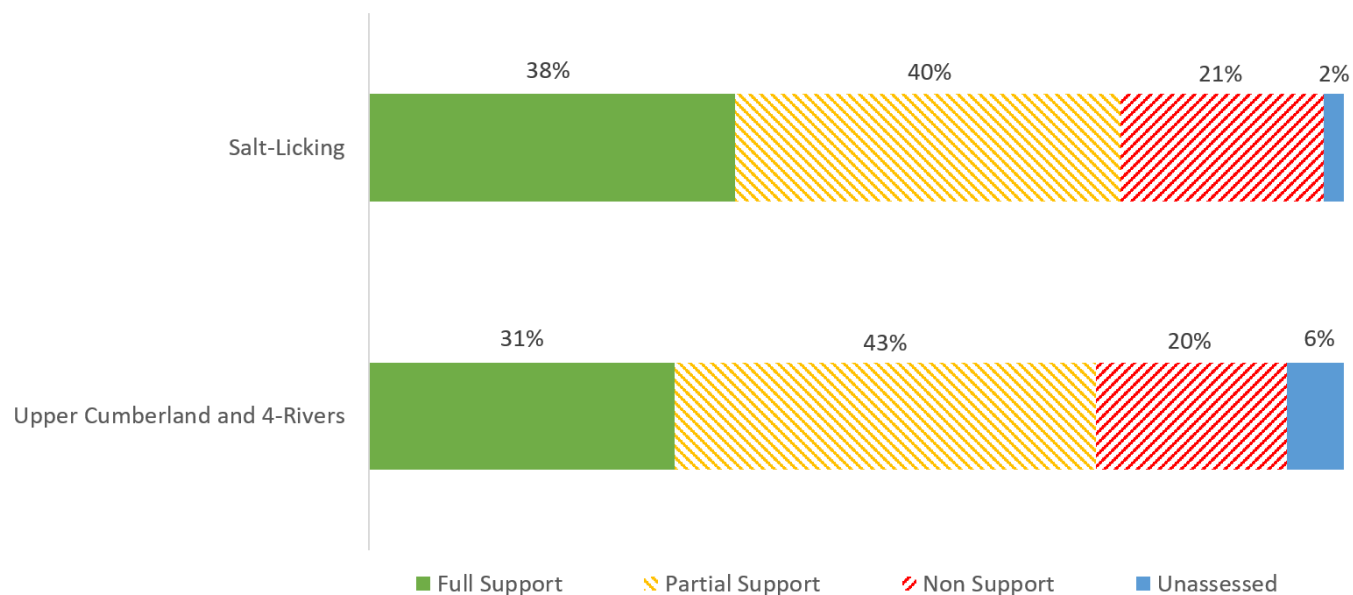


Figure 48. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use where data collected by the [probabilistic program](#) from the [Salt-Licking and Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMUs](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Cause of Impairment

[Salt-Licking BMU](#)

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Salt-Licking BMU where data from probabilistic program were used as part of the assessment decision, most of the impairments are attributed to pollutions, such as combined biota/habitat assessments, combination benthic/fishes bioassessments, and habitat assessment (Figure 49). The four pollutants identified as causes of impairment for this BMU were sedimentation/siltation, nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, pH, and specific conductivity (Figure 49).

[Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU](#)

Looking at only the impaired segments from the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU where data from probabilistic program were used as part of the assessment decision, most of the impairments are attributed to pollutions, such as combined biota/habitat assessments, combination benthic/fishes bioassessments, and habitat assessment (Figure 49). The four pollutants identified as causes of impairment for this BMU were sedimentation/siltation, nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, iron, and lead (Figure 49).

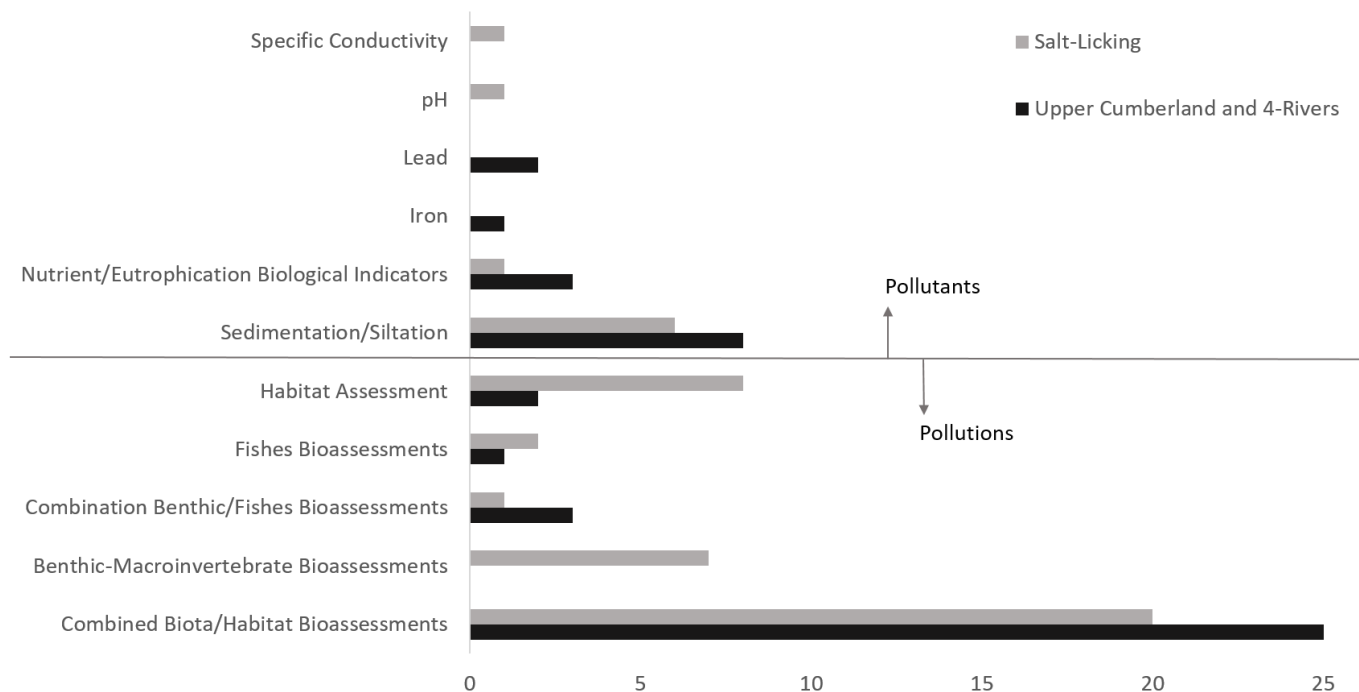


Figure 49. Number of impairments for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use by parameter where data collected by the [probabilistic program](#) from the [Salt-Licking and Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMUs](#) contributed to the attainment decision. Pollutants and pollutions are separated in figure, top to bottom.

Reference Reach

During this 2018/2020 reporting cycle, 61 assessment units had their assessments updated using data collected by the reference reach monitoring program. This program collects data on water quality, sediment quality, habitat condition, and biological communities.

Attainment decisions are presented below for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use and the OSRW designated use, where applicable (47 of the 61 assessment units). For those waters found to be impaired, parameters identified as causes are also discussed. Since the reference reach program focuses on biological community data and habitat assessment, many of the impairments are related to this data type.

Attainment

Of the approximately 61 sites sampled by the reference reach program where the data contributed to an assessment decision for the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use, 67% were found to be full support, while 33% were found to be impaired (partial or nonsupport) (Figure 50).

Some of the reference reach sites are located on waterbodies designated as OSRWs. For these reference reach sites that are located along OSRW waterbodies, where data collected by the reference reach program contributed to an assessment decision, 72% were found to fully support the OSRW designated

use, 23% were found to be impaired (partial or nonsupport), and 4% were not assessed for the use (Figure 50).

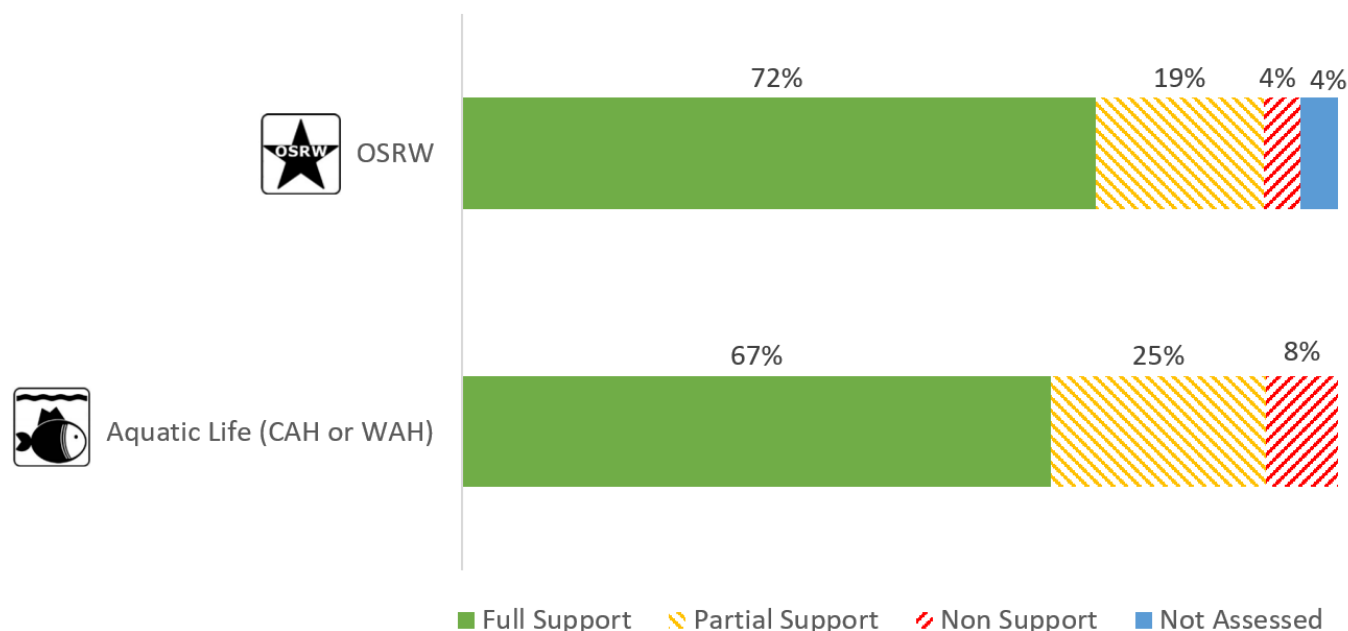


Figure 50. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) and [outstanding state resource water \(OSRW\)](#) designated uses where data collected by the [reference reach program](#) contributed to the attainment decision.

Cause of Impairment

Looking at only the impaired segments where data from the reference reach program were used as part of the assessment decision, most of the impairments are attributed to pollutions, such as combined biota/habitat assessments, combination benthic/fishes bioassessments, and habitat assessment (Figure 51). The pollutants impairing the aquatic life (CAH or WAH) designated use are copper, iron, lead, mercury, nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, sedimentation/siltation, specific conductivity, and total dissolved solids (TDS) (Figure 51). The pollutants impairing the OSRW designated use are lead, nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, and sedimentation/siltation (Figure 51).

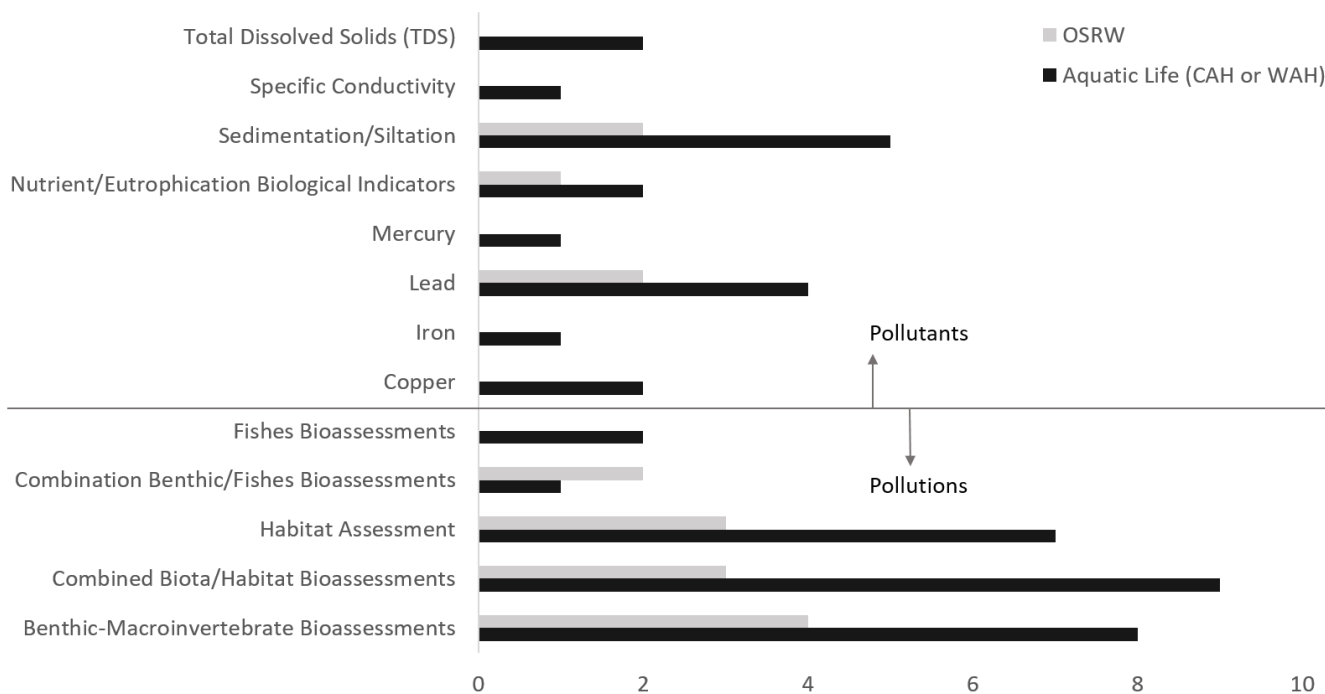


Figure 51. Number of impairments for the [aquatic life](#) (CAH or WAH) designated use by parameter where data collected by the [probabilistic program](#) from the [Salt-Licking and Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMUs](#) contributed to the attainment decision. Pollutants and pollutions are separated in figure, top to bottom.

Intensive Surveys

Intensive Surveys refers to programs within the Division that seek to have a better understanding of a particular waterbody, watershed, or region. This program typically collects monthly water chemistry for 1 to 3 years, bacteria during at least 1 recreation season, and biological community data. The following Intensive Surveys per program had their data used in this 2018/2020 IR cycle.

Success Monitoring:

- Hinkston Creek watershed, collected in 2014 and 2015
- Little Pitman Creek watershed, collected in 2016
- Martis Branch watershed, collected in 2016
- Pleasant Run watershed, collected in 2016
- North Fork Kentucky River Tributaries in Letcher County, collected in 2017 and 2018

TMDL:

- Claylick Creek watershed, data collected in 2013 and 2014
- Cypress Creek watershed, data collected 2016 - 2018
- Strodes Creek watershed, data collected in 2014 and 2015
- Damon Creek watershed, data collected in 2015

- Chestnut Creek watershed, data collected in 2016

Other Intensive Survey projects:

- Bluegrass Nutrient Study, data collected 2013 - 2015
- Marsh Creek watershed, data collected in 2013 and 2014
- Wild Rivers project, data collected 2013 – 2016

Below is a summary of the designated use attainment and causes of impairment where data collected as part of an intensive survey were used for assessment in this 2018/2020 IR. This program typically assesses previously unassessed waters, and often focuses in areas with known impairments where water quality improvement plans, such as TMDLs or watershed plans, have been developed or may be developed in the future. Therefore, the high proportion of impairment is expected, and these types of monitoring programs significantly contribute to Kentucky's 303(d) list each reporting cycle.

Aquatic Life (CAH or WAH)

Of the 165 assessment units where sampling completed by an intensive survey program contributed to an aquatic life (CAH or WAH) attainment decision, 30% were found to be full support, while 70% were found to be impaired (partial or nonsupport) (Figure 52).

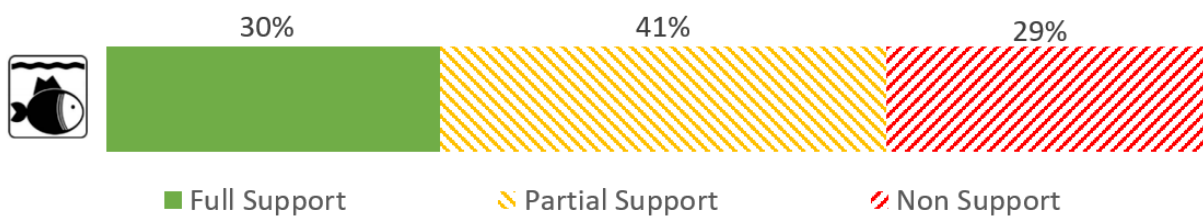


Figure 52. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the **aquatic life** (CAH or WAH) designated use where data collected as part of an **intensive survey** contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments where data collected as part of an intensive survey contributed to an attainment decision for aquatic life (CAH or WAH), there is a greater mix of pollutions and pollutants contributing to the impairments, and the type of pollutants are more varied when compared to other programs (Figure 53). This is expected from intensive survey programs, where the watersheds selected are monitored extensively for one to three years, and a variety of data types are collected. The pollutants contributing to more than 10 impairments are nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, sedimentation/siltation, specific conductivity, iron, organic enrichment (sewage) biological indicators, and lead (Figure 53).

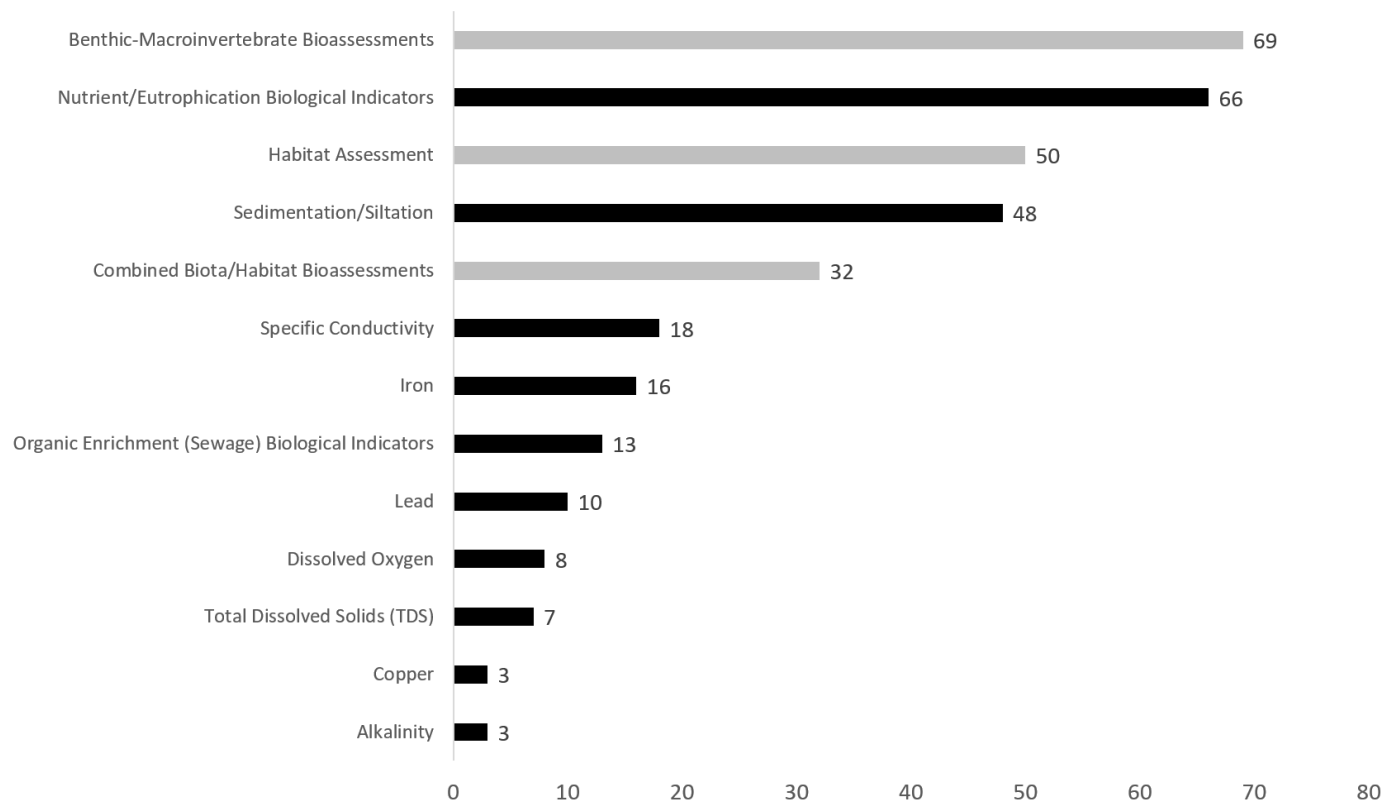


Figure 53. Number of impairments for the **aquatic life** (CAH or WAH) designated use by parameter where data collected as part of an **intensive survey** contributed to the attainment decision. Graph only shows those parameters that are identified as a cause of impairment in more than one (1) assessment unit. Pollutants in **black**; Pollutions in **gray**.

Primary Contact Recreation

Of the 81 assessment units where sampling completed by an intensive survey program contributed to a PCR attainment decision, 16% were found to be full support, while 84% were found to be impaired (partial or nonsupport) (Figure 54).



Figure 54. Proportion of attainment for rivers and streams assessed for the **primary contact recreation** designated use where data collected as part of an **intensive survey** contributed to the attainment decision.

Looking at only the impaired segments where data collected as part of an intensive survey contributed to an attainment decision for PCR during this cycle, all impairments are related to the pollutant *E. coli*.

Outside Agency Contribution

Data collected by outside agencies (such as USACE and USGS) contributed to the attainment decision for one or more designated uses along 67 assessment units. Data were used to assess the waterbody types rivers/streams and lakes/reservoirs. Below is a summary of the aquatic life use attainment and causes of impairment where data collected by an outside agency were used for assessment in this 2018/2020 IR.

Aquatic Life (CAH or WAH)

Of the 62 assessment units where sampling completed by an outside agency contributed to an aquatic life (CAH or WAH) attainment decision, 31% were found to be full support, while 69% were found to be impaired (partial or nonsupport). The parameters identified as a cause of impairment in more than one waterbody were benthic-macroinvertebrate bioassessments, habitat assessment, pH, and nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators.

Public Health

Harmful Algal Bloom Monitoring

Cyanobacteria are photosynthetic bacteria that live in all types of water in Kentucky and around the world. They are also known as blue-green algae because of their blue-green appearance, which is caused by the presence of the blue pigment, phycocyanin. During certain times of the year, cyanobacteria can be the dominant component of the algae community in a river or lake. Certain environmental conditions allow for the prolific reproduction of blue-green cells forming a “bloom.” Most of the year, their presence causes minimal negative impact to water quality or human/animal health. However, when blue-green algal blooms form, water quality and human/animal health can be negatively impacted in several ways. Water quality is negatively impacted by the bloom causing discoloration of the water, drastic reductions and wide fluctuations in dissolved oxygen levels, increased turbidity, and decreased light penetration. Fish may be negatively affected by an overall reduction in food availability or when oxygen levels drop and become limited in lakes. Public recreation is negatively impacted by blooms because the nuisance scums and mats make swimming or wading in the water less desirable. In lakes that serve as sources of drinking water, blue-green algal blooms can cause taste and odor problems resulting in increased lake management (i.e. application of copper sulfate or other algaecide) and filtration costs. Additionally, blooms can clog filters at the intake structure, causing increased maintenance costs.

Although the above-mentioned impacts are important issues to consider when cyanobacteria blooms form, the most significant issue may be the presence of toxins produced by the cyanobacteria cells as the bloom is occurring and during the dying-off process. These blooms are known as harmful algal blooms (HABs) due to their potential impacts on public health. Cyanobacteria may cause skin irritation and flu-like symptoms from endotoxins located within the cell walls. Additionally, these taxa can produce liver and nerve toxins, called cyanotoxins. The most common of these cyanotoxins, microcystin, is a liver toxin that can cause illness or death in animals and humans. Over the past twenty

years, more than a dozen complaints have been received by the Water Quality Branch (WQB) of the Kentucky DOW concerning deaths of pets or livestock as a result of drinking tainted water. (These blooms have always been associated with farm ponds where livestock had unlimited access to the pond.) Although not directly implicated in human death, exposure to cyanotoxins has been linked to liver disease, respiratory problems, and nervous system problems. Health risks from contact or ingestion exposure of cyanotoxins are increased for the elderly, young children, pregnant women, and persons with suppressed immune systems.

Although some HABs occur during the cold seasons, they most frequently occur during the late summer when temperatures are high, sunlight is ample, and water flow is low. In addition, one of the most influential factors of HAB growth is the concentration of nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus. Most nitrogen and phosphorus pollution (also known as nutrient overloading) comes from the runoff of fertilizers (lawns, agriculture, golf courses), untreated human sewage (storm overflows), and untreated animal sewage. Many lakes and reservoirs in Kentucky that are eutrophic (high nutrient/high algal production) are at elevated risk for having HABs.

The Division and the USACE began testing and documenting cyanobacteria in 2013 in 5 USACE reservoirs and 14 additional non-USACE reservoirs using cell counts (the number of cyanobacteria cells in a milliliter of water). Based on elevated cell counts in 2014, DOW and USACE identified the presence of potential HABs at Barren River Reservoir, Beaver Lake, Campbellsville City Reservoir, Carpenters Lake, General Butler State Park Reservoir, Green River Reservoir, Greenbrier Creek Reservoir, Guist Creek Lake, Lake Reba, Long Run Lake, McNeely Lake, Nolin Reservoir, Reformatory Lake, Rough River Reservoir, Taylorsville Reservoir, and Willisburg Lake.

In 2015, DOW began working with other agencies in the state to develop protocols for sampling and issuing HAB-related advisories based on microcystin and cylindrospermopsin toxin concentrations in recreational waters. Cyanotoxin concentrations are a more reliable indicator of potential health concerns than relying on cell counts alone, as the presence of cyanobacteria does not necessarily indicate that toxins are present also. For the 2015 recreation season, DOW and USACE revisited the reservoirs that had HAB recreational advisories in 2014 and collected samples for cyanotoxin testing during June-August of 2015. Most of the reservoirs had toxin levels that were below the laboratory detection limit at the time sampled. However, Herrington Lake and Lake Reba experienced microcystin toxin levels above 20 µg/L during the 2015 season. Additionally, the Ohio River had elevated toxin levels in multiple pools in the state in August-October 2015.

In 2016, three advisories were issued: a Future Farmers of America (FFA) Camp lake in Breckinridge Co., Briggs Lake in Logan Co., and Boltz Lake in Grant Co. The FFA Lake and Briggs Lake advisories were based on total microcystin concentrations above the warning and watch thresholds respectively. Boltz Lake had cylindrospermopsin concentrations over 500 µg/L. The advisory was the first cylindrospermopsin-based advisory in Kentucky. The advisories on Briggs and the FFA Lakes were lifted during 2016, but the advisory on Boltz Lake was not lifted until June 2017. There were no new advisories in 2017.

The DOW does not have the resources to routinely visit all public lakes across the state. The Division utilizes remote sensing, reports from the public or other agencies, and a new volunteer monitoring network initiated in 2017 to identify lakes with potential HABs. Once a possible HAB is identified, grab samples are collected if possible and sent to the lab for analysis. Results are reviewed to determine if a recreational advisory is warranted.

Advisories

HABS

Action levels for HAB watch and warning advisories are detailed in Table 9. Recreational advisories will be placed when the action limits in this table are exceeded. Action levels for total microcystins (all congeners) and cylindrospermopsin recommended by EPA were adopted by the Kentucky HAB Work Group in 2019. Action levels for anatoxin-a utilized by Ohio were adopted by the Kentucky HAB Work Group in 2019.

Table 9. Thresholds for advisories for total microcystins, cylindrospermopsin, and anatoxin-a.

Advisory Type	Cyanotoxin Thresholds (µg/L)			
	Total Microcystins	Cylindrospermopsin	Anatoxin-a	HAB Viewer Color
Recreational Public Health				
Advisory - Algal toxins present at unsafe levels. Swimming, wading, and water activities that create spray are not recommended.	8	15	80	Red

Current HAB advisories can be located using the [Harmful Algal Bloom Viewer](#).

If you suspect that you have seen a HAB, please report the bloom to the Kentucky DOW by calling 502-564-3410 or emailing water@ky.gov. After hours and on weekends, you may contact the 24-hour hotline at 502-564-2380 or 1-800-928-2380. Blooms can also be reported using the [BloomWatch app](#).

Fish Consumption

The Kentucky Departments for Environmental Protection, Public Health, and Fish and Wildlife Resources jointly issue fish consumption advisories to the public when fish are found with trace contaminants of mercury, PCBs, and chlordane.

These advisories caution citizens about potential health problems that may result from eating fish caught statewide as well as from a particular waterbody. These advisories do not ban eating fish; it is a guide to help citizens reduce risk and make informed decisions about eating fish from Kentucky waters. This guidance provides information on how often fish may be safely eaten. Most fish are healthy to eat and are an excellent source of low-fat protein.

[Kentucky's fish consumption advisories](#)

A multi-agency workgroup that consists of representatives from the main stem states, EPA and the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) establish advisories for the Ohio River.

[Ohio River Fish Consumption Advisories](#)

Swimming

The Kentucky DOW in the Energy and Environment Cabinet and the Division of Public Health Protection and Safety in the Cabinet for Health and Family Services agree that swimming advisories that have been

in place for several years in different areas of the state because of high levels of E. coli bacteria should remain in effect until further notice.

People should avoid recreational contact with waters in the areas specified because of the bacteria, which occur in human and animal waste and indicate the presence of untreated or inadequately treated sewage. The bacteria create a potential for diarrheal illnesses and other infectious diseases.

Swimming advisories remain in effect for the following:

Upper Cumberland River

- The Cumberland River from Four Mile Bridge (Highway 2014) to Pineville at the Highway 66 Bridge and from Wallins Creek Bridge (Highway 219) to Harlan
- Martins Fork from Harlan to the Cawood Water Plant
- All of Catron Creek, all of Clover Fork and all of Straight Creek
- Poor Fork from Harlan to Looney Creek
- Looney Creek from the mouth to Lynch Water Plant Bridge

Kentucky River

North Fork of the Kentucky River upstream of Chavies. Although still above recommended levels, water quality has continued to improve and is approaching an acceptable level for swimming in some stretches of the river.

Licking River

Banklick Creek to the confluence with the Ohio River. The swimming advisory includes all of Banklick Creek and Three Mile Creek. Inadequate or failing sewage treatment systems can contribute to water quality problems along Kentucky waterways. Efforts by the Cabinet for Health and Family Services and local environmental health staff to ensure all new septic system installations are installed properly, and work by DOW and wastewater plant operators to monitor wastewater treatment plant compliance are reducing bacterial pollution from these possible sources. Work by both agencies is gradually reducing the number of discharges and improving water quality.

Residential and Agricultural Areas

The agencies also recommend against swimming or other full-body contact with surface waters immediately following heavy rainfall events, especially in dense residential, urban and livestock production areas. This recommendation is due to an increased potential for exposure to pollution from urban NPS pollution, bypasses from sewage collection systems, combined sewer overflows (CSO), and pollution from livestock waste. The public should avoid recreating in stream segments below wastewater treatment facility outfalls, confined animal feedlots or other obvious sources of pollution during any time of the year.

The agencies urge the public to use a common-sense approach to water recreation. Avoid areas with obvious green or brown surface scums or obvious foul odors. The cabinets want everyone to be safe and healthy while enjoying the Commonwealth's water resources.

Planning, Protection, and Pollution Control

Total Maximum Daily Load Program

The TMDL program, established under [Section 303\(d\) of the CWA](#), focuses on identifying and restoring polluted Kentucky waterbodies such as rivers, lakes and streams.

States must develop a TMDL calculation for each pollutant identified as a cause of impairment on 303(d) list. TMDL calculations are found in [TMDL reports](#). A TMDL Report is a water quality restoration plan that describes how pollutant loads can be reduced to meet water quality standards.

Impaired Waters Restoration Process

The TMDL program coordinates with several other CWA programs such as permitting, monitoring and the 319 NPS Pollution Control Program to accomplish water quality restoration goals in Kentucky. TMDLs are an integral part of the Impaired Waters Restoration Process (Figure 55).



Figure 55. Schematic of impaired water restoration process.

Waterbodies identified as impaired by pollutants are placed on the 303(d) list in the 305(b)/303(d) IR. Once these waters are 303(d)-listed, water quality restoration planning can begin.

Kentucky is required to develop a TMDL calculation for each pollutant causing a waterbody to be placed on the 303(d) list. These calculations can be found in water quality restoration plans called TMDL reports. TMDL reports describe how pollutant loads can be reduced to meet water quality standards. TMDL implementation plans and watershed management plans can be incorporated into TMDL reports or prepared separately. Under some circumstances, other types of water quality restoration plans may be developed for waterbodies on the 303(d) list, in advance of TMDL development. These “alternative restoration approaches” (see next section) are most appropriate in cases where activities are planned or in progress that are expected to fully restore water quality in which case the water would be delisted and a TMDL not needed.

After the planning phase, facilitated by the TMDL, pollution control practices from the water quality restoration plan are implemented to reduce the amount of pollutants entering a waterbody. Discharge of pollutants can be limited by setting permit limits for point sources or implemented BMPs for non-point sources pollution.

Once the pollution control practices have had time to take effect, the impaired waterbodies will be monitored and tracked to determine if water quality is improving. An impaired waterbody is considered fully recovered or restored when water quality standards have been met and designated uses have been achieved. This generally occurs many years after a plan was put in place.

Alternative Restoration Plans

An alternative restoration plan is a near-term water quality restoration plan with a schedule of actions and milestones that are more immediately beneficial or practicable to achieving water quality standards than a TMDL.

Kentucky communities that take initiative to develop and implement water quality restoration plans to clean up impaired waters may successfully restore water quality to meeting standards, thereby removing the need and requirement for a TMDL. Alternative approaches are developed and carried out by the local community, which allows for flexibility in the water quality restoration process.

Alternative restoration plans are submitted to and accepted by the EPA. The impaired waters in an alternative restoration plan will remain in category 5 on the 303(d) list, but will typically be assigned a lower priority for TMDL development while the plan is underway. If water quality standards are not achieved by the plan, a TMDL is still required. Plan progress is reviewed regularly by DOW to ensure that the TMDL development priority should remain low.

The EPA-accepted alternative restoration plans for Kentucky may be downloaded from the table on the [alternative approaches webpage](#). There is currently one EPA-accepted plan available but several more are in development with expected completion in 2022.

TMDL Program Priorities

Kentucky DOW is implementing the national [CWA 303\(d\) Program Vision](#), which calls for states to prioritize impaired waters for TMDL development and to develop alternative restoration approaches where appropriate over a six-year period (2016-2022).

In 2011, the CWA 303(d) Program Vision was developed by the EPA and state TMDL program managers as means to improve the effectiveness of the TMDL program. The framework outlined in this program “vision” allows Kentucky to develop state specific priorities, encourages stakeholder engagement, and allows the TMDL section to integrate our work with other CWA program priorities. The vision fosters flexible watershed management but requires the support of many stakeholders – including public, federal, and state agencies – to attain this common goal.

In 2016, Kentucky DOW submitted its first draft of [vision priorities](#) to the EPA. The vision priorities list was updated in 2018 using the [2016 303\(d\) list](#). This vision priorities list consists of pollutant-waterbody combinations that are prioritized to have a TMDL or alternative restoration plan completed by 2022.

Kentucky DOW’s top vision priority for TMDL development is to address all remaining bacteria impairments in the Commonwealth. Another vision priority includes working with stakeholders to develop alternative restoration approaches in communities with the on-the-ground resources to address water quality impairments more quickly than a TMDL approach. Kentucky’s first EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan was possible with the cooperation of various stakeholders in the Gunpowder Creek Watershed.

As of this 2018/2020 Integrated Report, Kentucky has completed plans addressing 308 pollutant-waterbody combinations that are part of the vision priorities covering a watershed area of 1,333 square miles. This represents progress towards completion of 72% by pollutant-waterbody combinations (Figure 56) and 61% by watershed area for completing DOW’s commitments for plans in place by the

end of 2022. Remaining plans are in development and currently on track for completion before the 2022 Integrated Report. Note that a small percentage of plans (2% of the total pollutant-waterbody combinations that were identified as priorities) will not receive a plan in this effort for a variety of reasons, including some where new data showed that water quality is now meeting standards and the waterbody is slated for delisting.

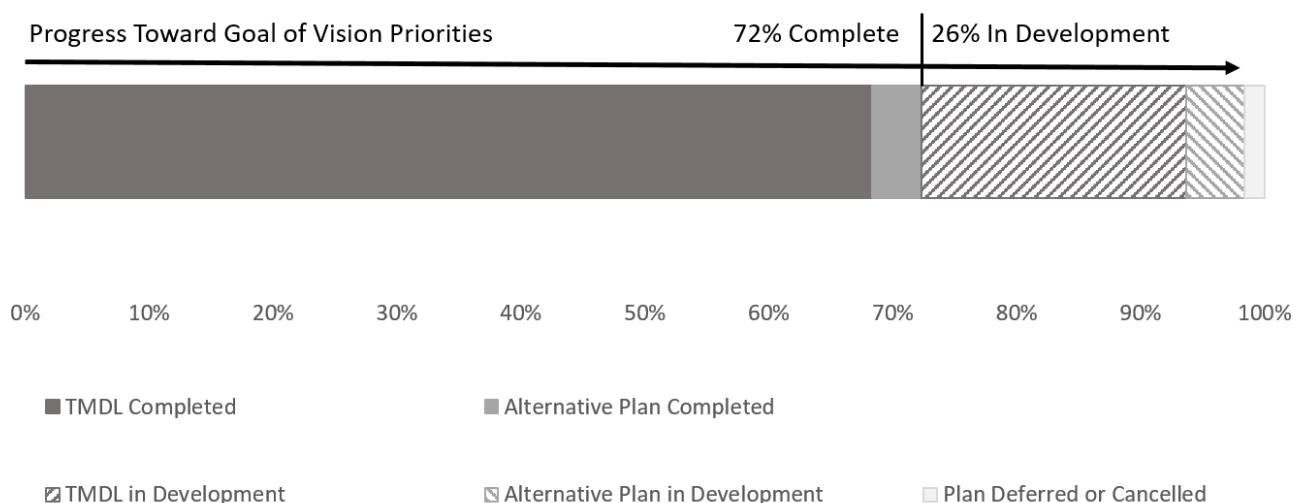


Figure 56. Progress toward completing vision priorities as of this 2018/2020 reporting cycle; the goal is to have all in development plans completed by the end of 2022, fulfilling DOW’s vision priority commitments.

For additional information on the vision, read [“Questions and Answers” on the Long-term Vision for Assessment, Restoration, and Protection under the Clean Water Act Section 303\(d\) Program](#).

If you have questions about the TMDL program, the vision, or alternative restoration approaches, email TMDL@ky.gov.

Nonpoint Source Program

The Kentucky Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program (NPS Program) is authorized under Section 319 of the CWA amendments of 1987. The Section 319(h) Grant program was established to provide funding for efforts to reduce nonpoint source pollution. Each year DOW applies to EPA to receive 319(h) funding. Funds may be used to demonstrate innovative BMPs, support education and outreach programs, develop Watershed Based Plans, and to implement Watershed Based Plans.

The mission of the NPS Program is to protect the quality of Kentucky’s surface and groundwater from known NPS pollution, to abate NPS threats, and to restore degraded waters to meet water quality standards. To support this vision, the NPS Program coordinates statewide efforts to minimize nutrient, sediment, and bacteria pollution through partnerships with federal, state, and local entities.

Effective NPS pollution reduction requires the participation of a variety of stakeholders and often leveraging the resources of multiple partnering agencies beyond DOW. The Kentucky NRCS selects NWQI watersheds for long-term investment in agriculture BMPs that improve water quality. DOW collaborated with the NRCS to identify Gunpowder Creek as a strong candidate for NWQI and assisted with implementation strategies, partnership opportunities and procurement of water quality data. The additional funding provided by NRCS supplemented ongoing watershed plan implementation and contributed to faster recovery in the basin. In addition, this collaboration helped Gunpowder Creek become Kentucky's first EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan. In 2020, the NPS Program worked with NRCS on Focused Conservation Projects, which seek to quantify water quality benefits of agricultural BMPs in watersheds across the state, while assisting with selection of new NWQI and Mississippi River Basin Initiative (MRBI) watersheds.

DOW also has a long-standing relationship with the state Division of Conservation (DOC), where coordinated investments in state soil and water cost-share practices help match federal funding for BMP implementation of NPS watershed plans. These collaborations help amplify individual programmatic objectives and broaden the impacts of dollars spent in the watershed. NPS Program staff are instrumental in facilitating these types of interagency projects, allowing stakeholders who share the goal of reducing NPS pollution to maximize their impact on water quality by working together.

Implementation

The state NRCS office and DOC regularly provide DOW with reports on water quality management practices implemented at the HUC-12 scale, which help track concerted public and private efforts that improve water quality (Figure 57).

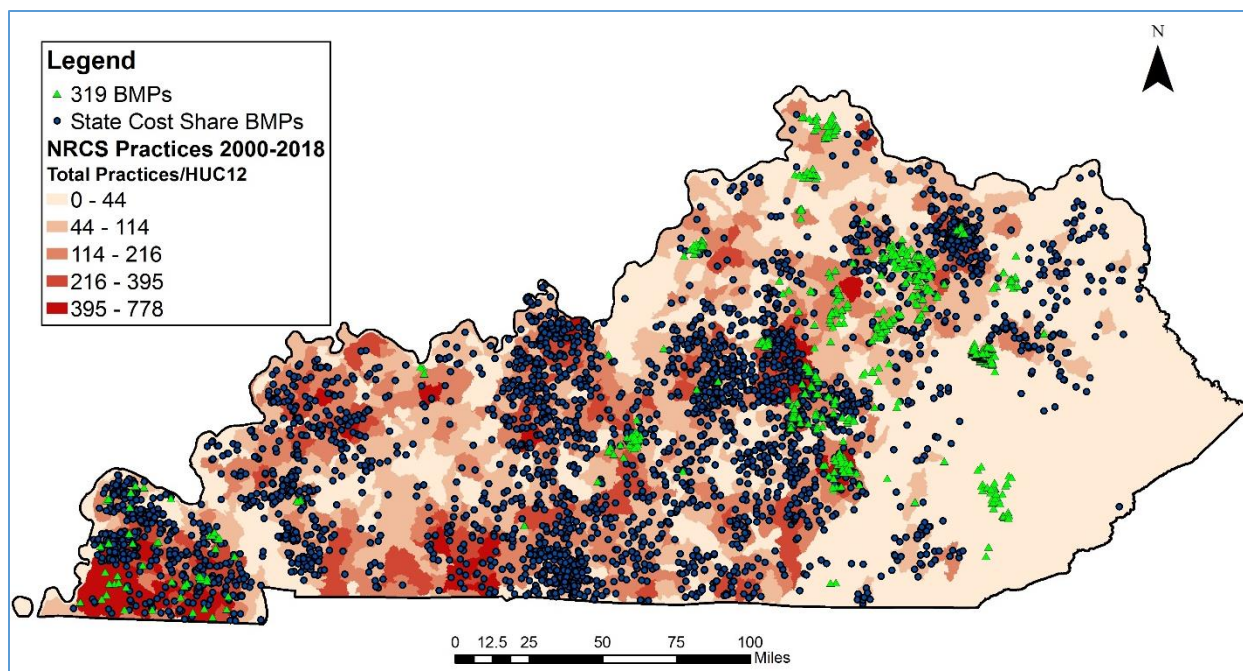


Figure 57. 319-Funded best management practices installed through 2018.

Through the state Agriculture Water Quality Act (AWQA) Authority, Kentucky made recent updates and refinements to BMPs in the State Water Quality Plan and continues to [post stories](#) from producers highlighting local implementation activities. DOW is working with DOC and the AWQA Authority to roll out an updated tool to assist farmers to protect water quality with farm-specific AWQA plans. This tool will incorporate updates to the State Water Quality Plan in a more user-friendly format to improve planning and BMP adoption.

Looking specifically at implementation activities that took place between September 2014 and September 2016 (the data collection period for this IR), over 35 types of BMPs were installed in more than 330 locations. DOW estimates these 319-funded BMPs reduced nutrient loading to waterways by 55,810 pounds per year of total nitrogen, 12,949 pounds per year of total phosphorus, and 9,567 tons per year of sediment between 2014 and 2016. The [NPS Program Annual Reports](#) provide regular updates on implementation of the [NPS Management Plan](#).

Success Stories

DOW works with partners to track and monitor water quality where implemented BMPs are anticipated to reduce NPS pollution. Water quality improvements that result in a waterbody delisting in the biennial IR are reported as success stories to EPA. Due to the lag time between BMP installation and observable water quality improvement, each success story reflects NPS Program efforts many years prior to publication. For example, the NPS Program 2019 success story highlights BMPs installed from 2009-2013 and monitoring in 2013 that led to a 2016 delisting of Stoner Creek. Where the 2016 IR included the NPS success stories from 2013 and 2014, this combined 2018-2019 IR focuses on success stories from 2015-2019.

In 2015, DOW highlighted Eagle Creek as a 319 Program success story where septic system installations and upgrades, education and outreach activities and watershed planning reduced bacteria loading. As a result, Elk Creek was delisted in the 2010 IR. The [full story](#) is available on the EPA's NPS Program Success Story [website](#).

In 2016, DOW identified Yellowbank Creek as a 319 Program success story where agricultural BMPs and pesticide education programs reduced pesticide, nutrient and sediment pollution. These actions improved stream quality to the point that Yellowbank Creek was delisted in the 2012 IR. The [full story](#) is available on the EPA's NPS Program Success Story [website](#).

In 2017, DOW identified Bayou de Chien as a 319 Program success story where agricultural BMPs reduced bacteria loading and led to the stream delisting in the 2012 IR. The [full story](#) is available on the EPA's NPS Program Success Story [website](#).

In 2018, DOW identified the Dix River as a 319 Program success story resulting from agricultural BMPs, septic system upgrades, and watershed planning that reduced bacteria loading. This work ultimately led to a stream delisting in the 2016 IR. The [full story](#) is available on the EPA's NPS Program Success Story [website](#).

In 2019, DOW identified Stoner Creek as a 319 Program success story resulting from agricultural BMPs that reduced bacteria loads and led to the stream delisting in the 2016 IR. The [full story](#) is available on the EPA's NPS Program Success Story [website](#).

Nutrient Reduction Strategy

DOW drafted the Nutrient Reduction Strategy (NRS) in 2014 to provide an initial strategy to address nutrient pollution. The [2019 Loads and Yields Study](#) of watershed nutrients provides a core strategic metric for the NRS. Data collected between 2005-2017 from DOW's ambient rivers monitoring network and the USGS stream gauge network provides estimated loads (tons per year) and yields (tons per year per square mile) of total nitrogen and total phosphorus in Kentucky watersheds (see Figures 58 and 59). Kentucky's NRS prioritizes watershed planning and BMP funding in these high yield watersheds where agency resources, partners, and local capacity can deliver results.

In June of 2021, the Division updated its [2019 Loads and Yields Study](#) that determines ongoing trends and evaluates progress in reducing Kentucky's nutrient load contribution to the Gulf of Mexico. This update uses new DOW data (2018-2019) and partner data from ORSANCO. Overlapping the two data sets expands coverage of Kentucky's drainage area from 76% to 82%, while identifying out-of-state nutrient contributions.

The DOW [2021 Update to the 2019 Nutrient Loads and Yields in Kentucky Study](#) serves as a critical foundation for Kentucky's upcoming 2021 Nutrient Reduction Strategy (NRS) Update. The 2021 NRS Update prioritizes high yield watersheds in a data-driven approach to nutrient reduction in Kentucky. The DOW interactive [Nutrient Reduction in Kentucky](#) map improves nutrient data and decision-making transparency by allowing users to explore nutrient loads in local watersheds, review land use, and view watershed investments from the DOW and EPA 319 Non-Point Source Program.

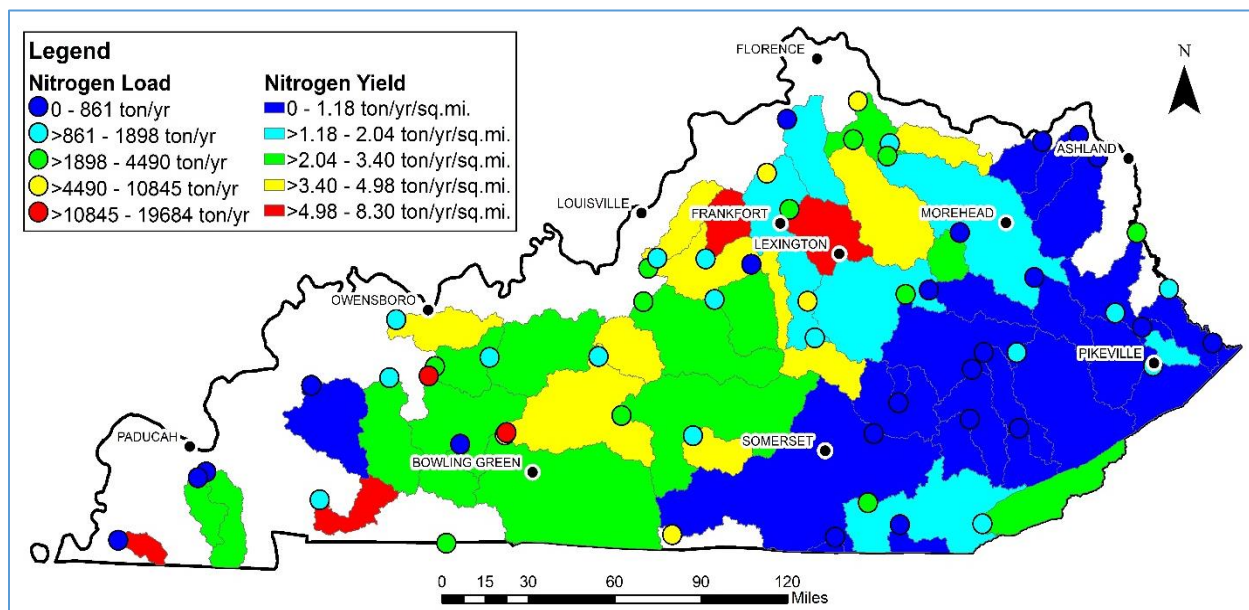


Figure 58. Total Nitrogen Loads and Yields, 2005-2017.

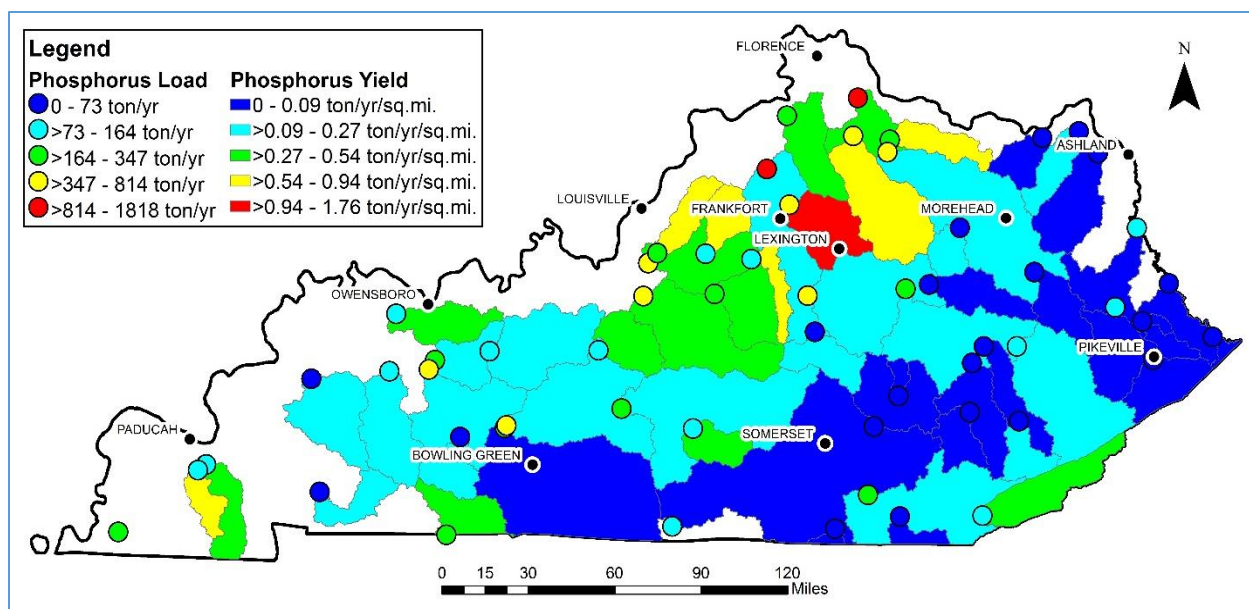


Figure 59. Total Phosphorus Loads and Yields, 2005-2017.

Water Pollution Control Program

There are four (4) Kentucky Communities under federal Consent Decrees and fifteen (15) Kentucky communities that are under state consent judgements to eliminate sanitary sewer overflows (SSO) and to repair systems to reduce CSOs. Communities implement projects to manage wastewater capacity and develop long-term control plans (LTCPs). The projects often include repairing sewer lines and increasing the storage capacity in the sewer system. Completion dates of these projects vary depending on the scope of work and financial considerations (Table 10).

There are 238 Kentucky communities that have varying degrees of aging infrastructure that cause bypasses and overflows at wastewater treatment plants. DOW personnel inspect approximately 7% (not including MS4 inspections or Pretreatment Inspections that are not related to the CSO/SSO aspects) of the systems in these communities, focusing on systems with frequent and recurring incidents and complaints. During inspections, DOW staff educate communities on identifying causes of overflows, prioritizing corrective actions, finding funding resources, and returning collection systems to compliance with the CWA.

Nutrients

Excess nutrients impede water quality by causing adverse effects on natural water chemistry and indigenous aquatic community. At a minimum, monitoring of the influent and effluent for total phosphorus and total nitrogen is included on Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (KPDES) permits. The monitoring requirements for these parameters are consistent with the KPDES permit program requirements for establishing effluent limitations, standards, and permit conditions in accordance with numeric and narrative standards.

Table 10. Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO) and Sanitary Sewer Overflows (SSO) mitigation projects in Kentucky.

Community	Expected Completion Date
Ashland STP	12/31/2025
Catlettsburg STP	Completed, 1/31/2019
Frankfort Municipal STP	12/31/2023
Harlan STP	2020, but pending new date 12/31/2025
Henderson STP	Completed, 3/31/2015
LFUCG: Lexington Town Branch STP; Lexington West Hickman. Not CSOs	12/31/2026
Louisville MSD: Morris Forman WQTC	12/31/2024 but this will change with new dates when approved
Loyall STP	2020, but pending new date 12/27/2025
Maysville STP	2015, but pending new date June 2023
Morganfield WWTP	2018, but pending new date 12/31/2021
Northern KY SD1	12/31/2025
Owensboro RWRA: Max Rhoads WWTP	12/31/2026
Paducah/McCracken County JSA	12/31/2038
Pikeville WWTP was CSO	Completed, 07/01/2014
Pineville STP	2017, but pending new date 9/5/2022
Prestonsburg STP was CSO	Completed, 10/01/2015
Vanceburg STP was CSO	Completed, 12/31/2012
Winchester Municipal Utilities (not CSO)	12/31/2025
Worthington WWTP	12/31/2015

Cost/Benefit Analysis

A cost-benefit analysis is a process that is used to measure benefits of an action in comparison to the cost associated with that action. Even though both cost and water quality data are available, the benefits of improved water quality are challenging to quantify, as most impacts are non-monetary. Below is a summary of costs and benefits associated with both the Clean and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Program.

Costs: The [Clean Water State Revolving Fund](#) (CWSRF) and [DWSRF](#) are environmental programs implemented by the states with support from EPA. These programs address the costs associated with wastewater and drinking water, respectively.

The CWSRF program was created in 1988 to establish a water pollution control revolving fund that would provide financial assistance for construction of publicly owned treatment works under section 212 of the CWA, implementation of watershed management plans under section 319 of the CWA, and development and implementation of conservation and management plans under section 320 of the CWA. The funds are provided by EPA in the form of capitalization grants to all states annually. Every year Kentucky identifies water pollution control priorities and ranks infrastructure projects based on these priorities. These projects are funded through the CWSRF in the form of low interest loans. As of April 2020, Kentucky's CWSRF program has funded 544 clean water infrastructure projects, totaling more than \$1.55 billion, since the inception of the program.

The DWSRF was created in 1996, to further the goals of the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA). Like the CWSRF, every year Kentucky identifies its drinking water priorities and ranks infrastructure projects based on these priorities. These projects are funded through the DWSRF in the form of low interest loans. Kentucky has funded 250 drinking water projects, totaling more than \$460 million since the inception of the program. Table 11 lists the dollar amounts spent each year since the inception of both programs.

Table 11. Funds spent using the Clean Water State Revolving Fund and Drinking Water State Revolving Fund in Kentucky.

	Clean Water State Revolving Fund	Drinking Water State Revolving Fund
2007 and prior	\$479,991,442	\$98,011,339
2008	\$250,499,329	\$53,702,151
2009	\$67,267,880	\$6,519,566
2010	\$82,000,089	\$36,227,115
2011	\$81,162,663	\$20,791,942
2012	\$99,156,727	\$23,670,604
2013	\$73,950,436	\$46,847,854
2014	\$21,816,396	\$10,083,876
2015	\$139,841,765	\$39,181,612
2016	\$40,389,815	\$26,095,763
2017	\$48,140,377	\$21,963,652
2018	\$37,543,203	\$18,126,139
2019	\$91,123,225	\$27,275,882
2020	\$37,466,003	\$31,614,113
Since 2008	\$1,070,357,908	\$362,100,269
Cumulative	\$1,550,349,350	\$460,111,608

Benefits: Most of the benefits of wastewater and drinking water infrastructure take the form of improved water quality and public health, both of which are difficult to quantify. Since the inception of both programs, Kentucky has funded projects that address these beneficial goals. In the past two years (2018-2020), the CWSRF has funded the following projects:

- Replacement, upgrade, or expansion of at least eight old and dilapidated wastewater systems that were polluting the waterways across the Commonwealth of Kentucky.
- Thirteen projects that reduced inflow and infiltration; five projects that eliminated SSOs; and one project that eliminated a CSO. All these projects helped systems achieve compliance, resulting in improved water quality.
- Seven failing package treatment plants are in the process of being eliminated through regionalization. Two such package plants are polluting Cane Run, and the CWSRF provided essential funding to eliminate the source of pollution. Regionalization of these plants has resulted in the reduction of system operation costs.
- Several projects provided services to areas that were served by failing septic systems, thus reducing the nutrient and pollutant loading in the waters of the Commonwealth.

- Kentucky, like other states, has been facing algal blooms that have impacted the drinking water treatment plants and increased their costs. As projects funded through the state revolving fund reduce the amount of nutrients and pollutants in Kentucky's waterways, treatment plants will see a decline in operational costs.
- The funding through the state revolving fund is also being invested in new, green, energy-efficient technologies. This is increasing the long-term sustainability of Kentucky's water infrastructure.

Overall, these programs are geared towards improving the quality of Kentucky's natural resources, resulting in long-term benefits including diverse ecosystems, increased tourism, and economic development.

The following resources are provided for the reader interested in learning more about this topic.

- [The economic benefits of protecting healthy watersheds](#) (EPA 2012)
- [Linking water quality and well-being for improved assessment and valuation of ecosystem services](#) (Keeler et al. 2012)
- [A compilation of cost data associated with the impacts and control of nutrient pollution](#) (EPA 2015)
- [Healthy Watersheds Protection](#) webpage (EPA 2021)
- [Life Cycle and Cost Assessments of Nutrient Removal Technologies in Wastewater Treatment Plants](#) (EPA 2021)

Program Enhancement

KATTS

The 2018/2020 IR cycle was the first cycle to use KATTS from the beginning to the end of the cycle process. Throughout the two years, bugs were found and fixed, enhancements were developed and implemented, and XML generation and submittal to EPA's ATTAINS occurred for the first time.

With the development of KATTS, the Kentucky DOW could, for the first time, query data related to programs, station-assessment unit relationships, and parameter groups. The Division could also accurately report on applicable designated uses at the assessment unit level, where some uses (e.g. CAH and OSRW) only apply to some waterbodies.

KATTS also stores the GIS data for each assessment unit. Therefore, REST services were used to develop websites with interactive maps to provide public notice of the 303(d) and to develop an ArcGIS Hub Site for this IR. These same services will be used to populate the [Water Health Portal](#) with Kentucky's 2018/2020 305(b) assessment results.

The Division continues to prioritize enhancements to KATTS as it moves toward future cycles. Enhancements to tracking of actions (e.g. TMDLs) and other water quality improvement programs are underway, while additional QAQC and role-specific tasks are planned for future work to reduce potential sources of error and improve further the quality of the data being managed, stored, and shared through the KATTS application.

Wetlands

The Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Program began in 2010, and the initial program goal was to develop an assessment method for rapidly determining wetland condition to inform permitting decisions. Since then, the program has expanded to include development of indices of biological integrity (IBIs), a Kentucky Wetland Rapid Assessment Method (KY-WRAM), and evaluation of Kentucky's Surface Water Criteria for wetlands. Currently, three IBIs have been developed for use in the Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Program. These include IBIs for vegetation (VIBI), avifauna (AIBI), and amphibians (AmphIBI). The VIBI and AIBI methods were completed in December 2017, and the AmphIBI was completed in November 2020.

Although there has been considerable progress made in creating these wetland assessment tools, further testing is needed before they can be fully implemented to assess designated use attainment, track trends, and assess the success of restoration and protection efforts. Once development and testing is complete, the tools will be used to assess and report on wetland condition statuses and trends. DOW anticipates that assessment of designated use attainment will be based on water chemistry, physicochemistry, rapid condition assessment, and biological community data. In addition, a significant priority of the Wetland Monitoring and Assessment Program is to collaborate with federal and state agencies, as well as private entities, to adopt the wetland assessment tools that have been developed. Through these collaborations, DOW strives to improve the regulatory decision-making process, and to support voluntary restoration and protection of wetland habitat.

Finally, DOW made substantial progress toward increasing the capacity to perform monitoring activities internally. For the majority of its existence, 2011-2019, the Monitoring and Assessment Program primarily contracted out data collection. Over the last two years, additional staffing resources have been allocated to the Monitoring and Assessment Program. This provided the resources needed for DOW to begin collecting water chemistry and *in situ* data in 2019, which will help lay the foundation for an ambient monitoring program and provide baseline data for evaluation of existing water quality standards for wetlands. In addition, for the first time since the program was created, DOW performed all of its wetland vegetation and avifauna surveys during the 2019 field season.

Visit these wetland resources for more information:

- [Wetland Program Plan](#)
- [Wetland Story Map](#)
- [KY-WRAM](#)
- [Permits for Wetland Fill or Alteration](#)
- [National Wetland Condition Assessments](#)

Public Participation

Public Notice

On June 4, 2021, DOW published the 2018/2020 draft 303(d) list of impaired waters requiring a TMDL for public comment, as required by KRS 224.70-150. New to this combined 2018/2020 reporting cycle was a dedicated public notice site for the public to view the draft 303(d) list, new listings, proposed

delistings, waters with completed TMDLs, and the 305(b) list. Spreadsheets and interactive maps with video tutorials were available through the site. Links to assessment summaries and TMDL documents were available through the map dashboards or in the provided spreadsheets.

Notification was sent through a Commonwealth of Kentucky Energy and Environment Cabinet blog post. Additionally, the public notice was distributed electronically through the TMDL Listserv and NPS Listserv, which is a list of persons interested in TMDL and/or NPS-related issues. The official public notice announcement can be found in Appendix A.

Comments received and responses to comments are included in Appendix B.

Water Health Portal

To find information about any waterway in Kentucky, visit the Water Health Portal at <http://watermaps.ky.gov/WaterHealthPortal/>. Type in your location, click on a stream, and learn about the health of any assessed waterway. There are easily identifiable color-coded icons that indicate whether a stream or lake supports a particular use, such as swimming, fishing, and drinking.

Stay Informed / Get Involved

TMDL Information Distribution List

If you are interested in being kept up to date with public notice periods for future draft 303(d) lists or TMDL activities, please email TMDL@ky.gov to be added to the TMDL information distribution list.

Watershed Planning Webpage (basin coordinators)

You can also visit the [Watershed Planning webpage](#) to see what is going on in your basin. Each basin has a [coordinator](#), and they are happy to help and answer any questions you may have.

Volunteer

Watershed Watch in Kentucky (WWKY) is a statewide citizens monitoring effort to improve and protect water quality by raising community awareness and by supporting implementation of the goals of the CWA and other water quality initiatives. They are always looking for new volunteers; visit the [WWKY webpage](#) to learn more.

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Appendices

Appendix A - Public Notice Announcement

Draft 2018/2020 303(d) List at Public Notice, June 4, 2021

The Kentucky Division of Water has opened a 60-day comment period on the draft 2018/2020 303(d) list of impaired waters as required by KRS 224.70-150. Comments received by email or mail must be dated or postmarked no later than August 3, 2021. Comments on the draft 303(d) list may be sent:

- Via email (*preferred method*) to: TMDL@ky.gov (Subject line: "303(d) List")
- Via U.S. Mail to: Water Quality Branch (ATTN: 303(d) List)
Kentucky Division of Water
300 Sower Blvd., 3rd Floor
Frankfort, KY 40601

New to this combined 2018/2020 reporting cycle is a dedicated public notice site (<https://2018-2020-303d-public-notice-kygis.hub.arcgis.com/>) to view the draft 303(d) list, new listings, proposed delistings, waters with completed total maximum daily loads (TMDLs), and the 305(b) list. Spreadsheets and interactive maps with video tutorials are available through this [site](#). Links to assessment summaries and TMDL documents are available through the map dashboards or in the provided spreadsheets.

Section 305(b) of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires states to report to Congress every two years on the health of waters in the state, and whether the water quality of individual waterbodies is sufficient to support their designated uses. In Kentucky, these designated uses include primary contact recreation, secondary contact recreation, aquatic life, domestic water supply, fish consumption, and outstanding state resource waters. The determination of designated use attainment is based on water quality sampling and assessment methodologies developed by the state and approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Section 303(d) of the CWA requires states to identify impaired waters, the pollutant(s) causing the impairment, and to develop a TMDL for each of those pollutants. Section 303(d) also requires states to prioritize waters for TMDL development. The TMDL, which is a daily maximum allowance for a pollutant, supports plans and strategies for restoring water quality.

Monitoring that occurred to update assessments for the draft 2018/2020 305(b) and 303(d) lists was primarily from streams, rivers, and reservoirs in the Green and Tradewater Rivers Basin Management Unit (BMU), the Kentucky River BMU, and the Upper Cumberland and Four Rivers BMU. Monitoring also occurred outside of the BMUs of focus to provide statewide assessment updates. In total, 1,106 stations had data collected for assessment and 915 assessments were completed.

As a reference, assessment results from the 2016 Integrated Report can be accessed at the Kentucky Water Health Portal (<https://watermaps.ky.gov/WaterHealthPortal/>). Upon EPA approval of the 2018/2020 303(d) list, the Water Health Portal will be updated with the 2018/2020 305(b) assessment information.

Appendix B – Comments Received and Response to Comments

The purpose of this appendix is to document the public comments received and provide a response to these comments in writing. There were two submittals on the draft 2018/2020 303(d) list. Comments are reproduced as received in gray text below and DOW responses are in black text.

Dear Commenters,

Thank you for your participation in the public notice process by providing comments on the draft 2018/2020 303(d) list of impaired waters requiring a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL). The Kentucky Division of Water (DOW) continues to have interest in engaging the public in the assessment and listing process, as well as the prioritization of waterbodies for TMDL development. The Division encourages and welcomes public participation; if you are interested in engaging with the Division on these topics, please email TMDL@ky.gov.

Commenter 1

Westlake Vinyls, Inc. (Westlake) is submitting these comments based on our review of the Kentucky Division of Water's (KDOW's) Cypress Creek Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study Plan (effective date: 3/1/2016), sampling results and field notes from the field work, and the proposed 303(d) listing of Cypress Creek iron, lead, *E. coli*, dissolved oxygen (DO), nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, sedimentation/siltation, and specific conductivity. The 303(d) listing indicates "industrial point source discharge" may be one of the sources for iron (previously listed), DO, and specific conductivity exceedances between 0 and 6.25 mile points along Cypress Creek.

General Comment and Statement

Westlake continues to have interest in the 303(d) listing process and subsequent TMDLs that will be developed. We continue to encourage KDOW to base the listings on sound scientific studies and quality data collection. We have provided comments and participated in meetings with KDOW over the last few years to understand both the process and possible outcomes for the Cypress Creek Study. The original listing was based on one sample collection with an analyzed exceedance for iron. An open records request led to the discovery that the information existed in a database but there was no documentation of the quality data.

According to KDOW's "Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology", "data older than five years should generally not be used to make a use support decision (U.S EPA 1997), unless it can be determined the data are still representative of current conditions" (p.40). The acute Iron result of 5.6 mg/L for one sample collected in 2006 was more than 5 years old when Cypress Creek was listed on the 303(d) list for iron impairment in 2014. No other provided results from 2000-2011 exceeded the acute water quality standard of 4 mg/L. This would indicate that the 2006 iron concentration used to list the stream is not "still representative of current conditions."

Except for one sediment sample on November 10, 2005, sampling data used for the stream impairment listing consists only of in-stream chemical data. The sediment sample contained 17,200 mg/kg by dry weight of iron, which is slightly below the mean iron value of 22,456 mg/kg for generic statewide ambient background for Kentucky (Kentucky Guidance for Ambient Background Assessment, 2004).

KDOW conducted a study of Cypress Creek from 2016 to 2018 over a period of 27 months. Selected locations were not all consistently sampled on a monthly basis during the study. Stream segment 0-6.25-mile points encompass the industrial area in which Westlake operates a stormwater outfall.

With the ubiquitous nature of iron and lead detected in the Cypress Creek watershed because of natural conditions, Westlake urges KDOW to assess the stream conditions and evaluate the listing under category 4c — segment does not support designated use(s), but this is not attributable to a pollutant or combination of pollutants.

DOW Response to General Comment and Statement

In accordance with 401 KAR 10:031 Surface Water Standards and the Kentucky DOW's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology, designated use attainment has been determined by the Division where data of sufficient quality, quantity, and appropriate age were available. If a designated use has been determined to be impaired, the cause of impairment and suspected sources are identified.

The suspected sources used for the impaired waters list are provided by EPA and can be found at http://iaspub.epa.gov/pls/waters/f?p=ASKWATERS:SOURCE_LUT. The DOW uses suspected sources to best describe the observed conditions at each monitoring location and resulting assessment unit.

Iron was first listed as a cause of impairment on the 2008 303(d) list based on monthly data collected from 4/13/2005 to 3/15/2006. This impairment was passed forward to the 2010 303(d) list. New data were collected between 4/13/2010 to 3/28/2011, which confirmed the iron impairment, and updated the assessment during the 2012 cycle. No new data were available for this segment during the 2014 and 2016 cycles.

New data were available for the 2018/2020 cycle throughout the Cypress Creek watershed. Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(5), "Each State shall assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information to develop the list required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)."

A rigorous quality assurance and quality control process was completed as outlined by Kentucky DOW's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM). The data used for assessment within the Cypress Creek watershed were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6), "Each State shall provide documentation to the Regional Administrator to support the State's determination to list or not to list its waters as required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)." Furthermore, per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6)(iv), "each State must demonstrate good cause for not including a water or waters on the list. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, more recent or accurate data; more sophisticated water quality modeling; flaws in the original analysis that led to the water being listed in the categories in § 130.7(b)(5); or changes in conditions, e.g., new control equipment, or elimination of discharges."

For the 2018/2020 reporting cycle, new data of sufficient quantity and quality were available to update the assessment for Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.25. The *in situ*, water chemistry, and macroinvertebrate results continued to indicate warm water aquatic life impairment and exceedance of the iron criteria. Therefore, there is not good cause for removing this water from the 303(d) list.

When completing assessments within the Cypress Creek watershed, DOW reviewed potential sources of iron and lead and referenced EPA sources and guidelines. EPA’s 2014 IR guidance states the following: “When a State evaluates whether a potential designated use impairment is the result of natural conditions, the State should consider all sources of the pollutant being evaluated. If the pollutant concentrations do not meet the EPA-approved water quality standards, and anthropogenic sources of the pollutant are present, the water is considered impaired and should be included on the State’s Section 303(d) list even if natural sources of the pollutant are present.”

Throughout the Cypress Creek watershed, the most recent data demonstrated that iron and lead do not meet water quality criteria along one or more assessment units, and potential anthropogenic sources are present. Sources of metals in waterbodies include, but are not limited to, municipal wastewater treatment effluent, industrial point sources, urban runoff, landfills, junkyards, and dredging (U.S. EPA 2021). Therefore, it is not appropriate to categorize these impairments as 4c due to natural conditions and they must instead be listed on the 303(d) list in category 5.

40 CFR § 130.7 requires waters on the 303(d) list be given a priority ranking. 40 CFR § 130.7 (b)(4) specifically states, “The list required under §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2) of this section shall include a priority ranking for all listed water quality-limited segments still requiring TMDLs.”

As part of the 2018/2020 303(d) public notice, DOW provided definitions for TMDL priority rankings (Table 1). On the 2018/2020 303(d) list, impairments in the Cypress Creek watershed were given the following TMDL priority rankings by parameter:

- *E. coli* impairments have a priority rank of high
- Iron, lead, copper, nutrient eutrophication/biological indicators, organic enrichment (sewage) biological indicators, and dissolved oxygen impairments have a priority rank of medium
- Sedimentation/siltation and specific conductivity impairments have a priority rank of low

Table 1. Definition of TMDL priority rankings on the 2018/2020 303(d) list.

Rank	Definition
High	A TMDL is in development or will be in development within the next two years, and is expected to be completed during the next one to two reporting cycles (within 1-4 years). Waters ranked as "High" priority focus in part on those identified in the Division's 303(d) Long Term Vision Priorities, which established a plan for developing TMDLs and alternative restoration plans for specific waters and pollutants by 2022.
Medium	TMDL strategies are in the planning stage for the waterbody and/or pollutant. Methodologies may be under development or data collection may be planned or ongoing. Opportunities for alternative restorations plans may be under review.
Low	A TMDL is not currently in development. This rank include TMDLs for which methodologies may be in development for the pollutant or waterbody type. Some waters ranked as "Low" priority for TMDL development have an EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan (or "TMDL Alternative") that is being implemented, or have an alternative restoration plan in development that is expected to be EPA-accepted within the next two reporting cycles. The progress of each alternative restoration plan is reviewed each cycle to ensure the plan is on track to restoring water quality. The TMDL development priority rank may be updated based on this review. See table columns in the 303(d) list related to “Restoration Plans” for information on these alternative restoration plans.

Specific Comments - Comment 1

EPA has defined seven reasons to remove an impaired water from the 303(d) list. When a waterbody satisfies any of these seven criteria as determined by the state, a request can be made to EPA to delist the pollutant-waterbody combination from the 303(d) list. One of those reasons is a flaw in the original 303(d) listing.

No chain-of-custody forms, laboratory analytical data reports, or other documentation were provided for field sampling performed in 2006, including the sampling event with a reported iron result of 5.6 mg/L, which was stated as the reason for listing Cypress Creek on the 303(d) list in 2014. No macroinvertebrate samples were provided by KDOW under our open records request for sampling between 2000 and 2011. Additionally, field observation forms appear to be limited to the 2010-2011 sampling years, with no field forms provided for prior years.

According to KDOW's "Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology", "data older than five years should generally not be used to make a use support decision (U.S EPA 1997), unless it can be determined the data are still representative of current conditions" (p.40). The acute Iron result of 5.6 mg/L for one sample collected in 2006 was more than 5 years old when Cypress Creek was listed on the 303(d) list for iron impairment in 2014. No other provided results from 2000-2011 were above the acute water quality standard for iron of 4 mg/L to indicate that this sample was "still representative of current conditions."

Therefore, Westlake requests the original listing for iron at mile points 0-6.2 along Cypress Creek be removed.

DOW Response to Comment 1

Iron was first listed as a cause of impairment on the 2008 303(d) list based on monthly data collected from 4/13/2005 to 3/15/2006. This impairment was passed forward to the 2010 303(d) list. New data were collected between 4/13/2010 to 3/28/2011, which confirmed the iron impairment, and updated the assessment during the 2012 cycle. No new data were available for this segment during the 2014 and 2016 cycles.

New data were available for the 2018/2020 cycle throughout the Cypress Creek watershed. Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(5), "Each State shall assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information to develop the list required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)."

A rigorous quality assurance and quality control process was completed as outlined by Kentucky DOW's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM). The data used for assessment within the Cypress Creek watershed were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6), "Each State shall provide documentation to the Regional Administrator to support the State's determination to list or not to list its waters as required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)." Furthermore, per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6)(iv), "each State must demonstrate good cause for not including a water or waters on the list. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, more recent or accurate data; more sophisticated water quality modeling; flaws in the original analysis that led to the water being listed in the categories in § 130.7(b)(5); or changes in conditions, e.g., new control equipment, or elimination of discharges."

For the 2018/2020 reporting cycle, new data of sufficient quantity and quality were available to update the assessment for Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.25. The *in situ*, water chemistry, and macroinvertebrate results continued to indicate warm water aquatic life impairment and exceedance of the iron criteria. Therefore, there is not good cause for removing this water from the 303(d) list.

Specific Comments - Comment 2

KDOW's Cypress Creek TMDL Study Plan states that "three years of data are required to list for metals" with the first year of sampling focused on "confirming the nature of the impairments and possible sources of those impairments." "The second and third years of sampling may also include data collection in smaller, un-assessed tributaries that may be contributing to the identified impairment" (p. 3). In the first year (2016), KDOW sampled sites 1-9. KDOW then dropped Sites 2, 3, 7, and 9 and added Sites 10, 11, and 12 in 2017. Sites 11 and 12 represent "smaller, un-assessed tributaries" feeding into Site 9, and Site 10 is at an upper reach of the same stream represented by Site 9. It appears the additional sites (10-12) are intended to further evaluate these "un-assessed tributaries" as identified in the TMDL Study Plan.

Samples were collected between March 2016 and May 2018, which is 27 months total. Out of the 27-month study, samples were only collected during 16 events. However, the most any one site was sampled was 12 months at Site 2, and only 10 of those 12 months were consecutive.

Since KDOW has not followed its own TMDL Study Plan by collecting 3 years' worth of data, the current proposed listings for Cypress Creek and its tributaries based on the TMDL Study results should be withdrawn until a complete and full study is conducted.

DOW Response to Comment 2

Monitoring project study plans are intended to outline project goals and objectives, but they are not the guiding documents for completing assessments. Kentucky's Water Quality Standards ([401 KAR 10:031](#)) and [Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology](#) (CALM) define the criteria and methodologies for assessment and listing. The CALM notes that "[e]ven a short period of record can indicate a high confidence of impairment based on [physical/chemical] data; 3 years of data are not required to demonstrate impairment" (p. 72).

A rigorous quality assurance and quality control process was completed as outlined by Kentucky DOW's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM). The data used for assessment within the Cypress Creek watershed were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

Specific Comments - Comment 3

Watershed management and watershed studies should be inclusive of all sources and reasons for chronic or acute exceedances. Iron and most likely lead in this watershed are naturally occurring based on data collected and references cited. Therefore, chronic exceedances are common along the entire sampled watershed with acute exceedances occurring frequently at Site 9 and Site 10 where the stream has been incised and straightened.

The greater Cypress Creek watershed encompasses primarily 5 iron-rich geologic units according to the Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS). These units include loess deposits, continental deposits, Clayton and McNairy Formation, alluvium, and lacustrine and fluvial deposits within the Breinsburg, Calvert City, Elva, and Little Cypress quadrangles. Loess deposits in the Calvert City quadrangle can locally contain iron oxide concretions. Continental deposits in the Breinsburg, Elva, and Little Cypress quadrangles contain layers cemented with ferruginous material. The Clayton and McNairy formation can be cemented by ferruginous material and contain iron oxide concretions. Alluvium deposits are cemented by iron oxide in the Breinsburg quadrangle and contain sparse to abundant iron oxide concretions in the soil zone of the Calvert City quadrangle. Lacustrine and fluvial deposits along waterways in the Calvert City quadrangle contain abundant iron oxide "buckshot" concretions in the soil zone.

Iron oxide (ferruginous) cementation and iron oxide concretions present in formations within the watershed provide sources of naturally occurring iron that can be dissolved into surface water or be a part of sediment loading. The streambed of Cypress Creek is predominately incised within lacustrine and fluvial deposits, including the area upstream of sites 9 & 10, where significant channelization and erosion are present and 66% of acute iron exceedances occurred. This erosion causes increased exposure to the abundant iron oxide concretions present in the formation.

Additionally, KDOW field notes indicate that multiple stream segments consistently do not flow or are dry during portions of the year. KDOW field notes also indicate evidence of flooding at multiple sites indicating a large variation in stream flow that would not only affect the viability of macroinvertebrate populations in these streams but also dissolved oxygen and specific conductivity.

Were these facts taken into consideration when listing parameters and potential sources? If the current stream conditions dictated by precipitation and geology show impacts, how does KDOW attribute that to industrial activities?

DOW Response to Comment 3

The DOW considered a variety of factors when completing assessments in the Cypress Creek watershed.

- DOW reviewed potential sources of iron and referenced EPA sources and guidelines. The DOW agrees with the commenters that channelization can contribute additional iron, and that these anthropogenic disturbances to the channel are not natural.
- DOW also considered the impact of low or variable stream flow on parameters such as benthic macroinvertebrates, dissolved oxygen, and specific conductivity.
- Generally, excursions of water quality criteria were not limited to a particular hydrologic condition. Potential sources of the pollutant are present and those potential sources are located along and/or upstream of the sampling location and the resulting assessment unit's watershed.
- DOW was not targeting any specific sources but meeting a 303(d) listing responsibility to identify potential sources based on the information available. To be inclusive of all sources and reasons for chronic or acute exceedances was beyond the scope of the study.
- Based on comments received, DOW has replaced occurrences of the source "Industrial Point Source Discharge" with "Industrial/Commercial Site Stormwater Discharge (Permitted)" in the watershed.

The data used for assessment were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity. DOW has an obligation under the Clean Water Act sections 305(b) and 303(d) to 1) assess whether the water quality of individual waterbodies is sufficient to support its designated uses, 2) identify impaired waters, and 3) identify causes of impairment and suspected sources.

Specific Comments - Comment 4

Previously dissolved oxygen was listed on the 305(b) list for Cypress Creek. It is now proposed to be listed under 303(d) with a TMDL. What is the reason for moving the parameter to the 303(d) list?

Additionally, Dissolved oxygen exceedances in the KDOW data were dissolved oxygen concentrations < 4.0 mg/L. Based on review of KDOW data the dissolved oxygen instrument was not always calibrated properly and documented. The dissolved oxygen data used to make decisions should be reviewed again for quality assurance and quality control. Were dissolved oxygen measurements reviewed to ensure proper calibration?

DOW Response to Comment 4

Dissolved oxygen saturation (as percent) and dissolved oxygen (as concentration) are different parameters. Dissolved oxygen as a parameter has numeric water quality criteria for the warm water aquatic habitat designated use ("instantaneous minimum shall not be less than four and zero-tenths (4.0) mg/L in water with WAH use.").

Dissolved oxygen saturation was first identified as an impaired parameter for the Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.25 assessment unit on the 2008 305(b), where the assessor listed the parameter under category 4c. Dissolved oxygen saturation has been identified as an impaired parameter for this assessment unit for all cycles since the 2008 cycle, either by being confirmed with new data or being carried forward.

The most recent data considered for assessment demonstrated that dissolved oxygen (concentration) is a more appropriate parameter because the numeric water quality criteria were not met (data collected by the Ambient Rivers program and the TMDL program supported this listing). Therefore, dissolved oxygen saturation was removed as a parameter (category 4c parameters do not require a delisting request), and dissolved oxygen was added as a cause of impairment. Low dissolved oxygen is a parameter that requires a TMDL, and since a TMDL has not been developed for this parameter, it is in category 5 and can be found on the 2018/2020 303(d) list.

Meter calibration and documentation were reviewed as part of the quality assurance process outlined in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). Field sheets, data reports, and meter calibration were reviewed before assessment and listing. In the rare circumstances that the meter was not calibrated properly or the calibration was not documented, the field measurements were not used for assessment purposes.

Specific Comments - Comment 5

Copper appears to have exceeded chronic values in the UT of Cypress Creek 0.0-2.75 (AU # KY3274). In reviewing the data collected by KDOW, it was noted that hardness values for this

segment of water is appreciably lower than the rest of Cypress Creek watershed. Did KDOW ascertain the reason for the lower hardness values used to calculate copper?

DOW Response to Comment 5

The lower hardness at this location was noted by staff, which prompted an additional review of the quality assurance/quality control samples associated with this assessment unit. Hardness was consistently low across sampling events, and no anomalies were observed. DOW concluded that the sample results accurately represent the hardness at this location and were therefore appropriate for use in evaluating the data against the copper criteria. DOW was not able to ascertain why this waterbody had lower hardness, which is a question outside the scope of the assessment.

Specific Comments - Comment 6

Specific Conductivity is listed for Cypress Creek 0.0-6.25 and the UT of Cypress Creek 0.1-1.3 (AU #KY-3275). Were these measurements taken in flowing water or stagnant water conditions? Specific conductivity is measured in the field, how does total dissolved solids (TDS) analyses compare to the field measurements? The conductive ions measured come from dissolved salts and inorganic materials such as alkalis, chlorides, sulfides and carbonate compounds. What particular ions (pollutants) are contributing to the higher specific conductivity?

DOW Response to Comment 6

Specific conductivity measurements were taken over a variety of flow conditions. A definitive determination of the particular ions contributing to the elevated conductivity is beyond the scope of the assessment process. According to 401 KAR 10:031, conductivity “shall not be changed to the extent that the indigenous aquatic community is adversely affected.”

DOW did examine accompanying results, including the ratio of TDS to specific conductivity and lab determined specific conductivity results, when available. The data used for assessment were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

- For UT of Cypress Creek 0.1 to 1.3 (AU # KY-3275), specific conductivity ranged from 529-2820 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, and sulfate was elevated above concentrations found in other streams in the watershed. This site is located near a staging area for coal before it is transported on barges along the Tennessee River; the waterbody or substrate was noted to be black with coal dust.
- For Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.2 (AU # KY-617) elevated specific conductivity was limited to base flow to low flow conditions and ranged from 428 to 802 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ during those conditions. This assessment unit is located below the confluence with the UT of Cypress Creek 0.1 to 1.3 where specific conductivity was more consistently and highly elevated. As a comparison, the assessment unit Cypress Creek 6.25 to 7.8, which is upstream of the confluence with the UT of Cypress Creek 0.1 to 1.3, ranged from 121 to 398 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

Westlake appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments and looks forward to KDOW's responses.

Commenter 2

The Calvert City Environmental Consortium (the Consortium) is comprised of individuals and organizations that represent the regulated community in the Calvert City, KY area. The Consortium includes representatives from Arkema, Inc.; Ashland, Inc.; Calvert City Metals and Alloys; Carbide Industries LLC; City of Calvert City; Cymetech Corporation; Estron Chemical, Inc.; Evonik Corporation; Ingevity; Lubrizol Advanced Materials, Inc.; Phoenix Paper Wickliffe LLC; Sekisui SC; Vanderbilt Chemicals, LLC; Wacker Chemical Corporation; Waste Path Sanitary Landfill; and Westlake Vinyls, Inc.

The Consortium's comments are based on our review of the Kentucky Division of Water's (KDOW's) Cypress Creek Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study Plan (effective date: 3/1/2016), sampling results and field notes from the field work, and the proposed 303(d) listing of Cypress Creek iron, lead, *E. coli*, dissolved oxygen (DO), nutrient/eutrophication biological indicators, sedimentation/siltation, and specific conductivity. The 303(d) listing indicates "industrial point source discharge" may be one of the sources for iron (previously listed), DO, and specific conductivity exceedances between 0 and 6.25 mile points along Cypress Creek.

General Comment and Statement

The Consortium continues to have interest in the 303(d) listing process and subsequent TMDLs that will be developed. We continue to encourage KDOW to base the listings on sound scientific studies and quality data collection. We have provided comments and participated in meetings with KDOW over the last few years to understand both the process and possible outcomes for the Cypress Creek Study. The original listing was based on one sample collection with an analyzed exceedance for iron. An open records request led to the discovery that the information existed in a database but there was no documentation of the quality data.

According to KDOW's "Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology", "data older than five years should generally not be used to make a use support decision (U.S EPA 1997), unless it can be determined the data are still representative of current conditions" (p.40). The acute Iron result of 5.6 mg/L for one sample collected in 2006 was more than 5 years old when Cypress Creek was listed on the 303(d) list for iron impairment in 2014. No other provided results from 2000-2011 exceeded the acute water quality standard of 4 mg/L. This would indicate that the 2006 iron concentration used to list the stream is not "still representative of current conditions."

Except for one sediment sample on November 10, 2005, sampling data used for the stream impairment listing consists only of in-stream chemical data. The sediment sample contained 17,200 mg/kg by dry weight of iron, which is slightly below the mean iron value of 22,456 mg/kg for generic statewide ambient background for Kentucky (Kentucky Guidance for Ambient Background Assessment, 2004).

KDOW conducted a study of Cypress Creek from 2016 to 2018 over a period of 27 months. Selected locations were not all consistently sampled on a monthly basis during the study. Stream segment 0-6.25-mile points encompass the industrial areas that the Consortium members operate. Note that only stormwater outfalls are located along Cypress Creek. No industrial outfalls are present.

With the ubiquitous nature of iron and lead detected in the Cypress Creek watershed because of natural conditions, the Consortium urges KDOW to assess the stream conditions and evaluate

the listing under category 4c — segment does not support designated use(s), but this is not attributable to a pollutant or combination of pollutants.

DOW Response to General Comment and Statement

In accordance with 401 KAR 10:031 Surface Water Standards and the Kentucky DOW's Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology, designated use attainment has been determined by the Division where data of sufficient quality, quantity, and appropriate age were available. If a designated use has been determined to be impaired, the cause of impairment and suspected sources are identified.

The suspected sources used for the impaired waters list are provided by EPA and can be found at http://iaspub.epa.gov/pls/waters/f?p=ASKWATERS:SOURCE_LUT. The DOW uses suspected sources to best describe the observed conditions at each monitoring location and resulting assessment unit. As for a lack of industrial point source discharges in the watershed; comment noted and all occurrences of the source "Industrial Point Source Discharge" have been replaced with "Industrial/Commercial Site Stormwater Discharge (Permitted)."

Iron was first listed as a cause of impairment on the 2008 303(d) list based on monthly data collected from 4/13/2005 to 3/15/2006. This impairment was passed forward to the 2010 303(d) list. New data were collected between 4/13/2010 to 3/28/2011, which confirmed the iron impairment, and updated the assessment during the 2012 cycle. No new data were available for this segment during the 2014 and 2016 cycles.

New data were available for the 2018/2020 cycle throughout the Cypress Creek watershed. Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(5), "Each State shall assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information to develop the list required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)."

A rigorous quality assurance and quality control process was completed as outlined by Kentucky DOW's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM). The data used for assessment within the Cypress Creek watershed were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6), "Each State shall provide documentation to the Regional Administrator to support the State's determination to list or not to list its waters as required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)." Furthermore, per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6)(iv), "each State must demonstrate good cause for not including a water or waters on the list. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, more recent or accurate data; more sophisticated water quality modeling; flaws in the original analysis that led to the water being listed in the categories in § 130.7(b)(5); or changes in conditions, e.g., new control equipment, or elimination of discharges."

For the 2018/2020 reporting cycle, new data of sufficient quantity and quality were available to update the assessment for Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.25. The *in situ*, water chemistry, and macroinvertebrate results continued to indicate warm water aquatic life impairment and exceedance of the iron criteria. Therefore, there is not good cause for removing this water from the 303(d) list.

When completing assessments within the Cypress Creek watershed, DOW reviewed potential sources of iron and lead and referenced EPA sources and guidelines. EPA's 2014 IR guidance states the following: "When a State evaluates whether a potential designated use impairment is the result of natural conditions, the State should consider all sources of the pollutant being evaluated. If the pollutant

concentrations do not meet the EPA-approved water quality standards, and anthropogenic sources of the pollutant are present, the water is considered impaired and should be included on the State's Section 303(d) list even if natural sources of the pollutant are present."

Throughout the Cypress Creek watershed, the most recent data demonstrated that iron and lead do not meet water quality criteria along one or more assessment units, and potential anthropogenic sources are present. Sources of metals in waterbodies include, but are not limited to, municipal wastewater treatment effluent, industrial point sources, urban runoff, landfills, junkyards, and dredging (U.S. EPA 2021). Therefore, it is not appropriate to categorize these impairments as 4c due to natural conditions and they must instead be listed on the 303(d) list in category 5.

40 CFR § 130.7 requires waters on the 303(d) list be given a priority ranking. 40 CFR § 130.7 (b)(4) specifically states, "The list required under §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2) of this section shall include a priority ranking for all listed water quality-limited segments still requiring TMDLs."

As part of the 2018/2020 303(d) public notice, DOW provided definitions for TMDL priority rankings (Table 1). On the 2018/2020 303(d) list, impairments in the Cypress Creek watershed were given the following TMDL priority rankings by parameter:

- *E. coli* impairments have a priority rank of high
- Iron, lead, copper, nutrient eutrophication/biological indicators, organic enrichment (sewage) biological indicators, and dissolved oxygen impairments have a priority rank of medium
- Sedimentation/siltation and specific conductivity impairments have a priority rank of low

Table 1. Definition of TMDL priority rankings on the 2018/2020 303(d) list.

Rank	Definition
High	A TMDL is in development or will be in development within the next two years, and is expected to be completed during the next one to two reporting cycles (within 1-4 years). Waters ranked as "High" priority focus in part on those identified in the Division's 303(d) Long Term Vision Priorities, which established a plan for developing TMDLs and alternative restoration plans for specific waters and pollutants by 2022.
Medium	TMDL strategies are in the planning stage for the waterbody and/or pollutant. Methodologies may be under development or data collection may be planned or ongoing. Opportunities for alternative restorations plans may be under review.
Low	A TMDL is not currently in development. This rank include TMDLs for which methodologies may be in development for the pollutant or waterbody type. Some waters ranked as "Low" priority for TMDL development have an EPA-accepted alternative restoration plan (or "TMDL Alternative") that is being implemented, or have an alternative restoration plan in development that is expected to be EPA-accepted within the next two reporting cycles. The progress of each alternative restoration plan is reviewed each cycle to ensure the plan is on track to restoring water quality. The TMDL development priority rank may be updated based on this review. See table columns in the 303(d) list related to "Restoration Plans" for information on these alternative restoration plans.

Specific Comments - Comment 1

EPA has defined seven reasons to remove an impaired water from the 303(d) list. When a waterbody satisfies any of these seven criteria as determined by the state, a request can be made to EPA to delist the pollutant-waterbody combination from the 303(d) list. One of those reasons is a flaw in the original 303(d) listing.

No chain-of-custody forms, laboratory analytical data reports, or other documentation were provided for field sampling performed in 2006, including the sampling event with a reported iron result of 5.6 mg/L, which was stated as the reason for listing Cypress Creek on the 303(d) list in 2014. No macroinvertebrate samples were provided by KDOW under our open records request for sampling between 2000 and 2011. Additionally, field observation forms appear to be limited to the 2010-2011 sampling years, with no field forms provided for prior years.

According to KDOW's "Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology", "data older than five years should generally not be used to make a use support decision (U.S EPA 1997), unless it can be determined the data are still representative of current conditions" (p.40). The acute Iron result of 5.6 mg/L for one sample collected in 2006 was more than 5 years old when Cypress Creek was listed on the 303(d) list for iron impairment in 2014. No other provided results from 2000-2011 were above the acute water quality standard for iron of 4 mg/L to indicate that this sample was "still representative of current conditions."

Therefore, the Consortium requests the original listing for iron at mile points 0-6.2 along Cypress Creek be removed.

DOW Response to Comment 1

Iron was first listed as a cause of impairment on the 2008 303(d) list based on monthly data collected from 4/13/2005 to 3/15/2006. This impairment was passed forward to the 2010 303(d) list. New data were collected between 4/13/2010 to 3/28/2011, which confirmed the iron impairment, and updated the assessment during the 2012 cycle. No new data were available for this segment during the 2014 and 2016 cycles.

New data were available for the 2018/2020 cycle throughout the Cypress Creek watershed. Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(5), "Each State shall assemble and evaluate all existing and readily available water quality-related data and information to develop the list required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)."

A rigorous quality assurance and quality control process was completed as outlined by Kentucky DOW's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM). The data used for assessment within the Cypress Creek watershed were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

Per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6), "Each State shall provide documentation to the Regional Administrator to support the State's determination to list or not to list its waters as required by §§ 130.7(b)(1) and 130.7(b)(2)." Furthermore, per 40 CFR § 130.7(b)(6)(iv), "each State must demonstrate good cause for not including a water or waters on the list. Good cause includes, but is not limited to, more recent or accurate data; more sophisticated water quality modeling; flaws in the original analysis that led to the water being listed in the categories in § 130.7(b)(5); or changes in conditions, e.g., new control equipment, or elimination of discharges."

For the 2018/2020 reporting cycle, new data of sufficient quantity and quality were available to update the assessment for Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.25. The *in situ*, water chemistry, and macroinvertebrate results continued to indicate warm water aquatic life impairment and exceedance of the iron criteria. Therefore, there is not good cause for removing this water from the 303(d) list.

Specific Comments - Comment 2

KDOW's Cypress Creek TMDL Study Plan states that "three years of data are required to list for metals" with the first year of sampling focused on "confirming the nature of the impairments and possible sources of those impairments." "The second and third years of sampling may also include data collection in smaller, un-assessed tributaries that may be contributing to the identified impairment" (p. 3). In the first year (2016), KDOW sampled sites 1-9. KDOW then dropped Sites 2, 3, 7, and 9 and added Sites 10, 11, and 12 in 2017. Sites 11 and 12 represent "smaller, un-assessed tributaries" feeding into Site 9, and Site 10 is at an upper reach of the same stream represented by Site 9. It appears the additional sites (10-12) are intended to further evaluate these "un-assessed tributaries" as identified in the TMDL Study Plan.

Samples were collected between March 2016 and May 2018, which is 27 months total. Out of the 27-month study, samples were only collected during 16 events. However, the most any one site was sampled was 12 months at Site 2, and only 10 of those 12 months were consecutive.

Since KDOW has not followed its own TMDL Study Plan by collecting 3 years' worth of data, the current proposed listings for Cypress Creek and its tributaries based on the TMDL Study results should be withdrawn until a complete and full study is conducted.

DOW Response to Comment 2

Monitoring project study plans are intended to outline project goals and objectives, but they are not the guiding documents for completing assessments. Kentucky's Water Quality Standards ([401 KAR 10:031](#)) and [Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology](#) (CALM) define the criteria and methodologies for assessment and listing. The CALM notes that "[e]ven a short period of record can indicate a high confidence of impairment based on [physical/chemical] data; 3 years of data are not required to demonstrate impairment" (p. 72).

A rigorous quality assurance and quality control process was completed as outlined by Kentucky DOW's Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP), Standard Operating Procedures (SOP), and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM). The data used for assessment within the Cypress Creek watershed were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

Specific Comments - Comment 3

Watershed management and watershed studies should be inclusive of all sources and reasons for chronic or acute exceedances. Iron and most likely lead in this watershed are naturally occurring based on data collected and references cited. Therefore, chronic exceedances are common along the entire sampled watershed with acute exceedances occurring frequently at Site 9 and Site 10 where the stream has been incised and straightened.

The greater Cypress Creek watershed encompasses primarily 5 iron-rich geologic units according to the Kentucky Geological Survey (KGS). These units include loess deposits, continental deposits, Clayton and McNairy Formation, alluvium, and lacustrine and fluvial deposits within the Breinsburg, Calvert City, Elva, and Little Cypress quadrangles. Loess deposits in the Calvert City quadrangle can locally contain iron oxide concretions. Continental deposits in the Breinsburg, Elva, and Little Cypress quadrangles contain layers cemented with ferruginous material. The Clayton and McNairy formation can be cemented by ferruginous material and contain iron oxide concretions. Alluvium deposits are cemented by iron oxide in the Breinsburg quadrangle and contain sparse to abundant iron oxide concretions in the soil zone of the Calvert City quadrangle. Lacustrine and fluvial deposits along waterways in the Calvert City quadrangle contain abundant iron oxide "buckshot" concretions in the soil zone.

Iron oxide (ferruginous) cementation and iron oxide concretions present in formations within the watershed provide sources of naturally occurring iron that can be dissolved into surface water or be a part of sediment loading. The streambed of Cypress Creek is predominately incised within lacustrine and fluvial deposits, including the area upstream of sites 9 & 10, where significant channelization and erosion are present and 66% of acute iron exceedances occurred. This erosion causes increased exposure to the abundant iron oxide concretions present in the formation.

Additionally, KDOW field notes indicate that multiple stream segments consistently do not flow or are dry during portions of the year. KDOW field notes also indicate evidence of flooding at multiple sites indicating a large variation in stream flow that would not only affect the viability of macroinvertebrate populations in these streams but also dissolved oxygen and specific conductivity.

Were these facts taken into consideration when listing parameters and potential sources? If the current stream conditions dictated by precipitation and geology show impacts, how does KDOW attribute that to industrial activities?

DOW Response to Comment 3

The DOW considered a variety of factors when completing assessments in the Cypress Creek watershed.

- DOW reviewed potential sources of iron and referenced EPA sources and guidelines. The DOW agrees with the commenters that channelization can contribute additional iron, and that these anthropogenic disturbances to the channel are not natural.
- DOW also considered the impact of low or variable stream flow on parameters such as benthic macroinvertebrates, dissolved oxygen, and specific conductivity.
- Generally, excursions of water quality criteria were not limited to a particular hydrologic condition. Potential sources of the pollutant are present and those potential sources are located along and/or upstream of the sampling location and the resulting assessment unit's watershed.
- DOW was not targeting any specific sources but meeting a 303(d) listing responsibility to identify potential sources based on the information available. To be inclusive of all sources and reasons for chronic or acute exceedances was beyond the scope of the study.
- Based on comments received, DOW has replaced occurrences of the source "Industrial Point Source Discharge" with "Industrial/Commercial Site Stormwater Discharge (Permitted)" in the watershed.

The data used for assessment were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity. DOW has an obligation under the Clean Water Act sections 305(b) and 303(d) to 1) assess whether the water quality of individual waterbodies is sufficient to support its designated uses, 2) identify impaired waters, and 3) identify causes of impairment and suspected sources.

Specific Comments - Comment 4

Previously dissolved oxygen was listed on the 305(b) list for Cypress Creek. It is now proposed to be listed under 303(d) with a TMDL. What is the reason for moving the parameter to the 303(d) list?

Additionally, Dissolved oxygen exceedances in the KDOW data were dissolved oxygen concentrations < 4.0 mg/L. Based on review of KDOW data the dissolved oxygen instrument was not always calibrated properly and documented. The dissolved oxygen data used to make decisions should be reviewed again for quality assurance and quality control. Were dissolved oxygen measurements reviewed to ensure proper calibration?

DOW Response to Comment 4

Dissolved oxygen saturation (as percent) and dissolved oxygen (as concentration) are different parameters. Dissolved oxygen as a parameter has numeric water quality criteria for the warm water aquatic habitat designated use ("instantaneous minimum shall not be less than four and zero-tenths (4.0) mg/L in water with WAH use.").

Dissolved oxygen saturation was first identified as an impaired parameter for the Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.25 assessment unit on the 2008 305(b), where the assessor listed the parameter under category 4c. Dissolved oxygen saturation has been identified as an impaired parameter for this assessment unit for all cycles since the 2008 cycle, either by being confirmed with new data or being carried forward.

The most recent data considered for assessment demonstrated that dissolved oxygen (concentration) is a more appropriate parameter because the numeric water quality criteria were not met (data collected by the Ambient Rivers program and the TMDL program supported this listing). Therefore, dissolved oxygen saturation was removed as a parameter (category 4c parameters do not require a delisting request), and dissolved oxygen was added as a cause of impairment. Low dissolved oxygen is a parameter that requires a TMDL, and since a TMDL has not been developed for this parameter, it is in category 5 and can be found on the 2018/2020 303(d) list.

Meter calibration and documentation were reviewed as part of the quality assurance process outlined in the Quality Assurance Project Plan (QAPP). Field sheets, data reports, and meter calibration were reviewed before assessment and listing. In the rare circumstances that the meter was not calibrated properly or the calibration was not documented, the field measurements were not used for assessment purposes.

Specific Comments - Comment 5

Copper appears to have exceeded chronic values in the UT of Cypress Creek 0.0-2.75 (AU # KY3274). In reviewing the data collected by KDOW, it was noted that hardness values for this

segment of water is appreciably lower than the rest of Cypress Creek watershed. Did KDOW ascertain the reason for the lower hardness values used to calculate copper?

DOW Response to Comment 5

The lower hardness at this location was noted by staff, which prompted an additional review of the quality assurance/quality control samples associated with this assessment unit. Hardness was consistently low across sampling events, and no anomalies were observed. DOW concluded that the sample results accurately represent the hardness at this location and were therefore appropriate for use in evaluating the data against the copper criteria. DOW was not able to ascertain why this waterbody had lower hardness, which is a question outside the scope of the assessment.

Specific Comments - Comment 6

Specific Conductivity is listed for Cypress Creek 0.0-6.25 and the UT of Cypress Creek 0.1-1.3 (AU # KY3275). Were these measurements taken in flowing water or stagnant water conditions? Specific conductivity is measured in the field, how does total dissolved solids (TDS) analyses compare to the field measurements? The conductive ions measured come from dissolved salts and inorganic materials such as alkalis, chlorides, sulfides and carbonate compounds. What particular ions (pollutants) are contributing to the higher specific conductivity?

DOW Response to Comment 6

Specific conductivity measurements were taken over a variety of flow conditions. A definitive determination of the particular ions contributing to the elevated conductivity is beyond the scope of the assessment process. According to 401 KAR 10:031, conductivity “shall not be changed to the extent that the indigenous aquatic community is adversely affected.”

DOW did examine accompanying results, including the ratio of TDS to specific conductivity and lab determined specific conductivity results, when available. The data used for assessment were deemed appropriate, sufficient in both quality and quantity.

- For UT of Cypress Creek 0.1 to 1.3 (AU # KY-3275), specific conductivity ranged from 529-2820 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$, and sulfate was elevated above concentrations found in other streams in the watershed. This site is located near a staging area for coal before it is transported on barges along the Tennessee River; the waterbody or substrate was noted to be black with coal dust.
- For Cypress Creek 0.0 to 6.2 (AU # KY-617) elevated specific conductivity was limited to base flow to low flow conditions and ranged from 428 to 802 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ during those conditions. This assessment unit is located below the confluence with the UT of Cypress Creek 0.1 to 1.3 where specific conductivity was more consistently and highly elevated. As a comparison, the assessment unit Cypress Creek 6.25 to 7.8, which is upstream of the confluence with the UT of Cypress Creek 0.1 to 1.3, ranged from 121 to 398 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$.

The Consortium appreciates the opportunity to provide these comments and looks forward to continued participation in the 303(d) proposed listing process.

ID	DATE	MODIFICATION_TYPE	PARENT_AJ_ID	PARENT_UT_2016	AJ_NAME	AJ_DESCRIPTION	WATERBODY_TYPE	WATERBODY	AJ_SIZE	SIZE_UNITS	LASTASSESS	SEDCYCLE	AJ_CATEGORY	BASIN	COUNTY	RIVERMILELOWER	RIVERMILEUPPER	LOWERTITUDE	LONGERITUDE	UPPERLATITUDE	UPPERLONGITUDE	CYCLE
AJ-2063	KY150210_01	Renam			Acorn Fork 0.0 to 1.9	Mouth to UT	River/Stream	510210	1.90 MILES	2008	5		Upper Cumberland River	Knox	Knox	0.0	1.90	36.92250	-83.48299	36.94695	-83.63436	2020
AJ-2064	KY150210_1-9-27Z,01	Renam			Acorn Fork UT 0.0 to 0.2	Mouth to UT	River/Stream	510210	0.20 MILES	2008	5		Upper Cumberland River	Knox	Knox	0.0	0.20	36.95051	-83.5814	36.95310	-83.63798	2020
AJ-2065	KY150210_1-9-27Z,01	Renam			Acorn Fork UT 0.2 to 0.5	Mouth to UT and UT confluence	River/Stream	510210	0.30 MILES	2008	5		Upper Cumberland River	Knox	Knox	0.0	0.50	36.94695	-83.5814	36.95151	-83.63921	2020
AJ-2066	KY150215_01	Renam			Adams Branch 0.0 to 1.0	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	510215	1.00 MILES	2008	5		Whitley	Whitley	Whitley	0.0	1.00	36.51498	-84.15019	36.53038	-84.15019	2020
KY-125	KY148774_02	Renam			Above UT 8.8 to 9.8	Mouth to below UT	River/Stream	510215	0.90 MILES	2004	2		Green River	Green River	Green River	0.0	9.80	37.83753	-86.98633	37.84398	-86.97491	2020
KY-3130		Renam			Adams Branch 0.05 to 1.75	Lake Cumberland backwaters to headwaters	River/Stream	510221	1.70 MILES	2020	5		Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	Pulaski	0.05	1.75	36.95057	-84.42445	36.97044	-84.42072	2020
KY-3130		Renam			Brazos Branch 0.0 to 1.0 to 1.05	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	510221	0.05 to 1.05	2020	5		Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	Pulaski	0.0	1.05	36.95057	-84.42445	36.96958	-84.42072	2020
KY-126	KY455827_01	Renam			Alexander Creek 0.0 to 3.6	Mouth to Sulphur Branch	River/Stream	455827	3.60 MILES	2002	2		Green River	Edmonson	Edmonson	0.0	3.60	37.15068	-86.29498	37.16872	-86.29532	2020
KY-127	KY455827_02	Renam			Alexander Creek 3.6 to 7.1	Sulphur Branch & Loss of Riparian Vegetation	River/Stream	455827	3.50 MILES	2002	2		Green River	Edmonson	Edmonson	3.60	7.10	37.12892	-86.28631	37.12978	-86.27804	2020
KY-128	KY455841_01	Renam			Kentwood River 0.0 to 1.2	Mouth to Tarkenton Branch	River/Stream	455841	1.20 MILES	2004	1		Little Sandy River	Edmonson	Edmonson	0.0	1.20	37.17957	-86.48739	37.18078	-86.48739	2020
KY-129	KY455867_01	Renam			Allen Fork 0.0 to 1.5	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	455867	1.50 MILES	2012	5		Upper Cumberland River	Cumberland	Cumberland	0.0	1.50	36.85290	-85.42990	36.85897	-85.43578	2020
KY-130	KY455867_02	Renam			Allen Fork 0.0 to 1.5	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	455867	1.50 MILES	2012	5		Upper Cumberland River	Cumberland	Cumberland	0.0	1.50	36.85290	-85.42990	36.85897	-85.43578	2020
KY-131	KY455869_1_01	Renam			Allen Fork UT 0.0 to 2.0	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	455869	2.00 MILES	2016	5		Ohio River	Boone	Boone	0.0	2.00	39.02959	-84.74772	39.05052	-84.75093	2020
KY-133	KY455886_01	Renam			Anderson Creek 0.0 to 4.95	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	455886	4.95 MILES	2010	5		Licking River	Flaming	Flaming	0.0	4.95	38.37630	-83.72005	38.38420	-83.65708	2020
KY-134	KY455886_02	Renam			Anderson Creek 1.2 to 3.60	Blue Spring Creek UT 0.0 to 1.3	River/Stream	455886	1.20 to 3.60	2012	1		Upper Cumberland River	Flaming	Flaming	0.0	1.20	38.37630	-83.72005	38.38420	-83.65708	2020
KY-134	KY455886_03	Renam			Anderson Creek 1.2 to 4.75	Lake Backwaters to Headwaters	River/Stream	455886	3.55 MILES	2012	2		Tennessee River	Clay	Clay	1.20	4.75	37.61818	-88.13026	37.66439	-88.13505	2020
KY-135	KY455898_01	Renam			Argie Creek 0.0 to 0.8	Mouth to CR 1374 (Calvert City Road)	River/Stream	455898	0.80 MILES	2010	5		Tennessee River	Marshall	Marshall	0.0	0.80	37.01399	-88.42295	37.02173	-88.41412	2020
KY-135	KY455898_02	Renam			Archie Fork 0.0 to 1.0	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	455898	1.00 MILES	2016	5		Little Sandy River	Marshall	Marshall	0.0	1.00	37.19191	-88.23719	37.19319	-88.23719	2020
KY-2068	KY10295_01	Renam			Archie Creek 0.0 to 3.8	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	10295	3.80 MILES	1998	2		Upper Cumberland River	Whitley	Whitley	0.0	3.80	36.75800	-84.29012	36.78554	-84.28185	2020
KY-137	KY456072_01	Renam			Aransas Creek 0.0 to 3.1	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456072	3.10 MILES	2010	5		Big Sandy River	Way	Way	0.0	3.10	37.07398	-87.73377	37.07737	-87.73377	2020
KY-138	KY456053_01	Renam			Arnold Fork 0.0 to 2.6	Mouth to Confluence with Stover Fork and Pigpenroot Fork	River/Stream	456053	2.60 MILES	2010	5		Big Sandy River	Knot	Knot	0.0	2.60	37.29710	-82.76741	37.26355	-82.73161	2020
KY-139	KY456059_01	Renam			Arnolds Creek 0.0 to 10.8	Mouth to UT of Arnolds Creek Mill P.O. 10.8	River/Stream	456059	10.80 MILES	2014	5		Kentucky River	Grant	Grant	0.0	10.80	38.74347	-84.76362	38.71795	-84.63470	2020
KY-140	KY456059_02	Renam			Arnolds Creek 0.0 to 10.8	Mouth to Sanitary Wastewater Outfall	River/Stream	456059	10.80 MILES	2016	2		Kentucky River	Grant	Grant	0.0	10.80	38.74347	-84.76362	38.71795	-84.63470	2020
KY-141	KY456079_01	Renam			Ashby Fork 0.0 to 3.75	Mouth to KY-2068 Petersburg Road	River/Stream	456079	3.75 MILES	2020	2		Ohio River	Boone	Boone	0.0	3.75	39.03846	-84.81574	39.07729	-84.79524	2020
KY-142	KY456088_01	Renam			Ashcraft Branch 0.25 to 3.15	Rough River Lake Backwaters to Headwaters	River/Stream	456088	2.90 MILES	2020	4C		Green River	Grayson	Grayson	0.25	3.15	37.56508	-86.43036	37.52911	-86.42243	2020
KY-143	KY456089_01	Renam			Melhorn Run 0.0 to 4.8	Mouth to Pond	River/Stream	456089	4.80 MILES	2008	5		Ohio River	Clark	Clark	0.0	4.80	38.55682	-83.36533	38.54933	-83.36533	2020
KY-144	KY456089_02	Renam			Backwaters of Taylorsville Res. to Chaplin Fork	Backwaters of Taylorsville Res. to Chaplin Fork	River/Stream	456089	6.80 MILES	2008	2		Salt River	Nelson, Spencer	Nelson, Spencer	1.65	8.25	37.98530	-85.27087	37.95094	-85.25970	2020
KY-145	KY456089_03	Renam			North Fork of Log Cabin Creek	Mouth to Log Cabin Creek	River/Stream	456089	0.0 to 3.6	2004	3		Upper Cumberland River	Way	Way	0.0	3.60	37.08002	-87.73377	37.08302	-87.73377	2020
KY-146	KY456089_04	Renam			Axel Creek 0.0 to 2.7	Mouth to powerline crossing	River/Stream	456089	2.70 MILES	2016	2		Lower Cumberland River	Crittenden	Crittenden	0.0	2.70	37.19537	-88.21093	37.20398	-88.18166	2020
KY-3268	KY456177_01	Renam			Axel Creek 2.7 to 4.7	Powerline crossing to headwaters	River/Stream	456177	2.00 MILES	2016	2		Lower Cumberland River	Crittenden	Crittenden	2.70	4.70	37.20398	-88.18166	37.22139	-88.15354	2020
KY-3737		Renam			Bald Creek 0.0 to 4.7	Paint Lick Creek to Confluence with Caney Branch	River/Stream	456184	4.70 MILES	2016	2		Mississippi River	Carroll	Carroll	0.0	4.70	36.85404	-89.75782	36.85878	-89.75782	2020
KY-3737		Renam			Bald Creek 0.0 to 4.7	Mouth to pond & headwaters	River/Stream	456184	5.10 MILES	2020	4C		Mississippi River	Carroll	Carroll	0.0	5.10	36.91553	-89.80053	36.95238	-89.80118	2020
KY-2688	KY150355_01	Renam			Baldock Creek 0.0 to 1.65	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	510355	1.65 MILES	2016	5		Upper Cumberland River	Carroll, Henry, Shelby	Carroll, Henry, Shelby	0.0	1.65	36.98668	-89.75782	36.99555	-89.75782	2020
KY-146	KY456191_01	Renam			Bald Branch 0.0 to 0.9	Mouth to bridge from Ag to Forest	River/Stream	456191	0.90 MILES	2004	5		Green River	Greene	Greene	0.0	0.90	38.53474	-89.33346	38.44662	-89.32008	2020
KY-147	KY456197_01	Renam			Bacon Creek 0.3 to 16.75	Nolin Lake backwater to downstream Bonnellville City Limits	River/Stream	456197	16.45 MILES	2020	4A		Green River	Hart	Hart	0.30	16.75	37.35998	-86.06107	37.38129	-86.05076	2020
KY-148	KY456197_02	Renam			Bacon Creek 16.75 to 27.1	Bonnellville City Limits to just below UT	River/Stream	456197	10.40 MILES	2014	2		Green River	Hart	Hart	27.10	16.75	37.35998	-86.06107	37.38129	-86.05076	2020
KY-148	KY456197_03	Renam			Bacon Creek 16.75 to 27.1	Honey Run UT to CR 124	River/Stream	456197	5.30 MILES	2016	4A		Green River	Hart, Lane	Hart, Lane	27.10	32.40	37.34409	-85.61689	37.44689	-85.76821	2020
KY-150	KY456197_04	Renam			Bacon Creek 27.2 to 34.2	CR 124 to Headwaters	River/Stream	456197	1.70 MILES	2014	4A		Green River	Hart, Lane	Hart, Lane	32.40	34.20	37.44687	-85.76821	37.44341	-85.74816	2020
KY-152	KY456197_05	Renam			Bacon Creek 34.2 to 39.2	Mouth to confluence of two unnamed tributaries (where UT goes from third to second order stream)	River/Stream	456197	2.45 MILES	2016	4A		Green River	Hart	Hart	0.0	2.45	37.44689	-85.76821	37.44990	-85.76821	2020
KY-153	KY456197-39.2, 01	Renam			Bacon Creek 39.2 to 0.0 to 3.25	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456197	3.25 MILES	2016	5		Green River	Hart, Lane	Hart, Lane	0.0	3.25	37.42523	-85.76998	37.42032	-85.74874	2020
KY-151	KY456197-17.8, 01	Renam			Bacon Creek UT 0.0 to 3.7	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456197	3.70 MILES	2014	4A		Green River	Hart	Hart	0.0	3.70	37.34498	-85.90193	37.32323	-85.92644	2020
KY-154	KY456198_01	Renam			Bald Branch 0.0 to 3.0	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456198	3.00 MILES	2020	5		Upper Cumberland River	Letcher	Letcher	0.0	3.00	38.08615	-87.71228	38.10106	-87.76023	2020
KY-2070	KY150355_02	Renam			Baldy Creek 0.0 to 2.6	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456200	2.60 MILES	2004	5		Upper Cumberland River	Henderson	Henderson	0.0	2.60	38.17033	-85.17754	38.17754	-85.17754	2020
KY-155	KY456229_01	Renam			Baldy Run 0.0 to 3.0	Mouth to UT	River/Stream	456229	3.00 MILES	2002	2		Kentucky River	Anderson	Anderson	0.0	3.00	36.06116	-84.83661	36.01051	-84.86291	2020
KY-3198		Renam			Baldy Creek UT 0.0 to 2.3	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456247	2.30 MILES	2020	2		Licking River	Robertson, Mason	Robertson, Mason	0.0	2.30	38.49801	-83.93088	38.50339	-83.92748	2020
KY-156	KY456303_1, 01	Renam			Balls Branch 0.0 to 4.9	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456303	4.90 MILES	2016	5		Kentucky River	Boyle	Boyle	0.0	4.90	37.63173	-87.73377	37.63520	-87.73377	2020
KY-157	KY456303_2, 01	Renam			Balls Branch UT 0.0 to 1.15	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456303	1.15 MILES	2016	5		Kentucky River	Boyle	Boyle	0.0	1.15	37.60019	-87.75737	37.58520	-87.75412	2020
KY-158	KY456303_3, 01	Renam			Balls Branch UT 0.0 to 1.15	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	456303	1.15 MILES	2016	5		Kentucky River	Boyle	Boyle	0.0	1.15	37.60019	-87.75737	37.58520	-87.75412	2020
KY-159	KY456305_01	Renam			Balls Fork 0.0 to 8.3	Mouth to Beginning of Segment 2	River/Stream	456305	8.30 MILES	2016	5		Kentucky River	Perry, Knott	Perry, Knott	0.0	8.30	37.37537	-83.14791	37.39324	-83.06500	2020
KY-160	KY456305_02	Renam			Balls Fork 8.3 to 11.55	Midle Point Little Sandy River to Headwaters	River/Stream	456305	3.25 MILES	2016	5		Little Sandy River	Perry, Knott	Perry, Knott	8.30	11.55	37.39524	-83.06501	37.40145	-83.04060	2020
KY-161	KY456311_01	Renam			Bangs Branch 0.0 to 1.45	Midle Point Little Sandy River to Headwaters	River/Stream	456311	1.45 MILES	2016	5		Little Sandy River	Perry, Knott	Perry, Knott	0.0	1.45	37.39524	-83.06501	37.40145	-83.04060	2020
KY-162	KY456313_01	Renam			Bangs Branch 0.0 to 1.8	Lewis Fork to Headwaters	River/Stream	456313	1.80 MILES	2010	5		Big Licking River	Johnson	Johnson	0.0	1.80	37.87022	-82.19446	37.85209	-82.17560	2020
KY-163	KY456315_01	Renam			Banks Creek 0.0 to 3.5	Mouth to Hixie Branch Channel	River/Stream	456315	3.50 MILES	2020	3		Licking River	Kenton	Kenton	0.0	3.50	38.03382	-84.49696	38.03331	-84.50339	2020
KY-164	KY456315_02	Renam			Banks Creek 3.5 to 8.15	Hixie Branch to Fowler Creek	River/Stream	456315	4.65 MILES	2020	3		Licking River	Kenton	Kenton	0.0	4.65	38.03382	-84.49696	38.03331	-84.50339	2020
KY-165	KY456315_03	Renam			Banks Creek 8.2 to 9.15	Fowler Creek to Headwaters	River/Stream	456315	1.10 MILES	2020	3		Licking River	Boone, Kenton	Boone, Kenton	8.20						

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KY489544-4.01	Renname	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.7	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489554	0.70 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.00	0.70	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY508	KY489544-1.01	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.3	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489554	0.30 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.00	0.30	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY501	KY489544-6.05	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 1	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489554	1.00 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	1.00	1.70	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY497	KY489544-10.01	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 1.2	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489554	1.20 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	1.20	2.90	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY498	KY489544-15.01	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 2.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489554	2.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	2.40	6.20	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY496	KY489544-10.01	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 2.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489554	2.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	2.40	6.20	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY503	Renname	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 2.5	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489554	2.50 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	2.50	6.20	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY505	KY489573-3.01	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 1.2	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489573	1.20 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	1.20	3.00	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY507	KY489573-3.01	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 1.2	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489573	1.20 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	1.20	3.00	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY508	KY489582-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489582	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY508	KY489589-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489589	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY509	KY489591-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489591	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY510	KY489591-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489591	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY511	KY489591-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489591	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY512	KY489591-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489591	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY513	KY489591-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489591	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY514	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY515	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY516	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY517	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY518	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY519	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY520	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY521	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY522	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY523	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY524	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY525	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY526	KY489601-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489601	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY527	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY528	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY529	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY530	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY531	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY532	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY533	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY534	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY535	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY536	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY537	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY538	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY539	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY540	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY541	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY542	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY543	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY544	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY545	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY546	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY547	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY548	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY549	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY550	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY551	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY552	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY553	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY554	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY555	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY556	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY557	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY558	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY559	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.6436	-84.7671	2020
KY560	KY489617-0.1	Clarks Run UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	489617	0.40 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Boyle	0.00	0.40	0.40	37.6308	-44.7491	37.643		

KY-491218_01	Renname	Dry Fork Creek 0.0 to 1.4	River/Stream	491215	1.90 MILES	2020	5	Lower Cumberland River	Crittenden	0.00	1.90	37.27662	-86.19666	37.28666	-86.21324	2020
KY-491217_01	Renname	Dry Fork Creek 0.0 to 4	River/Stream	491214	6.40 MILES	2020	4	Lower Cumberland River	Green River	0.00	6.40	37.27482	-86.19666	37.28666	-86.21324	2020
KY-491216_01	Renname	Dry Fork Creek 3.1 to 19.3	River/Stream	491217	1.25 MILES	2014	2	Green River	Metcalf	3.10	4.35	36.98331	-86.09185	36.97046	-86.08700	2020
KY-491215_01	Renname	Dry Fork Creek 5.8 to 6.6	River/Stream	491216	0.80 MILES	2002	5	Lower Cumberland River	Christian	5.80	6.60	36.69305	-86.02383	36.66698	-86.02281	2020
KY-491214_01	Renname	Dry Fork UT 0.0 to 1.5	River/Stream	491213	1.50 MILES	2012	2	Green River	McCrory	0.00	1.50	37.14122	-86.18525	37.14122	-86.18525	2020
KY-491213_01	Renname	Dry Run 0.0 to 3.1	River/Stream	491240	3.10 MILES	2020	5	Kentucky River	Scott	0.00	3.10	37.22489	-86.46638	38.25318	-86.45547	2020
KY-491212_01	Renname	Duck Fork 0.0 to 5.31	River/Stream	511038	5.1038	2020	5	Kentucky River	Les, Casley	0.00	5.1038	37.53375	-86.27173	38.27173	-86.27173	2020
KY-491211_01	Renname	Duck Fork UT 0.95 to 1.5	River/Stream	511039	0.60 MILES	2020	3	Upper Cumberland River	McCrory, Whitley	0.95	1.55	36.72196	-86.02383	36.72196	-86.02383	2020
KY-491210_01	Renname	Dudley Creek 1.7 to 3.35	River/Stream	491258	1.65 MILES	2012	3	Upper Cumberland River	Russell	1.70	3.35	37.00562	-86.59565	37.02402	-86.59159	2020
KY-491209_01	Renname	Duck Fork 0.0 to 1.9	River/Stream	511284	2.00 MILES	2012	2	Upper Cumberland River	McCrory	0.00	2.00	36.56023	-86.67687	36.56023	-86.67687	2020
KY-491208_01	Renname	Dunoon Creek 0.0 to 2.5	River/Stream	491200	2.50 MILES	2012	4A	Tennessee River	Marshall	0.00	2.50	36.76317	-88.45653	36.72388	-88.42281	2020
KY-491207_01	Renname	Dry Hill Creek 0.4 to 0.8	River/Stream	491390	5.00 MILES	2008	5	Ohio River	Livington	0.40	0.60	37.15141	-88.1057	37.10585	-88.38633	2020
KY-491206_01	Renname	Evans Spring (aka Calfkitt Spring)	Spring	1979	ACRES	2012	4A	Green River	Hardin	0.00	0.00	37.05139	-86.85139	37.05139	-86.85139	2020
KY-491205_01	Renname	Eagle Creek 0.0 to 6.75	River/Stream	511978	6.75 MILES	2008	2	Upper Cumberland River	McCrory	0.00	6.75	36.88405	-84.34320	36.86523	-84.42254	2020
KY-491204_01	Renname	Eagle Creek 15.5 to 28.5	River/Stream	511979	13.00 MILES	2008	2	Kentucky River	Green River, Gallatin	15.50	28.50	37.06443	-86.77079	37.06443	-86.77079	2020
KY-491203_01	Renname	Eagle Creek 31.55 to 36.4	River/Stream	511978	4.85 MILES	2008	2	Kentucky River	Grant	31.55	36.40	36.86606	-84.77416	36.86622	-84.72999	2020
KY-491202_01	Renname	Eagle Creek 42.5 to 50.7	River/Stream	491407	8.20 MILES	2016	2	Kentucky River	Grant	42.50	50.70	36.83077	-84.1067	36.83030	-84.67789	2020
KY-491201_01	Renname	Green River 101.8 to 181.15	River/Stream	491408	79.35 MILES	2008	2	Kentucky River	Green River, Owen	101.80	181.15	36.66023	-86.25319	36.66023	-86.25319	2020
KY-491200_01	Renname	Eagle Creek 90.3 to 93.1	River/Stream	491407	2.80 MILES	2020	4C	Kentucky River	Scott	90.30	93.10	36.39044	-84.54331	36.38838	-84.51715	2020
KY-491199_01	Renname	Eagle Fork UT 0.0 to 1.0	River/Stream	491408	1.00 MILES	2008	1	Ohio River	Union	0.00	1.00	37.64377	-87.45201	37.64501	-87.34510	2020
KY-491198_01	Renname	East Branch Pond River 4.2 to 8.7	River/Stream	491408	4.50 MILES	2004	2	Green River	Monroe	4.20	8.70	36.66689	-85.76204	36.71068	-85.77079	2020
KY-491197_01	Renname	East Fork Branch 0.0 to 1.9	River/Stream	491438	1.90 MILES	2008	2	Green River	Johnson	0.00	1.90	37.64472	-86.08881	37.64472	-86.08881	2020
KY-491196_01	Renname	East Fork Cabin Creek 0.0 to 4.8	River/Stream	491442	4.80 MILES	2008	4	Ohio River	Lewis	0.00	4.80	36.81106	-83.62474	36.82158	-83.54888	2020
KY-491195_01	Renname	East Fork Canoe Creek 0.0 to 7.85	River/Stream	491444	7.85 MILES	2014	5	Ohio River	Henderson	0.00	7.85	37.78143	-87.58028	37.73732	-87.49142	2020
KY-491194_01	Renname	East Fork Clark Creek 0.3 to 2.8	River/Stream	491445	2.50 MILES	2012	4	Tennessee River	Calloway	0.30	2.80	36.51833	-88.31471	36.50051	-88.31573	2020
KY-491193_01	Renname	East Fork Clark River 6.3 to 7.4	River/Stream	491450	0.90 MILES	2012	4A	Tennessee River	Calloway	6.30	7.40	36.50051	-88.31471	36.50051	-88.31573	2020
KY-491192_01	Renname	East Fork Clear Creek 0.3 to 2.8	River/Stream	491450	2.50 MILES	2012	4A	Kentucky River	Woodford	0.30	2.80	37.02875	-84.72575	37.02875	-84.72575	2020
KY-491191_01	Renname	East Fork Cox Creek 0.0 to 4.3	River/Stream	491454	4.30 MILES	2012	4A	Salt River	Nelson, Bullitt	0.00	4.30	37.97832	-85.50034	37.97194	-85.47441	2020
KY-491190_01	Renname	East Fork Deer Creek 0.0 to 5.8	River/Stream	491455	6.80 MILES	2004	5	Green River	Green River	0.00	5.80	37.56023	-86.67687	37.56023	-86.67687	2020
KY-491189_01	Renname	Hwy 62 Bridge to Headwaters	River/Stream	491460	2.55 MILES	2002	2	Tradeswater River	Calwell	2.10	4.65	37.14640	-87.76348	37.12069	-87.75991	2020
KY-491188_01	Renname	East Fork Flynn Fork UT 0.0 to 1.4	River/Stream	491460	1.40 MILES	2008	2	Tradeswater River	Calwell	0.00	1.40	37.14356	-87.76348	37.13781	-87.77896	2020
KY-491187_01	Renname	East Fork Goose Creek 0.0 to 5.2	River/Stream	491460	5.20 MILES	2014	2	Green River	Russell, Casey	0.00	5.20	37.13584	-86.99101	37.13208	-86.99101	2020
KY-491186_01	Renname	East Fork Humana Creek 0.0 to 2.25	River/Stream	491466	2.25 MILES	2008	5	Tradeswater River	Hopkins	0.00	2.25	37.18851	-87.67475	37.07473	-87.64735	2020
KY-491185_01	Renname	East Fork Humana Creek 0.0 to 1.5	River/Stream	491466	1.50 MILES	2008	5	Kentucky River	McCrory	0.00	1.50	37.06933	-86.59565	37.06933	-86.59565	2020
KY-491184_01	Renname	East Fork Little Barren River 0.0 to 15.9	River/Stream	491468	15.90 MILES	2014	4A	Green River	Green, Metcalf	0.00	15.90	37.12500	-86.93227	37.02875	-85.54485	2020
KY-491183_01	Renname	East Fork Little Barren River 18.9 to 20.6	River/Stream	491468	1.70 MILES	2020	2	Green River	Metcalf	18.90	20.60	36.92777	-86.92277	36.98402	-86.92886	2020
KY-491182_01	Renname	East Fork Little Barren River 20.6 to 21.6	River/Stream	491468	1.00 MILES	2020	2	Green River	Green	20.60	21.60	36.98833	-86.92277	36.98833	-86.92277	2020
KY-491181_01	Renname	East Fork Little Sandy River 16.8 to 24.9	River/Stream	491469	8.05 MILES	2014	5	Little Sandy River	Boyd	16.80	24.90	38.42524	-82.74237	38.37229	-82.70709	2020
KY-491180_01	Renname	East Fork Little Sandy River 24.9 to 26.4	River/Stream	491469	1.50 MILES	2016	4A	Little Sandy River	Boyd	24.90	26.40	38.37229	-82.74237	38.37229	-82.70709	2020
KY-491179_01	Renname	East Fork Little Sandy River 26.4 to 28.5	River/Stream	491469	0.45 MILES	2016	4A	Little Sandy River	Boyd	26.40	28.50	38.37229	-82.74237	38.37229	-82.70709	2020
KY-491178_01	Renname	East Fork Little Sandy River 27.6 to 30.9	River/Stream	491469	3.30 MILES	2010	5	Little Sandy River	Boyd	27.60	30.90	38.34407	-82.70419	38.31459	-82.70275	2020
KY-491177_01	Renname	East Fork Little Sandy River 30.9 to 31.5	River/Stream	491469	0.60 MILES	2014	5	Little Sandy River	Boyd	30.90	31.50	38.49122	-82.67254	38.47689	-82.70189	2020
KY-491176_01	Renname	East Fork Little Sandy River UT 0.0 to 0.3	River/Stream	491469	0.30 MILES	2004	5	Little Sandy River	Greenup	0.00	0.30	38.47332	-82.74400	38.47400	-82.76783	2020
KY-491175_01	Renname	East Fork Lynn Camp Creek 0.0 to 4.65	River/Stream	511990	4.65 MILES	2000	5	Upper Cumberland River	Knox	0.00	4.65	36.94160	-84.08804	36.93816	-84.03776	2020
KY-491174_01	Renname	East Fork Mill Creek 0.0 to 3.15	River/Stream	491474	3.15 MILES	2012	4	Kentucky River	Hart, Carroll	0.00	3.15	37.06933	-86.59565	37.06933	-86.59565	2020
KY-491173_01	Renname	East Fork Otter Creek 0.0 to 2.7	River/Stream	491474	2.70 MILES	2000	5	Kentucky River	Madison	0.00	2.70	37.84862	-84.25684	37.82898	-84.24109	2020
KY-491172_01	Renname	East Fork Simpson Creek 3.1 to 7.0	River/Stream	491478	3.90 MILES	2020	4C	Salt River	Nelson	3.10	7.00	37.96040	-85.81868	37.97885	-85.82707	2020
KY-491171_01	Renname	East Hickman Creek 0.0 to 4.2	River/Stream	491487	4.20 MILES	2008	2	Kentucky River	Jessamine	0.00	4.20	37.06933	-86.59565	37.06933	-86.59565	2020
KY-491170_01	Renname	East Hickman Creek 4.2 to 10.65	River/Stream	491487	6.45 MILES	2020	5	Kentucky River	Fayette, Jessamine	4.20	10.65	37.93022	-84.47873	37.97748	-84.44951	2020
KY-491169_01	Renname	East Hickman Creek 0.0 to 3.9	River/Stream	491487	3.90 MILES	2020	4A	Kentucky River	Fayette	0.00	3.90	37.95425	-84.45025	37.97634	-84.39991	2020
KY-491168_01	Renname	East Hickman Creek UT 0.8 to 2.3	River/Stream	491487	1.50 MILES	2020	4A	Kentucky River	Fayette	0.80	2.30	37.99405	-84.41968	38.00781	-84.39239	2020
KY-491167_01	Renname	East Phoebe Indian Camp Creek 0.0 to 6.2	River/Stream	491488	6.20 MILES	2012	4	Green River	Barren	0.00	6.20	37.25012	-86.11857	37.25012	-86.11857	2020
KY-491166_01	Renname	Eaton Branch 0.0 to 1.55	River/Stream	491529	1.95 MILES	2008	5	Green River	Barren	0.00	1.55	36.85530	-85.77539	36.84183	-85.74668	2020
KY-491165_01	Renname	Eddy Creek 12.75 to 15.55	River/Stream	491550	2.80 MILES	2008	5	Lower Cumberland River	Calloway	12.75	15.55	37.06864	-86.59565	37.06864	-86.59565	2020
KY-491164_01	Renname	Eddy Creek 7.7 to 15.5	River/Stream	491550	7.80 MILES	2012	4	Lower Cumberland River	Calloway, Lyon	7.70	15.50	37.02779	-86.59565	37.02779	-86.59565	2020
KY-491163_01	Renname	Eddy Creek 9.85 to 12.75	River/Stream	491550	2.90 MILES	2012	5	Lower Cumberland River	Calloway	9.85	12.75	37.03204	-86.59565	37.03204	-86.59565	2020
KY-491162_01	Renname	Elam Branch 0.0 to 1.75	River/Stream	491601	1.75 MILES	2016	2	Ohio River	Henderson	0.00	1.75	37.84273	-84.02922	37.84273	-84.02922	2020
KY-491161_01	Renname	Elam Ditch UT 0.0 to 5.3	River/Stream	491607	5.30 MILES	2014	5	Ohio River	Henderson	0.00	5.30	37.79657	-87.57982	37.78076	-87.49078	2020
KY-491160_01	Renname	Elam Ditch UT 0.0 to 8.2	River/Stream	491607	0.82 MILES	2014	5	Ohio River	Henderson	0.00	0.82	37.78034	-87.54240	37.76297	-87.52304	2020
KY-491159_01	Renname	Elam Creek 0.0 to 5.6	River/Stream	491607	5.60 MILES	2014	5	Ohio River	Henderson	0.00	5.60	37.89203	-86.09309	37.89203	-86.09309	2020
KY-491158_01	Renname	Eliska Creek 85.0 to 185	River/Stream	512028	1.00 MILES	2008	2	Kentucky River	Leslie	0.85	1.85	37.08454	-83.53407	37.08165	-83.51802	2020
KY-491157_01	Renname	Elizabethburg Municipal Spring (aka City Spring)	Spring	3471	ACRES	2000	2	Kentucky River	Boone	0.00	2.00	37.67807	-86.11201	37.67807	-86.11201	2020
KY-491156_01	Renname	Elk Creek 0.0 to 1.7	River/Stream	491658	1.70 MILES	2008	5	Kentucky River	Owen	0.00	1.70	36.54402	-84.72470	36.53724	-84.73767	2020
KY-491155_01	Renname	Elk Creek 0.0 to 5.4	River/Stream	491658	5.40 MILES	2002	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	5.40	37.42496	-87.35105	37.38493	-87.41123	2020
KY-491154_01	Renname	Elk Creek 10.0 to 10.9	River/Stream	491658	0.90 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	10.00	10.90	37.15407	-86.93227	37.15407	-86.93227	2020
KY-491153_01	Renname	Elk Creek 7.6 to 10.8	River/Stream	491658	3.20 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Hopkins	7.60	10.80	37.36683	-87.43443	37.37228	-87.47171	2020
KY-491152_01	Renname	Elk Creek UT 0														

	Split	KY-849	KY493284_13	Green River 281.15 to 282.3	Green River (approx. 0.15 miles upstream of Greenburg intake)	River/Stream	493284	1.15 MILES	2020 4A	Green River	Green	281.15	282.30	37.25453	-85.50341	37.24629	-85.48712	2020
KY-3261	Split	KY-849	KY493284_13	Green River 282.3 to 302.9	1 mile upstream Greenburg Municipal Water Intake to Green River Lake Dam	River/Stream	493284	20.60 MILES	2020 4A	Green River	Taylor, Green	282.30	302.90	37.24629	-85.48712	37.24684	-85.39994	2020
KY-850	Renam	KY493284_14	Renam	Green River 302.9 to 349.9	Green River Lake backwaters to South Fork Green River	River/Stream	493284	15.85 MILES	2020 5	Green River	Atair, Casey	302.90	349.90	37.18839	-85.19373	37.21701	-84.98491	2020
KY-851	Renam	KY493284_15	Renam	Green River 349.9 to 384.65	Liberty City Limits to Knoblick Creek	River/Stream	493284	34.75 MILES	2020 5	Green River	Casey	349.90	384.65	37.21831	-85.02781	37.24684	-84.92719	2020
KY-852	Renam	KY493284_16	Renam	Green River 384.65 to 392.15	South Fork of Green River to Headwaters	River/Stream	493284	7.50 MILES	2020 2	Green River	Casey	384.65	392.15	37.41192	-84.75270	37.44569	-84.65088	2020
KY-3079	Split	KY-638	KY493284_02	Green River 48.85 to 47.85	Webster County Water District to 1 Mile Upstream	River/Stream	493284	1.00 MILES	2020 2	Green River	McLean, Webster	48.85	47.85	37.59147	-87.43526	37.59125	-87.41715	2020
KY-3080	Split	KY-638	KY493284_03	Green River 47.85 to 53.4	1 Mile Upstream of Webster County Water to Madisonville Municipal Water Works	River/Stream	493284	5.55 MILES	2020 2	Green River	McLean, Hopkins, Webster	47.85	53.4	37.59145	-87.43526	37.57347	-87.42411	2020
KY-3081	Split	KY-638	KY493284_03	Green River 53.4 to 54.55	Madisonville Municipal Water Works to Pond River	River/Stream	493284	1.15 MILES	2020 2	Green River	McLean, Hopkins	53.4	54.55	37.53747	-87.36469	37.52791	-87.35453	2020
KY-3082	Split	KY-638	KY493284_03	Green River 54.55 to 59.4	Near Point of Withdrawal to 1 Mile Defleit	River/Stream	493284	4.90 MILES	2020 2	Green River	McLean, Hopkins	54.55	59.4	37.25827	-87.28527	37.24684	-87.24411	2020
KY-2070	Split	KY-840	KY493284_04	Green River 71.0 to 85.1	1 Mile upstream of Central City Municipal Water & Sewer	River/Stream	493284	14.10 MILES	2020 5	Green River	McLean, Hopkins	71.0	85.1	37.43489	-87.13666	37.32445	-87.11518	2020
KY-2071	Split	KY-840	KY493284_04	Green River 85.1 to 100.24	Central City Municipal Water & Sewer to 1 Mile Upstream	River/Stream	493284	15.10 MILES	2020 5	Green River	McLean, Hopkins	85.1	100.24	37.43489	-87.13666	37.32445	-87.11518	2020
KY-2071	Split	KY-840	KY493284_04	Green River 95.1 to 93.3	1 Mile Upstream of Central City Municipal Water & Sewer to Lewis Creek	River/Stream	493284	7.20 MILES	2020 1	Green River	Muhlenberg, Co	95.1	93.3	37.33098	-87.10047	37.34086	-87.07198	2020
KY-855	Renam	KY493290_05	Renam	Green River Lake	Entire Reservoir	Lake/Reservoir	493295	8442 ACRES	2008 5	Green River	Taylor, Adam	0.0	0.0	37.24684	-85.39993	37.18844	-85.19373	2020
KY-454	Renam	KY493294-358.0,1	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.05	Dam to Lake Backwaters	River/Stream	493284	1.05 MILES	2008 5	Green River	Taylor, Adam	0.0	1.05	37.35045	-85.48448	37.34448	-85.43448	2020
KY-483	Renam	KY493294-358.0,1	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 3.2	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	493284	3.20 MILES	2008 2	Green River	Taylor, Adam	0.0	3.2	37.19160	-85.12732	37.18964	-85.11342	2020
KY-2067	Renam	KY493294-358.0,1	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 0.7	Century Aluminum to Headwaters	River/Stream	493284	0.70 MILES	2008 2	Green River	Taylor, Adam	0.0	0.7	37.65709	-87.48905	37.66013	-87.49002	2020
KY-456	Renam	KY493306_00	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 0.96	Green River Lake	Lake/Reservoir	493306	183 ACRES	2008 5	Green River	Handerson	0.0	0.96	37.48197	-86.88794	37.48297	-86.88794	2020
KY-3235	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 0.96	Mouth to Green River Creek Reservoir	River/Stream	493317	0.96 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	0.96	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-3236	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 0.96	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493317	2.05 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	2.05	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493318_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493318	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493319_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493319	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493320_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493320	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493321_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493321	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493322_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493322	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493323_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493323	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493324_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493324	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493325_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493325	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493326_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493326	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493327_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493327	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493328_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493328	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493329_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493329	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493330_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493330	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493331_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493331	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493332_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493332	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493333_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493333	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493334_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493334	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493335_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493335	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493336_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493336	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493337_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493337	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493338_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493338	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493339_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493339	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493340_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493340	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493341_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493341	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493342_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493342	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493343_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493343	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493344_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493344	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493345_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493345	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493346_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493346	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493347_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493347	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493348_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493348	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493349_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493349	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493350_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493350	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493351_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493351	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493352_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493352	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493353_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493353	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493354_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493354	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493355_01	Renam	KY493317_01	Renam	Green River UT 0.0 to 1.35	Green River Creek Reservoir to Headwaters	Lake/Reservoir	493355	1.35 MILES	2016 5	Licking River	Montgomery	0.0	1.35	38.02082	-83.81226	38.02029	-83.84600	2020
KY-493356_01	Renam	KY493																

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KY-1341	KY499011, 01	Rename		Mud Lick Creek 5.6 to 9.2	UT with Chelybute Branch to Land Use Change	River/Stream	516711	3.40 MILES	2020	5	Licking River		5.60	0.00	36.07292	-83.65689	36.04928	-83.68904	2020
KY-1341	KY499011, 01	Rename		Mud River 2 to 3 to 9.0	River/Stream to Roddy Creek	River/Stream	516711	9.10 MILES	2020	5	Green River	Buller, Muhlenberg	30.00	9.00	36.05471	-83.65447	36.05471	-83.65447	2020
KY-1341	KY499011, 01	Rename		Mud River 30.0 to 52.0	Wolf Lick Creek to Motts Lick Creek	River/Stream	499011	21.30 MILES	2008	5	Green River	Logan	50.00	52.00	37.06272	-83.65689	36.98496	-83.67435	2020
KY-1341	KY499011, 01	Rename		Mud River 52.2 to 63.9	Motts Lick Creek to Town Branch Creek	River/Stream	499011	11.70 MILES	2004	5	Green River	Logan	52.20	63.90	36.95962	-83.65428	36.88306	-83.68780	2020
KY-2776	KY499027, 01	Split	KY-2426	Ratterson Creek 0.0 to 1.5	Roddy Creek to Wolf Creek	River/Stream	499027	1.50 MILES	2020	5	Green River	Buller, Muhlenberg	13.00	1.50	37.06272	-83.65447	36.98496	-83.67435	2020
KY-1347	KY499037, 01	Rename		Muddy Creek 0.0 to 13.8	Muddy Creek to R. River Mile Upstream of KY-52 Invine Road	River/Stream	514411	13.80 MILES	2020	4A	Kentucky River		0.00	13.80	37.88145	-84.16610	37.74037	-84.15687	2020
KY-1347	KY499037, 01	Rename		Muddy Creek 13.8 to 15.5	Muddy Creek to Headwaters	River/Stream	514411	1.60 MILES	2020	4A	Green River		0.00	15.50	37.88145	-84.16610	37.74037	-84.15687	2020
KY-1346	KY499038, 01	Rename		Muddy Creek 1.1 to 5.9	Ohio River Influence to Sandy Creek	River/Stream	499038	5.80 MILES	2005	5	Green River	Butler	1.00	5.90	37.22653	-86.77970	37.17697	-86.78422	2020
KY-1346	KY499038, 01	Rename		Muddy Creek 18.0 to 4.9	North Fork of Muddy Creek to Three Lick Fork	River/Stream	499038	3.10 MILES	2004	5	Green River	Ohio	1.80	4.90	37.42368	-86.90633	37.24442	-86.85504	2020
KY-2775	KY499038, 01	Rename		Muddy Creek 15.0 to 15.5	Land Use Change (1.2 River Mile Upstream of CR-125 Mc Pleasant Road)	River/Stream	499038	2.50 MILES	2020	2	Green River		15.00	15.50	37.42278	-86.75448	37.35833	-86.76233	2020
KY-2775	KY499038, 01	Split	KY-2426	Muddy Creek 13.8 to 20.75	Headwaters	River/Stream	514411	6.95 MILES	2000	4A	Kentucky River	Madison	13.80	20.75	37.74209	-84.15691	37.70998	-84.16205	2020
KY-1346	KY499038, 02	Rename		Muddy Creek 5.8 to 9.0	Very Fork to Headwaters	River/Stream	514411	3.10 MILES	2020	4A	Kentucky River	Madison	5.80	9.00	37.88145	-84.16610	37.74037	-84.15687	2020
KY-1346	KY499038, 02	Rename		Muddy Creek 9.0 to 15.25	Pigeon Creek to South Fork of Muddy Creek	River/Stream	499038	3.20 MILES	2008	5	Green River	Ohio	9.00	15.25	37.41653	-86.84187	37.41280	-86.79019	2020
KY-2774	KY499038, 02	Split	KY-1350	Muddy Creek 15.25 to 15.5	Muddy Lick Creek to Flatback Branch	River/Stream	499038	6.15 MILES	2008	5	Green River	Ohio	15.25	15.50	37.41653	-86.84187	37.41280	-86.79019	2020
KY-2774	KY499038, 02	Split	KY-1350	Muddy Creek 9.0 to 13.0	South Fork of Muddy Creek to Land Use Change (1.2 River Miles Upstream of CR-125 Mc Pleasant Road)	River/Stream	499038	4.00 MILES	2002	2	Green River	Ohio	9.00	13.00	37.41280	-86.79019	37.42278	-86.73440	2020
KY-3428	KY51411-23, 01	Rename		Muddy Creek 0.0 to 2.8	Muddy Creek to Headwaters	River/Stream	514111	2.80 MILES	2014	5	Kentucky River	Madison	0.00	2.80	37.71371	-84.18941	37.73709	-84.22157	2020
KY-1351	KY499041, 01	Rename		Muddy Fork 0.0 to 4.5	Muddy Creek to Headwaters	River/Stream	499041	4.65 MILES	2010	2	Green River	Muhlenberg	0.00	4.65	37.35719	-87.16306	37.33333	-87.23358	2020
KY-1352	KY499042, 01	Rename		Muddy Fork 0.0 to 7.2	Beargrass Creek to Headwaters	River/Stream	499042	7.20 MILES	2002	4A	Ohio River	Jefferson	0.00	7.20	36.26510	-86.92206	36.26426	-86.91743	2020
KY-1354	KY499043, 01	Rename		Muddy Fork 9.1 to 30.9	Kandy Creek to Brushy Grove Creek	River/Stream	499043	12.80 MILES	2010	4A	Ohio River	Jefferson	9.10	30.90	36.94378	-86.87192	36.77254	-86.93726	2020
KY-1353	KY499043, 01	Rename		Muddy Fork Little River 2.4 to 6.0	Lake Barkley Backwaters to Long Pond Branch	River/Stream	499043	4.20 MILES	2005	5	Lower Cumberland River	Trigg	2.40	6.00	36.88085	-87.86121	36.70196	-87.84169	2020
KY-1354	KY499043, 01	Rename		Muddy Fork Little River 6.0 to 26.8	Muddy Creek to Horse Creek	River/Stream	499043	20.80 MILES	2012	2	Lower Cumberland River	Trigg	6.00	26.80	36.88085	-87.86121	36.70196	-87.84169	2020
KY-3215	KY499043, 01	Rename		Muddy Fork Little River 6.6 to 13.2	Long Pond Branch to Kenady Creek	River/Stream	499043	6.60 MILES	2020	4C	Lower Cumberland River	Trigg	6.60	13.20	37.64741	-86.47445	37.60899	-86.57171	2020
KY-1357	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 0.0 to 4.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	4.15 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	4.15	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 4.5 to 10.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	6.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	10.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 10.5 to 15.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	15.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 15.5 to 20.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	20.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 20.5 to 25.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	25.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 25.5 to 30.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	30.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 30.5 to 35.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	35.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 35.5 to 40.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	40.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 40.5 to 45.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	45.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 45.5 to 50.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	50.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 50.5 to 55.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	55.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 55.5 to 60.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	60.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 60.5 to 65.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	65.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 65.5 to 70.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	70.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 70.5 to 75.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	75.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 75.5 to 80.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	80.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 80.5 to 85.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	85.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 85.5 to 90.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	90.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 90.5 to 95.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	95.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 95.5 to 100.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	100.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 100.5 to 105.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	105.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 105.5 to 110.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	110.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 110.5 to 115.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	115.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 115.5 to 120.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	120.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 120.5 to 125.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	125.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 125.5 to 130.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	130.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 130.5 to 135.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	135.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 135.5 to 140.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	140.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 140.5 to 145.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	145.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 145.5 to 150.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	150.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 150.5 to 155.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	155.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 155.5 to 160.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	160.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 160.5 to 165.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	165.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 165.5 to 170.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	170.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	2020
KY-1356	KY499058, 01	Rename		Mudstogut Creek 170.5 to 175.5	Muddy Creek to Near Discharge	River/Stream	514143	5.00 MILES	2020	4C	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	175.50	37.07645	-83.95010	37.12693	-83.93965	

KY-1481	KY050323_01	Renname	Plum Creek 0.4 to 6.0	Lake Cumberland Backwaters to Somerset STP	River/Stream	514627	0.60 MILES	2012	5	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	5.40	6.00	37.04066	-84.93999	37.04233	-84.96884	2020
KY-1481	KY050323_01	Renname	Plum Creek 6.0 to 26.2	26.05 miles above Spring Creek to Smith Branch	River/Stream	514627	20.05 MILES	2012	5	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	26.05	26.20	37.04066	-84.93999	37.04233	-84.96884	2020
KY-1481	KY050323_01	Renname	Pleasant Grove Creek 0.0 to 2.3	Pleasant Grove Creek to Pleasant Run	River/Stream	514627	2.30 MILES	2012	5	Lower Cumberland River	Logan	0.00	2.30	36.66281	-86.90263	36.71443	-86.90618	2020
KY-1482	KY050065_01	Renname	Pleasant Hill Branch 0.0 to 2.95	Rough River Lake Backwaters to Headwaters	River/Stream	500039	2.05 MILES	2020	4C	Green River	Beckingen	0.00	2.95	36.96261	-86.42302	37.06446	-86.36641	2020
KY-1482	KY050065_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 2.15	Pleasant Run UT to Pleasant Run	River/Stream	500039	1.15 MILES	2020	4C	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	2.15	37.05025	-86.42302	37.05025	-86.42302	2020
KY-1482	KY050067_01	Renname	Pleasant Run 0.0 to 7.85	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	7.85 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	7.85	37.19119	-87.42263	37.22046	-87.53590	2020
KY-1483	KY050068_01	Renname	Pleasant Run 1.56 to 7.7	Lake Backwaters to Headwaters	River/Stream	514620	6.35 MILES	2020	4C	Licking River	Hopkins	0.95	7.70	37.29765	-86.38018	37.31371	-86.37170	2020
KY-1484	KY050071_01	Renname	Milk Creek 2.0 to 6.0	Milk Creek to Ryan Branch	River/Stream	500039	2.70 MILES	2020	4C	Sal River	Washington	0.00	6.00	37.03012	-85.16257	37.06000	-85.16840	2020
KY-1484	KY050073_01	Renname	Pleasant Run Creek 0.1 to 3.35	Ohio River Backwaters to Headwaters	River/Stream	500913	3.25 MILES	2004	2	Ohio River	Kenton	0.10	3.35	39.08458	-84.85041	39.09443	-84.85504	2020
KY-1484	KY050075_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 0.5	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500913	0.50 MILES	2016	5	Ohio River	Hopkins	0.00	0.50	37.02043	-86.42302	37.02043	-86.42302	2020
KY-1484	KY050066_6_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 0.5	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	0.50 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	0.50	37.20486	-87.52488	37.20486	-87.52488	2020
KY-1484	KY050068_4_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 1.0	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	1.00 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	1.00	37.19278	-87.48970	37.19278	-87.48970	2020
KY-1484	KY050069_35_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 1.0	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	1.00 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	1.00	37.19278	-87.48970	37.19278	-87.48970	2020
KY-1484	KY050068_7_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 1.2	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	1.20	37.18986	-87.51550	37.21479	-87.51650	2020
KY-1487	KY050069_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 1.65	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	1.65 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	1.65	37.19307	-87.47507	37.21479	-87.47903	2020
KY-1485	KY050066_18_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 1.7	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	1.75 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	1.75	37.19286	-87.45426	37.20734	-87.45044	2020
KY-1486	KY050066_19_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 1.9	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500906	3.40 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	3.40	37.19321	-87.45525	37.22488	-87.45804	2020
KY-1484	KY050069_15_18_01	Renname	Pleasant Run UT 0.0 to 1.5 to 1.8	Salmon Run UT 0.0 to 0.3 to 0.35	River/Stream	500906	1.50 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Hopkins	0.00	1.50	37.19321	-87.45525	37.22488	-87.45804	2020
KY-2486	KY514662_01	Renname	Plum Branch 0.0 to 4.05	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	514662	4.05 MILES	2006	5	Kentucky River	Powell, Estill	0.00	4.05	37.84759	-83.96742	37.79979	-83.96580	2020
KY-1495	KY050064_01	Renname	Plum Creek 0.0 to 1.65	Mouth of UT of Plum Creek	River/Stream	500904	1.65 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Muhlenberg	0.00	1.65	37.23017	-87.04438	37.23017	-87.04438	2020
KY-1495	KY050065_02_01	Renname	Plum Creek 0.0 to 1.78	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500905	1.80 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Muhlenberg, Christian, Todd	0.00	1.80	37.24510	-87.04438	37.24510	-87.04438	2020
KY-1496	KY050064_02	Renname	Plum Creek 1.65 to 3.9	UT of Plum Creek to Headwaters	River/Stream	500904	2.25 MILES	2014	5	Green River	Muhlenberg	1.65	3.90	37.21232	-87.04378	37.23502	-87.03357	2020
KY-1497	KY050065_01	Renname	Plum Creek UT 0.0 to 2.2 to 45	Muhlenberg	River/Stream	500904	2.45 MILES	2016	5	Green River	Muhlenberg	0.00	2.45	37.21232	-87.04378	37.23502	-87.03357	2020
KY-1499	KY050072_01	Renname	Plum Creek 0.0 to 5.95	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500972	5.95 MILES	2012	5	Licking River	Bourbon, Montgomery	0.00	5.95	38.17761	-84.03130	38.14220	-84.07178	2020
KY-1499	KY2567760_01	Renname	Plum Run 0.0 to 2.3	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	2567760	2.30 MILES	2020	2	Sal River	Washington	0.00	2.30	38.78773	-85.12187	38.81011	-85.09881	2020
KY-1500	KY050069_01	Renname	Pogus Creek 0.0 to 4.9	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500988	4.90 MILES	2004	4	Madison River	Washington	0.00	4.90	38.78773	-85.12187	38.81011	-85.09881	2020
KY-1501	KY050088_1-0-0_1_01	Renname	Pogus Creek UT of UT 0.0 to 1.1	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	500988	1.10 MILES	2014	5	Tradeswater River	Hopkins	0.00	1.10	37.33841	-87.56487	37.44222	-87.54708	2020
KY-1502	KY050089_01	Renname	Porter Creek 0.2 to 3.85	Lake Cumberland Impoundment to Little Porter Creek	River/Stream	500998	3.85 MILES	2020	2	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.20	3.85	37.11799	-87.17478	37.14328	-87.16468	2020
KY-1503	KY050090_01	Renname	Porter Creek 0.2 to 3.85	Little Porter Creek to Headwaters	River/Stream	500998	3.85 MILES	2020	2	Kentucky River	Madison	0.20	3.85	37.11799	-87.17478	37.14328	-87.16468	2020
KY-1517	KY051047_01	Renname	Pond Creek 0.0 to 1.5	Mouth to UT	River/Stream	500917	1.50 MILES	2004	2	Ohio River	Oldham	0.00	1.50	38.74500	-85.62802	38.83423	-85.61153	2020
KY-1514	KY051047_01	Renname	Pond Creek 0.0 to 2.75	Mouth to UT	River/Stream	500917	2.75 MILES	2004	2	Tradeswater River	Hopkins	0.00	2.75	37.33841	-87.56487	37.44222	-87.54708	2020
KY-1517	KY051462_01	Renname	Pond Creek 0.0 to 6.3	Mouth to Dry Fork	River/Stream	514692	6.30 MILES	2008	5	Upper Cumberland River	Jackson	0.00	6.30	37.28469	-84.65635	37.31607	-84.66183	2020
KY-1515	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 0.0 to 9.7	Mouth to Prison Fork	River/Stream	501044	9.70 MILES	2020	5	Big Sandy River	Pike	0.00	9.70	37.68000	-82.27106	37.74834	-82.26796	2020
KY-1514	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 0.0 to 4.1	Green River backwaters to Daniel Run	River/Stream	501042	4.10 MILES	2012	5	Upper Cumberland River	Muhlenberg	0.00	4.10	37.76203	-82.27106	37.81929	-82.26796	2020
KY-1507	KY051044_01	Renname	Pond Creek 10.9 to 13.5	Caney Creek to Bat East Creek	River/Stream	501044	2.60 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	10.90	13.50	37.20862	-87.10736	37.17472	-87.10777	2020
KY-1508	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 13.5 to 17.3	Caney Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	3.80 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	13.50	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1508	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1510	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.10736	37.14328	-87.10777	2020
KY-1516	KY051042_01	Renname	Pond Creek 17.3 to 17.3	Sandlick Creek to Sandlick Creek	River/Stream	501042	0.00 MILES	2020	4A	Green River	Muhlenberg	17.30	17.30	37.17374	-87.107			

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KY-1846	KY04653.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 0.0 to 1.4	River/Stream	504653	1.40 MILES	2000	4	Mississippi River	Ballard	0.00	1.40	36.95217	-86.82653	36.97100	-86.82887	2020
KY-1846	KY04656.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 0.0 to 3.9	River/Stream	504656	3.90 MILES	2000	4	Tennessee River	Hopkins	0.00	3.90	37.06819	-86.71081	37.08491	-86.71081	2020
KY-1846	KY04656.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 0.0 to 5.3	River/Stream	504656	5.30 MILES	2000	4	Tradeswater River	Hopkins	0.00	5.30	37.29717	-87.58112	37.25499	-87.54005	2020
KY-2381	KY05179.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 0.0 to 5.45	River/Stream	517699	4.45 MILES	2006	2		Lestle, Clay	0.00	5.45	37.11867	-83.62223	37.12033	-83.48411	2020
KY-1846	KY04654.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 3.2 to 6.9	River/Stream	504654	3.70 MILES	2000	4	Lower Cumberland River	Livingston	0.00	6.90	37.00529	-87.35853	37.00529	-87.35853	2020
KY-1846	KY04655.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 2.2 to 6.9	River/Stream	504655	4.70 MILES	2012	5	Lower Cumberland River	Livingston	2.20	6.90	37.17547	-86.26578	37.12033	-86.28354	2020
KY-2325		Split				Sugar Creek 2.4 to 5.15	River/Stream	504651	0.75 MILES	2020	2	Tennessee River	Calloway	2.40	5.15	36.05222	-86.15062	36.05780	-86.15776	2020
KY-1844	KY04651.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 1.5 to 5.65	River/Stream	504651	2.50 MILES	2020	4C	Tennessee River	Calloway	3.15	5.65	36.05780	-86.15776	36.07144	-86.18734	2020
KY-1851	KY05067.01	Renname				West Fork Sugar Creek to East Fork Sugar Creek	River/Stream	504651	4.80 MILES	2000	4	Tennessee River	Calloway	0.00	4.80	36.07444	-86.14432	36.08401	-86.18965	2020
KY-1845	KY04672.01	Renname				Sugar Creek UT 0.0 to 1.35	River/Stream	504672	1.35 MILES	2004	2	Ohio River	Union	0.00	1.35	37.16892	-87.98661	37.64802	-87.98874	2020
KY-1852	KY04726.01	Renname				Sugg Creek 0.0 to 1.45	River/Stream	504726	1.45 MILES	2000	5	Edwards River	Edwards	0.00	1.45	37.13092	-86.20393	37.11098	-86.20393	2020
KY-1854	KY04735.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 0.0 to 1.6	River/Stream	504735	1.60 MILES	2000	5	Kentucky River	Washington	0.00	1.60	36.50088	-85.02443	36.48579	-85.02334	2020
KY-1852	KY04736.01	Renname				Sugar Creek 0.0 to 1.7	River/Stream	504736	1.70 MILES	2000	5	Salt River	Henry	0.00	1.70	37.10472	-85.28752	37.10472	-85.28752	2020
KY-1854	KY04729.01	Renname				Suplur Creek 0.0 to 6.8	River/Stream	504729	6.80 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Washington, Anderson	0.00	6.80	37.88134	-85.09940	37.85027	-85.04584	2020
KY-1861	KY04731.01	Renname				Suplur Creek 0.5 to 2.85	River/Stream	504731	2.35 MILES	2002	2	Upper Cumberland River	Monroe	0.50	2.85	36.08445	-85.27520	36.08837	-85.60582	2020
KY-1861	KY04731.01	Renname				Suplur Creek 0.5 to 2.85	River/Stream	504731	2.35 MILES	2002	2	Upper Cumberland River	Monroe	0.50	2.85	36.08445	-85.27520	36.08837	-85.60582	2020
KY-1863	KY04734.02	Renname				Suplur Creek 10.7 to 15.4	River/Stream	504734	4.70 MILES	2008	4	Green River	Adair	10.70	15.40	37.11888	-85.19402	37.14381	-85.17337	2020
KY-1860	KY04730.01	Renname				Suplur Creek 5.3 to 8.3	River/Stream	504730	3.00 MILES	2006	8	Upper Cumberland River	Cumberland	5.30	8.30	36.66896	-85.04315	36.66846	-85.39190	2020
KY-1859	KY04729.75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek 10.7 to 15.4	River/Stream	504729	4.70 MILES	2008	4	Upper Cumberland River	Monroe, Washington, Anderson	6.80	15.40	37.89287	-85.09529	37.89287	-85.09529	2020
KY-1859	KY04729.75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek 10.7 to 15.4	River/Stream	504729	4.70 MILES	2008	4	Upper Cumberland River	Monroe, Washington, Anderson	6.80	15.40	37.89287	-85.09529	37.89287	-85.09529	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85.04315	37.86095	-85.10165	2020
KY-185	KY04729.75_01_75_01	Renname				Suplur Creek UT 0.0 to 0.2	River/Stream	504729	1.20 MILES	2016	5	Salt River	Anderson, Washington	0.00	1.20	37.88703	-85			

KY-2021	KY516359_01	Rename			Wildcat Branch 0.0 to 2.5	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	516359	2.50 MILES	2008 4A	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.00	2.50	36.97864	-84.44140	36.98778	-84.40419	2020
KY-3154		Rename			Wildcat Branch UT 0.0 to 0.25	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	516359	0.25 MILES	2020 5	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.00	0.25	36.97824	-84.42390	36.97854	-84.41941	2020
KY-3133		Rename			Wildcat Branch UT 0.0 to 0.35	Mouth to pond	River/Stream	516359	0.35 MILES	2020 5	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.00	0.35	36.97688	-84.42599	36.98116	-84.42841	2020
KY-3132		Rename			Wildcat Branch UT 0.0 to 0.4	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	516359	0.40 MILES	2020 5	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.00	0.40	36.98468	-84.41679	36.98012	-84.41409	2020
KY-3155		Rename			Wildcat Branch UT 0.0 to 0.45	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	516359	0.45 MILES	2020 5	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.00	0.45	36.98355	-84.42008	36.98941	-84.42122	2020
KY-3153		Rename			Wildcat Branch UT 0.4 to 0.85	Pond to headwaters	River/Stream	516359	0.55 MILES	2020 5	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.40	0.95	36.98219	-84.42917	36.98022	-84.42808	2020
KY-2796		Rename			Wildcat Branch UT to UT 0.0 to 0.35	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	516359	0.35 MILES	2020 3	Upper Cumberland River	Pulaski	0.35	0.35	36.97950	-84.42644	36.98448	-84.42468	2020
KY-2798		Rename			Wildcat Creek 1.3 to 3.4	Kentucky Lake Backwaters to CR-1131 Wright Road	River/Stream	506731	2.10 MILES	2008 2	Tennessee River	Calloway	1.30	3.40	36.80822	-88.15358	36.81320	-88.18308	2020
KY-2796		Rename			Wildcat Creek 3.4 to 6.7	CR-1131 Wright Road to pond near headwaters	River/Stream	506731	3.30 MILES	2020 2	Tennessee River	Calloway	3.40	6.70	36.81320	-88.18308	36.81511	-88.23308	2020
KY-2	KY0086_00	Rename			William F. Miss Angler Lake	Entire Reservoir	Lake/Reservoir	554	4.4 ACRES	2008 2	Salt River	Jefferson	38.23055		45.46687	38.23177	-85.48214		2020
KY-2025	KY506818_01	Rename			Williams Creek 0.0 to 2.85	Mouth to Straight Creek	River/Stream	506818	2.85 MILES	2010 5	Little Sandy River	Boyd	0.00	2.85	38.42943	-82.76176	38.40043	-82.76021	2020
KY-2024	KY506817_01	Rename			Williams Creek 0.0 to 2.85	Mouth to Coffee Creek and White Oak Branch	River/Stream	506817	5.85 MILES	2020 5	Licking River	Morgan	0.00	5.85	37.94725	-83.16024	37.80589	-83.09853	2020
KY-2025	KY506823_01	Rename			Williams Fork 0.0 to 0.2	Mouth to Point of Discharge	River/Stream	506823	0.20 MILES	2010 3	Big Sandy River	Johnson	0.00	0.20	37.85342	-82.80049	37.86519	-82.80320	2020
KY-2027	KY506839_00	Rename			Williamstown Lake	Entire Reservoir	Lake/Reservoir	506839	339 ACRES	2020 2	Licking River	Grant	0.00		36.87694	-84.51854	38.67177	-84.55749	2020
KY-2028	KY506852_00	Rename			Willburg Lake	Entire reservoir	Lake/Reservoir	506852	120 ACRES	2020 5	Salt River	Washington	0.00		37.82730	-85.16288	37.71985	-85.13725	2020
KY-2029	KY506866_01	Rename			Wilson Creek 0.0 to 6.7	Mouth to UT (large 2nd order)	River/Stream	506866	6.70 MILES	2010 2	Licking River	Bracken	0.00	6.70	38.56882	-84.17635	38.63013	-84.16428	2020
KY-3329		Split			Wilson Creek 0.0 to 1.5	Mouth to UT/Oxbow	River/Stream	506901	1.50 MILES	2008 5	Salt River	Bullitt, Nelson	0.00	1.50	37.81175	-85.73781	37.80038	-85.72047	2020
KY-2031	KY506898_01	Rename			Wilson Creek 0.0 to 2.15	Mouth to Hefflin Creek	River/Stream	506898	2.15 MILES	2020 5	Mississippi River	Carlisle	0.00	2.15	36.94030	-88.88409	36.91860	-88.98772	2020
KY-2030	KY506897_01	Rename			Wilson Creek 0.0 to 2.9	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	506897	2.90 MILES	2010 5	Big Sandy River	Floyd	0.00	2.90	37.52714	-82.80111	37.55453	-82.82667	2020
KY-2036	KY506904_01	Rename			Wilson Creek 0.0 to 5.6	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	506904	5.60 MILES	2014 4A	Salt River	Jefferson, Bullitt	0.00	5.60	38.12208	-85.79598	38.05267	-85.72223	2020
KY-2033	KY506900_01	Rename			Wilson Creek 0.0 to 6.9	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	506900	6.90 MILES	2014 5	Ohio River	Henderson	0.00	6.90	37.78638	-87.62168	37.75451	-87.69165	2020
KY-3171		Rename			Wilson Creek 1.4 to 6.7	Green River Lake backwaters to headwaters	River/Stream	506903	5.30 MILES	2020 3	Green River	Taylor	1.40	6.70	37.28330	-85.26062	37.30776	-85.19095	2020
KY-2720		Rename			Wilson Creek 1.5 to 8.7	UT/Oxbow to Rattlesnake Run Confluence	River/Stream	506901	7.20 MILES	2020 3	Salt River	Bullitt, Nelson	1.50	8.70	37.80938	-85.72047	37.83438	-85.64261	2020
KY-2851		Rename			Wilson Creek 15.4 to 17.95	Nelson Creek and land use change to headwaters	River/Stream	506901	2.55 MILES	2020 3	Salt River	Nelson	15.40	17.95	37.88603	-85.67632	37.87649	-85.55052	2020
KY-2032	KY506898_02	Rename			Wilson Creek 2.15 to 8.0	Hefflin Creek to Gosse Creek	River/Stream	506898	5.85 MILES	2020 2	Mississippi River	Carlisle, Graves	2.15	8.00	36.88118	-88.76048	36.91860	-88.86772	2020
KY-2035	KY506901_02	Rename			Wilson Creek 8.7 to 15.4	Rattlesnake Run Confluence to Nelson Creek and land use change	River/Stream	506901	6.70 MILES	2020 2	Salt River	Bullitt, Nelson	8.70	15.40	37.83438	-85.64261	37.88023	-85.57632	2020
KY-3330		Split			Wilson Creek UT (Oxbow) 0.0 to 0.7	Mouth to UT before re-connection with Wilson Creek	River/Stream	506901	0.70 MILES	2008 5	Salt River	Bullitt, Nelson	0.00	0.70	37.80638	-85.72047	37.80648	-85.72120	2020
KY-2037	KY506915_01	Rename			Wilson Run 0.0 to 5.0	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	506915	5.00 MILES	2002 4A	Licking River	Fleming	0.00	5.00	38.41214	-83.69541	38.41214	-83.63827	2020
KY-2038	KY506926_00	Rename			Winchester Reservoir	Dam to Lake Boundaries	Lake/Reservoir	506926	84 ACRES	2016 2	Kentucky River	Clark	0.00		37.84500	-84.23867	37.95323	-84.24637	2020
KY-2039	KY506974_01	Rename			Wilrow Creek 0.0 to 3.9	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	506974	3.90 MILES	2008 5	Salt River	Nelson	0.00	3.90	37.80252	-85.49165	37.84221	-85.46325	2020
KY-2040	KY506990_01	Rename			Wolf Branch Dish 0.0 to 4.45	Mouth to headwaters	River/Stream	506990	4.45 MILES	2002 5	Green River	Davess	0.00	4.45	37.65618	-87.14884	37.63952	-87.18675	2020
KY-2041	KY506998_01	Rename			Wolf Creek 0.0 to 1.05	Mouth to UT	River/Stream	506998	1.05 MILES	2004 5	Tradewater River	Crittenden	0.00	1.05	37.37795	-87.85514	37.37269	-87.86427	2020
KY-2822	KY516433_01	Rename			Wolf Creek 0.0 to 2.0	Mouth to Little Wolf Creek	River/Stream	516433	2.00 MILES	2000 5	Upper Cumberland River	Whitley	0.00		36.86509	-84.13344	36.85715	-84.13623	2020
KY-2042	KY507001_01	Rename			Wolf Creek 0.0 to 6.6	Mouth to Pigeon Roost Fork	River/Stream	507001	6.60 MILES	2016 5	Big Sandy River	Martin	0.00	6.60	37.82578	-82.58802	37.78351	-82.44481	2020
KY-2044	KY507001_03	Rename			Wolf Creek 17.7 to 20.55	Parthar Fork to Headwaters	River/Stream	507001	2.85 MILES	2020 5	Big Sandy River	Martin	17.70	20.55	37.72830	-82.55910	37.69617	-82.58043	2020
KY-2043	KY507001_02	Rename			Wolf Creek 6.6 to 17.7	Pigeonroost Fork to Parthar Fork	River/Stream	507001	11.10 MILES	2010 5	Big Sandy River	Martin	6.60	17.70	37.78359	-82.44448	37.72830	-82.55910	2020
KY-2045	KY507017_01	Rename			Wolf Lick Creek 0.0 to 14.6	Mouth to EK Lick Creek	River/Stream	507017	14.60 MILES	2020 5	Green River	Logan	0.00	14.60	37.06272	-86.94333	36.96233	-86.99681	2020
KY-2046	KY507029_01	Rename			Wolf Run 0.0 to 4.3	Mouth to Headwaters (Created UT)	River/Stream	507029	4.30 MILES	2016 5	Kentucky River	Fayette	0.00	4.30	38.07359	-84.55354	38.02483	-84.52781	2020
KY-2047	KY507029-2.0_01	Rename			Wolf Run UT 0.0 to 0.7	Mouth to Pond Dam	River/Stream	507029	0.70 MILES	2016 4A	Kentucky River	Fayette	0.00	0.70	38.04040	-84.55135	38.04168	-84.55601	2020
KY-1610	KY507039_01	Rename			Wolflpen Branch 0.0 to 1.0	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	507039	1.00 MILES	2016 5	Kentucky River	Perry	0.00	1.00	37.35460	-83.16161	37.34381	-83.16840	2020
KY-2048	KY507038_01	Rename			Wolflpen Branch 0.0 to 1.85	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	507038	1.85 MILES	2004 5	Big Sandy River	Pike	0.00	1.85	37.29869	-82.20932	37.31998	-82.30293	2020
KY-2623	KY516462_01	Rename			Wolflpen Creek 0.0 to 3.7	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	516462	3.70 MILES	1998 2	Kentucky River	Menifee	0.00	3.70	37.82542	-83.83100	37.87116	-83.83010	2020
KY-2624	KY516466_01	Rename			Wood Creek 0.0 to 1.95	Mouth to Wood Creek Reservoir Dam	River/Stream	516466	1.95 MILES	2008 5	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00	1.95	37.23223	-84.19927	37.21478	-84.19935	2020
KY-2625	KY516467_00	Rename			Wood Creek Lake	Dam to Lake Boundaries	Lake/Reservoir	516467	645 ACRES	2020 2	Upper Cumberland River	Laurel	0.00		37.21477	-84.19934	37.16086	-84.14794	2020
KY-1611	KY507110_01	Rename			Woodruff Creek 0.0 to 3.8	Mouth to Headwaters	River/Stream	507110	3.80 MILES	2020 5	Licking River	Clark	0.00	3.80	38.02742	-84.15174	38.06990	-84.17842	2020
KY-121	KY483711_01	Rename			Woolper Creek 1.4 to 7.45	Ohio River Backwater to Allen Fork Confluence	River/Stream	483711	6.05 MILES	2016 2	Ohio River	Boone	1.40	7.45	39.02805	-84.84889	39.03031	-84.76495	2020
KY-122	KY483711_02	Rename			Woolper Creek 7.45 to 14.2	Allen Fork to Headwaters	River/Stream	483711	6.75 MILES	2016 5	Ohio River	Boone	7.45	14.20	39.03829	-84.76486	39.06541	-84.70179	2020
KY-123	KY483711-8.0_01	Rename			Woolper Creek UT 0.0 to 3.4	Woolper Creek UT of UT and Encroaching Commercial Area	River/Stream	483711	3.40 MILES	2016 5	Ohio River	Boone	0.00	3.40	39.04253	-84.76141	39.04569	-84.71490	2020
KY-2626	KY516483_01	Rename			Wooden Creek 0.0 to 3.1	Mouth to Second Fork	River/Stream	516483	3.10 MILES	2000 5	Kentucky River	Lestle	0.00	3.10	37.17608	-83.30419	37.17560	-83.27047	2020
KY-63	KY724237_00	Rename			Yatesville Lake	Dam to Lake Boundaries	Lake/Reservoir	274237	2285 ACRES	2016 2	Big Sandy River	Lawrence	0.00		38.12543	-82.68852	38.05120	-82.82778	2020
KY-1612	KY507211_01	Rename			Yellow Creek 0.0 to 6.65	Mouth to Cleef Fork	River/Stream	507211	6.65 MILES	2020 2B	Upper Cumberland River	Bell	0.00	6.65	36.71865	-83.64194	36.66546	-83.66522	2020
KY-1613	KY507211_02	Rename			Yellow Creek 6.65 to 15.8	Cleef Fork to Little Yellow Creek	River/Stream	507211	9.15 MILES	2008 2	Upper Cumberland River	Bell	6.65	15.80	36.66546	-83.66522	36.61311	-83.70860	2020
KY-1614	KY507216_01	Rename			Yellow Creek ByPass 0.0 to 2.7	Mouth to Bennetts Fork	River/Stream	507216	2.70 MILES	2008 2	Upper Cumberland River	Bell	0.00	2.70	36.62867	-83.70763	36.61580	-83.73770	2020
KY-2627	KY516507_01	Rename			Yellowbank Creek 1.5 to 11.8	Ohio River Backwaters to Headwaters	River/Stream	516507	10.30 MILES	2012 2	Salt River	Breckinridge	1.50	11.80	37.98107	-86.56251	37.86294	-86.40142	2020
KY-1615	KY507228_01	Rename			Younn Creek 0.0 to 6.5	Mouth to Cloud Branch	River/Stream	507228	6.50 MILES	2008 4A	Upper Cumberland River	Harian	0.00	6.50	36.86995	-83.18298	36.84414	-83.09425	2020
KY-2049	KY507254_01	Rename			Younger Creek 0.0 to 4.5	Mouth to habitat change	River/Stream	507254	4.50 MILES	2008 5	Salt River	Hardin	0.00	4.50	37.75832	-85.68866	37.71999	-85.74370	2020
KY-2628	KY516519_01	Rename			Younger Creek 0.0 to 5.6	Mouth to 2nd Order UT	River/Stream	516519	5.60 MILES	2000 2	Upper Cumberland River	Whitley	0.00	5.60	36.77662	-84.20605	36.83845	-84.22575	2020

Addendum to the CALM: Kentucky's Updated Fish Consumption Methodology

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Energy and Environment Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Water

Effective Date: January 16th, 2020

Action By	Signature	Date
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Commonwealth of Kentucky

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Energy and Environment Cabinet

Rebecca Goodman, Secretary

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Introduction

Fish consumption is not a designated use per state regulation. However, there exists human health criteria in water quality standards for the protection of the population should they choose to catch local fish for consumption. Applicable criteria can be found in WQS 401 KAR 10:031 Sections 2 and 6. Section 2(3) states:

The water quality criteria for the protection of human health related to fish consumption in Table 1 of Section 6 of this administrative regulation shall apply to all surface water at the edge of the assigned mixing zones except for those points where water is withdrawn for domestic water supply use.

(a) The criteria are established to protect human health regarding the consumption of fish tissue and shall not be exceeded.

(b) For those substances associated with a cancer risk, an acceptable risk level of not more than one (1) additional cancer case in a population of 1,000,000 people, or 1×10^{-6} shall be utilized to establish the allowable concentration.

Unlike other designated uses, attainment is divided into two categories, full support and nonsupport, when considering tissue data, and into three categories, full support, partial support, and nonsupport, when considering water column data. Full support means that water quality standards are being met, while partial or nonsupport means that water quality standards are not being met; therefore, the parameter is identified as impairing the designated use.

This designated use is assessed for dammed waterbodies (reservoirs) or natural lakes, and for flowing water. Since the type and size of fish available for tissue analysis varies greatly from a lake to a small headwater stream, a hierarchy of sample collection and processing methods are outlined below in order of preference. Field biologists apply this hierarchy when sampling fish for tissue analysis, and may have to implement a different method for the different trophic levels that are being targeted as outlined in the project's study plan (e.g. trophic level 4 and 3 fish may be collected as part of a fish advisory study, where the fillet of fish from trophic level 4 can be analyzed individually, while the fillet of fish from trophic level 3 may be analyzed as a composite).

Collection and Processing Methods:

1. Fish large enough to produce a fillet
 - a. Right fillet analyzed individually, or
 - b. If size of fish warrants both fillets to meet tissue requirements, right and left fillets can be analyzed together
2. Fish of size that would not produce enough tissue for individual fillet analysis (right or right and left combined) but a fillet can be produced
 - a. Composite fillet samples produced and analyzed
3. Fish of size where a fillet cannot be produced but an entire fish would provide enough tissue for individual analysis
 - a. Each whole body analyzed individually
4. Fish of size that would not produce enough tissue for individual fish analysis, even as a whole body
 - a. Composite whole body samples produced and analyzed

Mercury in Fish Tissue

Table 1 in Section 6 of 401 KAR 10:031 has a numeric water quality criterion for methylmercury in fish tissue of 0.3 mg/Kg.

The water quality standard (WQS) is set at 0.3 mg/Kg wet weight methylmercury in fish tissue and can be expressed as either a fillet or whole body sample. In Kentucky, methylmercury accounts for approximately 98% of the total mercury in fish tissue (Figure 1). Per guidelines from the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) (2010), the use of total mercury is acceptable in the assessment process, and “when measuring only mercury, the state or authorized tribe might make the conservative assumption that all mercury in fish tissue is methylmercury”. From here forward, the parameter will simply be referred to as ‘Mercury in Fish Tissue’, knowing either total or methylmercury is acceptable.

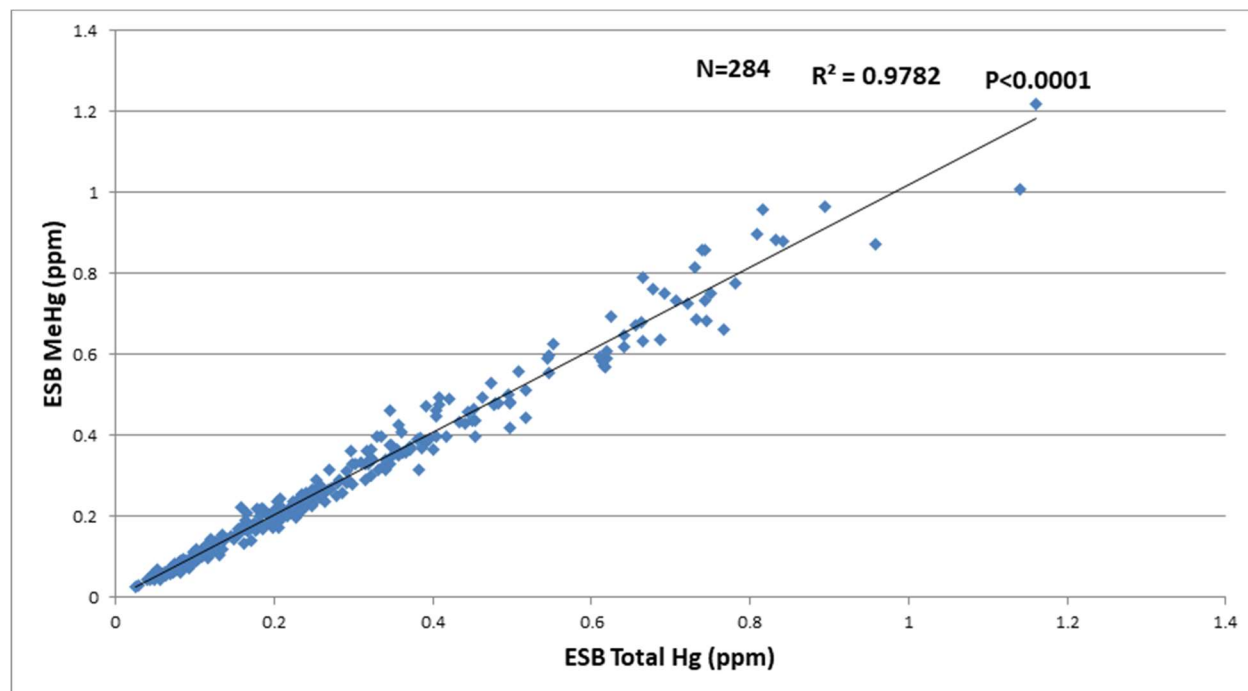


Figure 1. Relationship between total mercury and methylmercury (ppm) for 284 fish samples collected in Kentucky and analyzed by the Department of Environmental Program Support (DEPS) laboratory (formerly referred to as Environmental Services Branch (ESB) as referenced in figure), where methylmercury accounts for approximately 98% of total mercury.

Data Requirements

When determining use attainment for the fish consumption designated use for the parameter ‘Mercury in Fish Tissue’, predator fish (Table 1) must be collected to make a full support attainment decision, even if other trophic levels were collected and analyzed for mercury. However, if other trophic levels are collected, how to track this information, and how it may impact parameter attainment, is outlined in the section below entitled ‘Supplementary Data to Track’.

Table 1. Target predator species (Trophic Level 4) for collection by the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW 2018, Draft).

Desired Order	Common Name	Scientific Name
1a	Largemouth	<i>Micropterus salmoides</i>
1b	Spotted	<i>M. punctulatus</i>
1c	Smallmouth	<i>M. dolomieu</i>
2	White Bass	<i>Morone chrysops</i>
3	Walleye	<i>Sander vitreus</i>
4	Sauger	<i>Sander canadensis</i>

The following data requirements apply:

- Fish Species: Largemouth Bass (*Micropterus salmoides*) or other *Micropterus* sp.
 - If outside agencies collect different fish species, predator fish (trophic level 4) as outlined in Table 1 will be considered for assessment purposes
- Size of Largemouth Bass: 12 inches or larger
 - If 12-inch bass are not available, the largest fish available should be retained for analysis
 - If predator species other than Largemouth Bass are used, the Minimum Size Limit or larger should be retained for analysis (as determined by Kentucky Fish and Wildlife's Fishing and Boating Guide)
 - If target size fish are not available, then the largest fish sampled should be retained for analysis
 - If no minimum size is provided, then the largest fish sampled should be retained for analysis
- A minimum of 10 Largemouth Bass (or other trophic 4 species if determined appropriate) from a single waterbody
 - Samples collected in a 1 – 5 year time frame will be considered to achieve 10 individual fish for assessment purposes, or
 - Samples collected at multiple sites within the same assessment unit will be considered to achieve 10 individual fish for assessment purposes
- If fillets or whole bodies are being composited, a minimum of two five-fish composite samples shall meet the following requirements:
 - All individuals of the same species
 - Similar in size so that the smallest individual in a composite is no less than 75% of the total length of the largest individual
 - Collected at the same time
- Use a skinless fillet if applicable
- Convert dry weight to wet weight, if necessary

Attainment Decision for Mercury in Fish Tissue

If fish were analyzed individually as a fillet or as a whole body, and the assessment data requirements were met, then attainment is determined as such:

- Full Support: If the median is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg mercury

- In KATTS, the indicator 'Mercury in Fish Tissue (predator) \leq WQS' should be used, and the parameter status "Full Support" should accompany the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue'
- Nonsupport: If the median is > 0.3 mg/Kg mercury
 - In KATTS, the indicator 'Mercury in Fish Tissue (predator) $> WQS$ ' should be used, and the parameter status "Nonsupport" should accompany the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue'
- Additional Considerations
 - If some of the fish analyzed are below the detection limit, and some are above, then use the detection limit to calculate the median
 - If this value is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg mercury, then a full support attainment decision is supported
 - If this value is > 0.3 mg/Kg mercury, then how many fish were non-detect and the concentration of the fish that had detection should be considered before making a nonsupport attainment decision

If fish were analyzed as a fillet composite or as a whole body composite, and the assessment data requirements were met, then attainment is determined as such:

- Full Support: The median of two or more composite samples is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury
 - In KATTS, the indicator 'Mercury in Fish Tissue (predator) $\leq WQS$ ' should be used, and the parameter status "Full Support" should accompany the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue'
- Nonsupport: The median of two or more composite samples is > 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury
 - In KATTS, the indicator 'Mercury in Fish Tissue (predator) $> WQS$ ' should be used, and the parameter status "Nonsupport" should accompany the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue'
- Additional Considerations
 - Often, 2 to 5 composite samples are collected from a waterbody. If some of the composite samples are > 0.3 mg/Kg, while others are ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury:
 - An attainment decision does not have to be made and the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue' and further data collection should take place before making an attainment decision.
 - If an attainment decision is made, one should consider if the median was above or below 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury, the magnitude of the individual exceedances, and the listing history. The appropriate indicator should accompany the parameter and parameter status, and the resulting attainment decision should be well documented in KATTS.

Supplementary Data to Track

Predator fish are required for analysis of the Fish Consumption designated use when determining if the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue' is meeting WQS. However, the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW) also collects and analyzes panfish (trophic level 3), such as bluegill, for mercury. The potential for bioaccumulation of mercury exists in lower trophic levels, and therefore the assessment method requires documentation of attainment of the mercury fish tissue standard in panfish, when available.

The Kentucky DOW collects panfish as outlined in Table 2. Most often, panfish are collected and analyzed as described in Method 2, where two or more composite fillet samples are produced and analyzed.

Table 2. Target panfish species (Trophic Level 3) for collection by the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW 2018, Draft).

Desired Order	Common Name	Scientific Name
1a	Bluegill	<i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
1b	Other sunfish	<i>L. sp.</i>
2	Crappie	<i>Pomoxis sp.</i>
3	Rock Bass	<i>Ambloplites rupestris</i>

The data requirements for considering panfish for attainment are as follows:

- Fish Species: Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*) or any other panfish outlined in Table 2 if bluegill not collected
- Size of Fish: the Minimum Size Limit or larger should be retained for analysis (as determined by Kentucky Fish and Wildlife’s Fishing and Boating Guide)
 - If target size fish are not available, then the largest fish sampled should be retained for analysis
 - If no minimum size is provided, then the largest fish sampled should be retained for analysis
- A minimum of 10 fish from a single waterbody
 - Samples collected in a 1 – 5 year time frame will be considered to achieve 10 individual fish for assessment purposes, or
 - Samples collected at multiple sites within the same assessment unit will be considered to achieve 10 individual fish for assessment purposes
- When fillets are composited, a minimum of two five-fish composite samples shall meet the following requirements:
 - All individuals of the same species
 - Similar in size so that the smallest individual in a composite is no less than 75% of the total length of the largest individual
 - Collected at the same time
- Use a skinless fillet if applicable
- Convert dry weight to wet weight, if necessary

Attainment for panfish shall use the following guidelines:

- Full Support: The median of two or more composite samples is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury
 - In KATTS, the indicator ‘Mercury in Fish Tissue (panfish) \leq WQS’ should be used in conjunction with the predator indicator, which determines the parameter status
 - If no predator fish were collected, the parameter status “Insufficient” should be used
- Nonsupport: The median of two or more composite samples is > 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury
 - In KATTS, the indicator ‘Mercury in Fish Tissue (panfish) $>$ WQS’ should be used in conjunction with the predator indicator

- If predator fish OR panfish exceeds the WQS (even if no predator fish were collected), then the parameter status “Non Support” should be used
- If some of the composite samples are ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg, while other composite samples are > 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury, the indicator ‘Mercury in Fish Tissue (panfish) \leq WQS’ or ‘Mercury in Fish Tissue (panfish) $>$ WQS’ should be used, depending on if the median was \leq or > 0.3 mg/Kg, in conjunction with the predator indicator
 - If the predator fish indicator suggests “Non Support”, then the parameter status “Non Support” should be used
 - If both the predator fish and panfish indicators suggest “Full Support”, then the parameter status “Full Support” should be used
 - If the predator fish indicator suggests “Full Support” and the panfish indicator suggests “Non Support”, then either “Non Support” or “Insufficient” should be used for the parameter status, with a comment explaining the decision for the selected parameter status
 - A final attainment decision is at the discretion of the assessor
 - If no predator fish were collected, then the parameter status “Non Support” or “Insufficient” should be used, with a comment explaining the decision for the selected parameter status
 - A final attainment decision is at the discretion of the assessor

To reiterate, panfish alone cannot be used to determine that the parameter ‘Mercury in Fish Tissue’ is fully supported; predator fish are required for a full support determination of the parameter. However, if the data exists, the levels of mercury in panfish, which are often the type of fish people consume, can be related to attainment as described above, and then appropriately noted and tracked in the KATTS application. This same schematic could be applied to other groups of fish, such as bottom feeders, where data requirements are met for analysis.

Delisting Requirements

To delist, an effort should be made to match or exceed the data set used in the original assessment, considering species, size class, tissue type, and number of fish. In some cases, newer data that does not meet or exceed the original data set may be used for delisting, and the decision for why this is acceptable will be well documented in the KATTS application.

When individual fish are analyzed:

- If, in the most recent data set, the median is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury, then mercury in fish tissue will be proposed for delisting.

When composites are analyzed:

- If, in the most recent data set, the median of the composite samples is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury, and a majority of the composite samples have a concentration ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury, then mercury in fish tissue will be proposed for delisting.
 - It is unlikely that composite samples will be used to delist mercury in fish tissue, as predator fish, which are often large enough to analyze individually, are required for a full support attainment decision.

PCBs in Fish Tissue

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) protocols for fish consumption advisories for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are based on fish tissue residue concentrations, and are triggered when tissue residue exceeds 0.2 mg/Kg. Historically, this number (0.2 mg/Kg) had been used for assessment purposes. However, per Kentucky regulation, “For those substances associated with a cancer risk, an acceptable risk level of not more than one (1) additional cancer case in a population of 1,000,000 people, or 1×10^{-6} , shall be utilized to establish the allowable concentration” (401 KAR 10:031, Section 2,3,b). PCBs are classified as a carcinogen (American Cancer Society) and therefore the acceptable risk level as outlined in regulation applies.

In Table 1 (401 KAR 10:031), Kentucky has adopted a water column number (0.000064 $\mu\text{g/L}$) for PCBs that uses the 1×10^{-6} risk specific dose. The water column number can be used to determine a screening value for fish tissue that also protects to the 1×10^{-6} level for extra cancer risk (USEPA 2000, VA DEQ 2017). When Kentucky’s water column number for PCBs is used in this equation with a 1×10^{-6} level for extra cancer risk (as Kentucky standards prescribe), the fish tissue number is 0.002 mg/Kg (USEPA 2000, VA DEQ 2017); two orders of magnitude lower than the FDA number of 0.2 mg/Kg.

The 0.002 mg/Kg screening value for PCBs poses a challenge from the analytical side. At Kentucky’s Department for Environmental Protection (DEP) state laboratory, the limit of detection (LOD) in dry weight (DW) is approximately 0.0275 mg/Kg, which, when converted to wet weight (WW), ranges between 0.005 and 0.008 mg/Kg (using 72% – 82% moisture), both of which are greater than the screening value 0.002 mg/Kg PCBs that protects to the 1×10^{-6} risk level. Consequently, 1) all PCB values that are detected or estimated would be above the screening level, and 2) there would be fish with PCB concentrations above the screening level but below the LOD, so the exceedance could not be detected and the risk could not be communicated accurately.

To align more closely with the risk level specified in regulation (1×10^{-6}), while also acknowledging the laboratory limitation in detection (0.005 to 0.008 mg/Kg), the screening value for PCBs in fish tissue will be changed to 0.01 mg/Kg for assessment purposes, protecting at a risk level of 5×10^{-6} . The methodology outlined below has built in conservatism by targeting fish species known to accumulate PCBs at a higher rate, targeting larger fish for analysis, and by requiring at least 10 fish for comparison to the screening value (referred to as SV in name of indicators).

Data Requirements

When determining use attainment for the fish consumption designated use for the parameter ‘PCBs in Fish Tissue’, bottom feeders (Table 3) must be collected to make a full support attainment decision, even if other trophic levels were collected and analyzed for PCBs. However, if other trophic levels are collected, how to track this information, and how it may impact parameter attainment, is outlined in the section below entitled ‘Supplementary Data to Track’.

Table 3. Target bottom feeder species (Trophic Level 3) for collection by the Kentucky Division of Water (DOW 2018, Draft).

Desired Order	Common Name	Scientific Name
1	Channel catfish	<i>Ictalurus punctatus</i>
2	Carp	<i>Cyprinus carpio</i>
3	Redhorse suckers	<i>Moxostoma</i> sp.
4	White Sucker	<i>Catostomus commersoni</i>
5	Other sucker species	<i>Ictiobus</i> sp., <i>Carpionodes</i> sp.

The following data requirements apply:

- Fish Species: Channel catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*) or other appropriate bottom feeders as outlined in Table 3
- Size of Fish: The Minimum Size Limit or larger should be retained for analysis (as determined by Kentucky Fish and Wildlife's Fishing and Boating Guide)
 - If target size fish are not available, then the largest fish samples should be retained for analysis
 - If no minimum size is provided, then the largest fish sampled should be retained for analysis
- A minimum of 10 fish from a single waterbody
 - Samples collected in a 1 – 5 year time frame will be considered to achieve 10 individual fish for assessment purposes, or
 - Samples collected at multiple sites within the same assessment unit will be considered to achieve 10 individual fish for assessment purposes
- If fillets or whole bodies are being composited, a minimum of two five-fish composite samples shall meet the following requirements:
 - All individuals of the same species
 - Similar in size so that the smallest individual in a composite is no less than 75% of the total length of the largest individual
 - Collected at the same time
- Use a skin-on or -off fillet, when applicable
- Convert dry weight to wet weight, if necessary

Attainment Decisions for PCBs in Fish Tissue

If fish were analyzed individually as a fillet or as a whole body, and the assessment data requirements were met, then attainment is determined as such:

- Full Support: If the median is ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg PCB
 - In KATTS, the indicator 'PCBs in Fish Tissue (bottom feeders) \leq WQS' should be used, and the parameter status "Full Support" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue'
- Nonsupport: If the median is > 0.01 mg/Kg PCB

- In KATTS, the indicator 'PCBs in Fish Tissue (bottom feeders) > WQS' should be used, and the parameter status "Nonsupport" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue'
- Additional Considerations
 - If some of the fish analyzed are below the detection limit, and some are above, then use the detection limit to calculate the median
 - If this value is ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg PCB, then a full support attainment decision is supported
 - If this value is > 0.01 mg/Kg PCB, then how many fish were non-detect and the concentration of the fish that had detection should be considered before making a nonsupport attainment decision

If fish were analyzed as a fillet composite or as a whole body composite, and the assessment data requirements were met, then attainment is determined as such:

- Full Support: The median of two or more composite samples is ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg PCB
 - In KATTS, the indicator 'PCBs in Fish Tissue (bottom feeders) \leq WQS' should be used, and the parameter status "Full Support" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue'
- Nonsupport: The median of two or more composite samples is > 0.01 mg/Kg PCB
 - In KATTS, the indicator 'PCBs in Fish Tissue (bottom feeders) > WQS' should be used, and the parameter status "Nonsupport" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue'
- Additional Considerations
 - If the concentration of some composite samples are > 0.01 mg/Kg PCB, while other composite samples are ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg PCB
 - An attainment decision does not have to be made and the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue' and further data collection should take place before making an attainment decision.
 - If an attainment decision is made, one should consider if the median was above or below 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs, the magnitude of the individual exceedances, and the listing history. The appropriate indicator should accompany the parameter and parameter status, and the resulting attainment decision should be well documented in KATTS.

Supplementary Data to Track

If other trophic levels, such as predator fish or panfish, were collected and analyzed for PCBs, and the minimum data requirements were met, then the appropriate indicators can be entered into the KATTS application. Decisions for attainment of the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue' when considering panfish or predator fish are as follows:

- Full Support: The median is ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg PCB (individual fish or composites)
 - In KATTS, the indicator 'PCBs in Fish Tissue (*panfish or predator as appropriate*) \leq SV' should be used in conjunction with the bottom feeder indicator, which determines the parameter status

- If no bottom feeders were collected, the parameter status “Insufficient” should be used
- Nonsupport: The median is > 0.01 mg/Kg PCB (individual fish or composites)
 - In KATTS, the indicator ‘PCBs in Fish Tissue (*panfish or predator as appropriate*) $> SV$ ’ should be used in conjunction with the bottom feeder indicator
 - If any group (predator, panfish, or bottom feeder) exceeds the SV (even if bottom feeders were not collected), then the parameter status “Non Support” should be used
- If composite samples are being considered, and the concentration of some composite samples are ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg, while other composite samples are > 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs, the indicator ‘PCBs in Fish Tissue (*panfish or predator as appropriate*) $\leq SV$ ’ or ‘PCBs in Fish Tissue (*panfish or predator as appropriate*) $> SV$ ’ should be used, depending on if the median was \leq or > 0.01 mg/Kg, in conjunction with the bottom feeder indicator
 - If the bottom feeder indicator suggests “Non Support”, then the parameter status “Non Support” should be used
 - If both the bottom feeder and the predator fish or panfish indicators suggest “Full Support”, then the parameter status “Full Support” should be used
 - If the bottom feeder indicator suggests “Full Support” and the predator fish or panfish indicator suggests “Non Support”, then either “Non Support” or “Insufficient” should be used for the parameter status, with a comment explaining the decision for the selected parameter status
 - A final attainment decision is at the discretion of the assessor
 - If no bottom feeders were collected, then the parameter status “Non Support” or “Insufficient” should be used, with a comment explaining the decision for the selected parameter status
 - A final attainment decision is at the discretion of the assessor

To reiterate, predator fish or panfish alone cannot be used to determine that the parameter ‘PCBs in Fish Tissue’ is fully supported; bottom feeders are required for a full support determination of the parameter. However, if the data exists, the levels of PCBs in predator fish or panfish can be related to attainment as described above, and then appropriately noted and tracked in the KATTS application.

Delisting Requirements

To delist, an effort should be made to match or exceed the data set used in the original assessment, considering species, size class, tissue type, and number of fish. In some cases, newer data that does not meet or exceed the original data set may be used for delisting, and the decision for why this is acceptable will be well documented in the KATTS application.

When individual fish are analyzed:

- If, in the most recent data set, the median is ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs, then PCBs in fish tissue will be proposed for delisting

When composites are analyzed:

- If, in the most recent data set, the median of the composite samples is ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs, and a majority of the composite samples have a concentration ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs, then PCBs in fish tissue will be proposed for delisting

- It is unlikely that composite samples will be used to delist PCBs in fish tissue, as bottom feeders, which are often large enough to analyze individually, are required for a full support attainment decision

Cautions and Considerations

The updated screening value of 0.01 mg/Kg for PCBs in fish tissue is just above the LOD, which ranges between 0.005 and 0.008 mg/Kg depending on the % moisture and the amount of tissue used in the analysis. But, the updated screening value of 0.01 mg/Kg for PCBs in fish tissue is below the Limit of Quantification (LOQ), and therefore values between the LOD and LOQ will be estimated values. It is possible to have 10 fish that all have estimated values where the median is < 0.01 mg/Kg but is quantified and therefore known to be above 0.002 mg/Kg, the value that translates to the risk level specified in regulation (1×10^{-6}). In these rare circumstances, the assessment coordinator may make the decision to list the waterbody as impaired due to PCBs in Fish Tissue, but is not obligated to do so. Considerations include size of fish, season of catch, and type of fish when making this decision. Such a decision will be well justified and clearly outlined in the KATTS application.

Tissue Analysis: Further Guidance

In recent years, smaller, headwater streams have been sampled for fish where tissue has been analyzed for mercury and PCBs. When this data exists, attainment decisions for the Fish Consumption designated use can be made, under certain circumstances, as outlined below. As more data of this type is collected, this method will be updated and revised as necessary.

Data Requirements

The following data requirements apply:

- Fish Species: Creek Chub (*Semotilus atromaculatus*)
 - If creek chubs are not available, Stonerollers (*Campostoma spp.*) may be used
- Size of Fish:
 - Creek chub – minimum length of 100 mm
 - Stonerollers – minimum length of 80 mm
- A minimum of 10 fish from a stream reach
- A minimum of two five-fish composite samples shall meet the following requirements:
 - All individuals of the same species
 - Similar in size so that the smallest individual in a composite is no less than 75% of the total length of the largest individual
 - Collected at the same time
- Composite samples will be analyzed as whole body samples
- Convert dry weight to wet weight, if necessary

Mercury in Fish Tissue (Headwater Fish - Creek Chubs or Stonerollers)

If the assessment data requirements were met, then attainment is determined as such:

- Full Support: The median of two or more composite samples is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury
 - If the biologists were able to catch larger, older fish where the accumulation of mercury is likely, then the indicator 'Mercury in Fish Tissue (HW Fish) \leq WQS' should be

associated to the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue' with a parameter status "Full Support"

- If there is any concern that the data is not representative of the intention of the indicator, then the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue'
- Nonsupport: The median of two or more composite samples is > 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury
 - The indicator 'Mercury in Fish Tissue (HW Fish) $> WQS$ ' should be associated with the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue' with the parameter status "Nonsupport"
 - If there is any concern that the data is not representative of the intention of the indicator, then the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the indicator 'Mercury in Fish'
- Additional Considerations
 - If the concentration of some composite samples are > 0.3 mg/Kg, while the concentration of other composite samples are ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg of mercury
 - An attainment decision should not be made and the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the parameter 'Mercury in Fish Tissue' and further data collection should take place before making an attainment decision

PCBs in Fish Tissue (Headwater Fish - Creek Chubs or Stonerollers)

If the assessment data requirements were met, then attainment is determined as such:

- Full Support: The median of two or more composite samples is ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs
 - If the biologists were able to catch larger, older fish where the accumulation of PCBs is likely, then the indicator 'PCBs in Fish Tissue (HW Fish) $\leq WQS$ ' should be associated with the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue' with a parameter status of "Full Support"
 - If there is any concern that the data is not representative of the intention of the indicator, then the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue'
- Nonsupport: The median of two or more composite samples is > 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs
 - The indicator 'PCBs in Fish Tissue (HW Fish) $> WQS$ ' should be associated with the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue' with a parameter status of "Nonsupport"
 - If there is any concern that the data is not representative of the intention of the indicator, then the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue'
- Additional Considerations
 - If the concentration of some composite samples are > 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs, while the concentration of other composite samples are ≤ 0.01 mg/Kg of PCBs
 - An attainment decision should not be made and the parameter status "Insufficient" should accompany the parameter 'PCBs in Fish Tissue' and further data collection should take place before making an attainment decision

Case by Case Situations

When mercury is the pollutant of concern, clear guidelines have been documented for predator fish and panfish. When PCBs are the pollutant of concern, clear guidelines have been documented for bottom feeders. However, there may be times when it is appropriate to compare predator and panfish to the

PCB standard, and vice versa, to compare bottom feeders to the mercury standard. Although it's not the group in which accumulation of those pollutants is most common, certain situations, such as a spill, may create a situation where the comparison is appropriate. In these circumstances, it is reasonable to use other organisms beyond those outlined in the above method to track results and inform attainment decisions, acknowledging that the same data requirements for the specific species will still apply. If this comparison is done and used for attainment decisions, then the rationale for doing so will be well documented in the KATTS application.

Water Column Data

All Waterbody Types

Table 1 in Section 6 of 401 KAR 10:031 outlines water quality criteria for Human Health (Fish) that aim to protect human health regarding fish consumption. For those parameters that have a numeric value, a minimum of quarterly samples over a three year period is required such that:

- Full Support
 - No more than 1 excursion in a 3 year time frame
- Partial Support
 - More than 1 excursion in 3 years, but in less than 10 % of samples
- Nonsupport
 - More than 1 excursion in 3 years and in greater than 10 % of samples

While three years of quarterly or more frequent sample collection is preferred, there are exceptions where less than three years of data may be considered. Assessment may occur where multiple samples are collected and a criterion is exceeded by a magnitude of concentration or frequency that supports an impairment decision without three full years of data.

Delisting Requirements

If a waterbody has been listed as impaired for the fish consumption designated use due to a parameter outlined in Table 1 of Section 6 of 401 KAR 10:031, then data requirements to delist the parameter are as follows:

- Minimum of quarterly samples over a three year period where there is no more than one exceedance of the water quality standard for the parameter of concern
- If less than 3 years of data was used to originally list the parameter of concern, then the same number of years of samples can be used to delist the parameter so long as 1) all seasons represented, 2) low and high flow regimes represented in each season, and 3) there is no more than one exceedance of the water quality standard for the parameter of concern during the sampling effort

The assessment coordinator has the final determination of whether the data set is sufficient to warrant a delisting if less than 3 years of data is collected.

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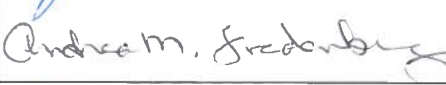

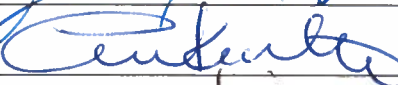


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Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology: Surface Water Quality Assessment in Kentucky, The Integrated Report

Commonwealth of Kentucky
Energy and Environment Cabinet
Department for Environmental Protection
Division of Water

Effective Date: June 15, 2015
Revision No: N/A
Document Control No: DOWSOP03036

Document ID	DOWSOP03036
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Document ID	DOWSOP03036
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Effective Date	06/15/2015
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Document Revision History

Date of Revision	Page(s) Revised	Revision Explanation

Suggested Citation: Kentucky Division of Water (KDOW). 2015. Consolidated assessment and listing methodology: surface water quality assessment in Kentucky, the Integrated Report. Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, Division of Water. Frankfort, Kentucky.

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Abbreviations, Acronyms and Definitions

ADB:	Assessment Data Base- used to manage assessment determinations and associated water body information.
AKGWA:	Assembled Kentucky Ground Water- unique identity code for springs.
ATTAINS:	Assessment and TMDL Tracking and Implementation System- EPA system for national reporting of assessed water bodies.
BMU:	Basin Management Unit- hydrological unit of associated water bodies defined for resource management.
CAH:	Cold Water Aquatic Habitat- habitat that is capable of supporting indigenous coldwater aquatic life or self-sustaining or reproducing trout populations year-round.
CALM:	Consolidated assessment and listing methodology. This is guidance procedures as it is often referred to for the assessment and listing as required by the Clean Water Act, Sections 303(d) and 305(b).
CAS #:	Chemical Abstract Number- unique numeric identification for chemicals assigned by Chemical Abstract Services.
CCR:	Consumer Confidence Report- annual compliance report for domestic drinking water finishers; compliance based on federal and state codes that set maximum contaminant levels for various pollutants.
Conventional	
Pollutant:	Pollutants readily treatable by municipal sewage treatment plant. These are: biological oxygen demand; fecal coliform; oil and grease; pH; and total suspended solids. These pollutants part of the broader list of nonpriority pollutants.
CWA:	Clean Water Act- established by Congress in 1972, with subsequent amendments, to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the nation's water bodies.
DBI:	Diatom Bioassessment Index- multimetric index used to detect responses to pollutants by the diatom community.
DMR:	Discharge Monitoring Report- required reporting of discharged pollutants relative to limits under the NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) program.
DO:	Dissolved oxygen – available oxygen in the water column and used by aquatic organisms that breath under water.

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DOW: Kentucky Division of Water – agency of the Department for Environmental Protection, Energy and Environment Cabinet.

DEP: Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection, Energy and Environment Cabinet.

DFWR: Kentucky Department of Fish & Wildlife Resources, Tourism, Arts & Heritage Cabinet

DU: Designated Use – appropriate, beneficial uses of the aquatic resources, e.g., streams, lakes and springs, along with water quality standards to manage these resources.

DWS: Domestic Water Supply – water body source used to produce water for human (domestic) consumption.

EDAS: Ecological Data Application System – database used to manage biological, physical and chemical data.

EPA: U.S. Environmental Agency

EPT: Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Trichoptera – three orders of aquatic insects that generally are indicative of good water quality.

Evaluated Data: Examples include, data not collected in-stream such as discharge data from a permitted facility like a municipal wastewater treatment plant or observational information. Data not collected under proper SOP or environmental conditions may be evaluated, but not used alone to make a designated use assessment decision that would result in a TMDL.

FSA: U.S. Farm Services Agency

GIS: Geographic Information System – designed to capture, analyze, manage and present spatial or geographical information.

GLI: Great Lakes Initiative- agreement between EPA and Great Lakes states to a plan to restore the health of the Great Lakes.

GNIS: Geographic Names Information System – a database containing names and location information about physical and cultural features in the USA.

Hg-guidance: Guidance for Implementing the January 2001 methylmercury water quality criterion.

HUC: Hydrologic Unit Code – numeric sequence used to identify a river, reach of river or area of drainage.

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- IR: Integrated Report – comprises the 305(b) report of a state’s inventory of aquatic resources and assessed waters and the 303(d) list of impaired water bodies and segments.
- KAR: Kentucky Administrative Regulation – regulations that include the Commonwealth’s water quality standards.
- KIBI: Kentucky Index of Biotic Integrity – multimetric index calibrated to detect changes to the fish community to physical and chemical disturbances.
- KORA: Kentucky open records act – act provides for the access to documents that comply with the conditions of the law.
- KPDES: Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – permitting program authorizing the discharge of pollutants to water bodies; this is the delegated National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System under the CWA Section 402.
- MBI: Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Index – multimetric index calibrated to detect changes to the aquatic insect community to physical and chemical disturbances.
- MCL: Maximum Contaminant Level – the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no expected adverse health effects.
- MP: Mile Point – used to describe an assessment unit of a stream in the Integrated Report.
- Monitored Data: Data collected in-stream or in-lake and appropriate to utilize for making designated use assessment decisions. Data used for initial designated use assessment is preferred not to be older than five years, but older data will be considered on an individual basis. Qualities to consider for older data are type of data (biological or water quality grab samples, including bacteria) that may be considered still relevant and likely to correlate to current environmental conditions.
- NHD: National Hydrography Dataset – digital database of surface waters used to make GIS maps. Used in the Integrated Report to geospatially display assessment units and aquatic inventory.
- Nonpriority Pollutant: Pollutants not on the priority pollutant list. Examples of those pollutants are ammonia, nutrients, iron, dissolved oxygen, pH and temperature.
- ORSANCO: Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission – interstate commission authorized by Congress in 1948 to control and abate pollution in the Ohio

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River Valley. The commission comprises the six Ohio River mainstem states and tributary states of New York and Virginia.

- OSRW: Outstanding State Resource Water – water bodies and segments afforded the designated use of OSRW based on support of federal threatened or endangered species, water quality and biological qualities, or unique features as provided in water quality standards.
- PCBs: Polychlorinated biphenyls – synthetic industrial organic compound. The compound is composed chlorine and a bipheyl (two benzene rings).
- PCR: Primary Contact Recreation – recreation where full body contact with the water is expected.
- Pollutant: Examples of pollutant are: a solid waste; dredged spoil; sewage; chemical wastes; radioactive materials; temperature; industrial; municipal; and agricultural waste discharged into a water, Clean Water Act (CWA) (Section 502[6]).
- Pollution: The definition of pollution under the CWA (Section 502[19]): *The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.*
- Priority Pollutant: List of 126 (currently) pollutants that are organic compounds or that are toxic pollutants (e.g., metals) as defined in Section 307 of the Clean Water Act. See Appendix D for the toxic parameters.
- QAPP: Quality Assurance Project Plan – the planning, procedures, quality assurance and control, and project evaluation documentation.
- RA: Relative Abundance – numbers of a particular type of organism as a percentage of the total number of organisms.
- SCR: Secondary Contact Recreation – recreation where partial body contact with the water, excluding contact with the head, is expected.
- SOP: Standard Operating Procedure – document whereby the methods of particular processes are described and expected to be routinely followed.
- STORET: Acronym stands for STOrage and RETrieval, this is an EPA Data Warehouse
- SU: Standard Unit – a common unit of measurement, e.g., US customary units.
- TDS: Total Dissolved Solids – all inorganic and organic substance suspended in a liquid. Examples of TDS are calcium, magnesium, potassium, chloride and phosphates.

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TMDL:	Total Maximum Daily Load – calculation of the amount <i>load</i> of a pollutant that a stream can assimilate daily without exceeding a certain criterion.
TKN:	Total Kjeldahl-nitrogen – measure of organic nitrogen and ammonia in water.
TNI:	Total Number of Individuals – a metric based on numbers of individuals, e.g., percentage of worms (Oligochaeta).
TP:	Total Phosphorus – all forms of phosphorus in a sample (orthophosphate, organic phosphate and condensed phosphates).
TSI:	Trophic State Index – the biological condition of a water body, defined by biomass, often algal biomass.
TSS:	Total Suspended Solids – all suspended solids, determined by weight of solid residue.
TVA:	Tennessee Valley Authority – manage one dam project in the Commonwealth.
USACE:	United States Army Corps of Engineers – manage 18 dam projects (15 entirely intrastate) in the Commonwealth.
USGS:	United States Geological Survey – federal research and resource monitoring agency.
UT:	Unnamed Tributary – tributary that has no official name according to GNIS.
WAH:	Warm Water Aquatic Habitat – surface water and habitat capable of supporting indigenous warmwater aquatic life.
WQS:	Water Quality Standards – define the objectives and goals of a water body by setting designated uses and criteria to protect the uses; also an antidegradation policy to protect existing uses and high quality waters.

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Scope and Applicability

This CALM (Consolidated Listing Methodology) or standard operating procedure (SOP) provides the steps and processes for making designated use (DU) support assessments on water bodies as required by the Clean Water Act (CWA) Section 305(b). This SOP is utilized for streams, large (boatable) rivers, lakes and reservoirs which are assessed utilizing applicable water quality criteria found in the Energy and Environment Cabinet's administrative regulations.

Executive Summary

This CALM describes the procedures for assessing water bodies under Section 305(b) of the CWA. The goal of this document is to provide guidance for those procedures and the resources necessary to carryout the processes for assessment of the designated uses applicable to the Commonwealth's aquatic resources. Additionally, this SOP was written as a general guide to provide background and insight to interested parties within the area of environmental management and planning relative to the Division of Water (DOW) monitoring and assessment programs.

The CALM begins with a background on the DOW's water quality monitoring programs and an overview of the Commonwealth's demographics, those particularly related to aquatic resources. The development of basin-level aquatic resource inventory and classification scheme received considerable attention to detail due to the essential need for precise cataloging of assessments and building the required foundation to present the results required for resources assessed. That is followed by an overview of the application of water quality standards (WQS) for aquatic resources and how use support determinations are made relative to water quality criteria. Addressed are the procedures necessary to assist in assuring data management, sufficiency, credibility and quality. Then assessment procedures are presented based on a DU approach. This approach includes procedures for applying numeric criteria, interpretation and application of narrative criteria in concert with response data and implementing the criteria to make use assessment decisions. Supporting information is found in several appendices and referenced sources.

Personnel Qualifications

The DOW personnel performing assessments must meet their minimum position classification requirement as determined by the Kentucky Personnel Cabinet. In practice, those performing assessments often possess specialized knowledge in the areas of aquatic biology, chemistry, stream, and lake ecology. The use of GIS programs and databases is a necessity in the assessment process. Familiarity in application and implementation of WQS and the regulatory programs involved with the CWA Section 402 are necessary.

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Chapter 1. Introduction

The IR is prepared by the DOW, Department for Environmental Protection (DEP), for submittal to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to fulfill requirements of sections 303(d), 305(b) and 314 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-500), as subsequently amended (commonly referred to as the Clean Water Act). Section 305(b) of the Act requires states to assess and report current water quality conditions to EPA every two years.

The DOW has followed the EPA's guidance to incorporate sections 303(d) and 305(b) into an *Integrated Report*. This reporting format provides the framework and methods that contribute to unifying the reporting elements of these two sections of the CWA: Section 305(b) – the elements for water quality assessment and Section 303(d) – the listing of water bodies and (stream) segments that require a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) be calculated for the pollutants contributing to impairment. When released, the IR is in two volumes. Provided in Volume I is an overview of the Commonwealth's water resources, select demographic, physiographic and ecoregional statistics, monitoring and planning, and water quality assessment. Volume II contains the EPA-approved list of those water bodies and segments that are impaired for one or more DU and require a TMDL for the pollutants that exceed WQS. Additional principle components of Volume II are the status for TMDLs under development, future monitoring plans in watersheds associated with impaired water bodies or segments, public notice plans for TMDLs and a list of water bodies and segments under consideration for delisting.

The DOW utilizes the assessment database (ADB) to store water body and segment assessments and to aid in producing the various narrative and statistical tables that are presented in the IR, Volume I. The ADB has been modified to meet the particular needs of DOW. It contains assessment information such as geographic information and unique identification tags used to produce reach index maps to provide an atlas of assessed water bodies and segments.

The DOW operates its primary monitoring programs under a five-year rotating watershed management approach implemented in 1998 (Figure 1-1). The major basins that comprise the five basin management units (BMU) are listed below and illustrated in Figure 1-2:

- Kentucky River BMU;
- Salt River and Licking River BMU
- Upper Cumberland River and 4-Rivers BMU;
- Green River – Tradewater River BMU; and
- Big Sandy River – Little Sandy River and Tygarts Creek BMU.

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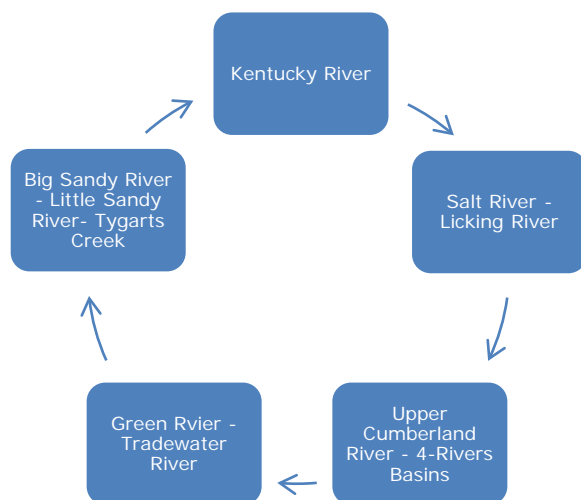


Figure 1-1. Rotation sequence for basin management units.

Each one of these BMUs contains minor tributaries to the Ohio River, with the exception of that portion of west Kentucky that drains directly to the Mississippi River. Monitoring of the Ohio River mainstem is accomplished by the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO) and the assessments of the river are reported in their 305(b) report; that report may be found at <http://www.orsanco.org/> under the title Biennial Assessment of the Ohio River. As each member state is an active participant of the ORSANCO programs that carryout its mission of managing the water quality in the Ohio River, the monitoring and assessment of DUs on the Ohio River are deferred to ORSANCO. Where ORSANCO's assessment methodologies differ from the DOW's, the DOW methodology takes precedent. The assessment procedures for ORSANCO are located in the aforementioned biennial report. The segments not supporting any assessed DU and require a TMDL are subsequently listed in Volume II of the Kentucky IR.

Reporting Frequency

Each 305(b) cycle is produced biennially and most typically the focus of each report is on two BMUs. In addition to the written IR published each biennium, an electronic-only update is usually submitted to EPA in each intervening year; this electronic update is included in the biennial report. For example, the 2011 electronic update was part of the 2012 305(b) cycle.

Public Participation

The public, including other agencies and nongovernmental organizations, are provided opportunities to participate in data submission and review of the draft 303(d) list of waters that do not meet one or more designated uses according to data results. On an ongoing basis, outside data may be submitted for consideration in making assessment decisions. Those data are subject to evaluation of application on the same level of rigor applied to

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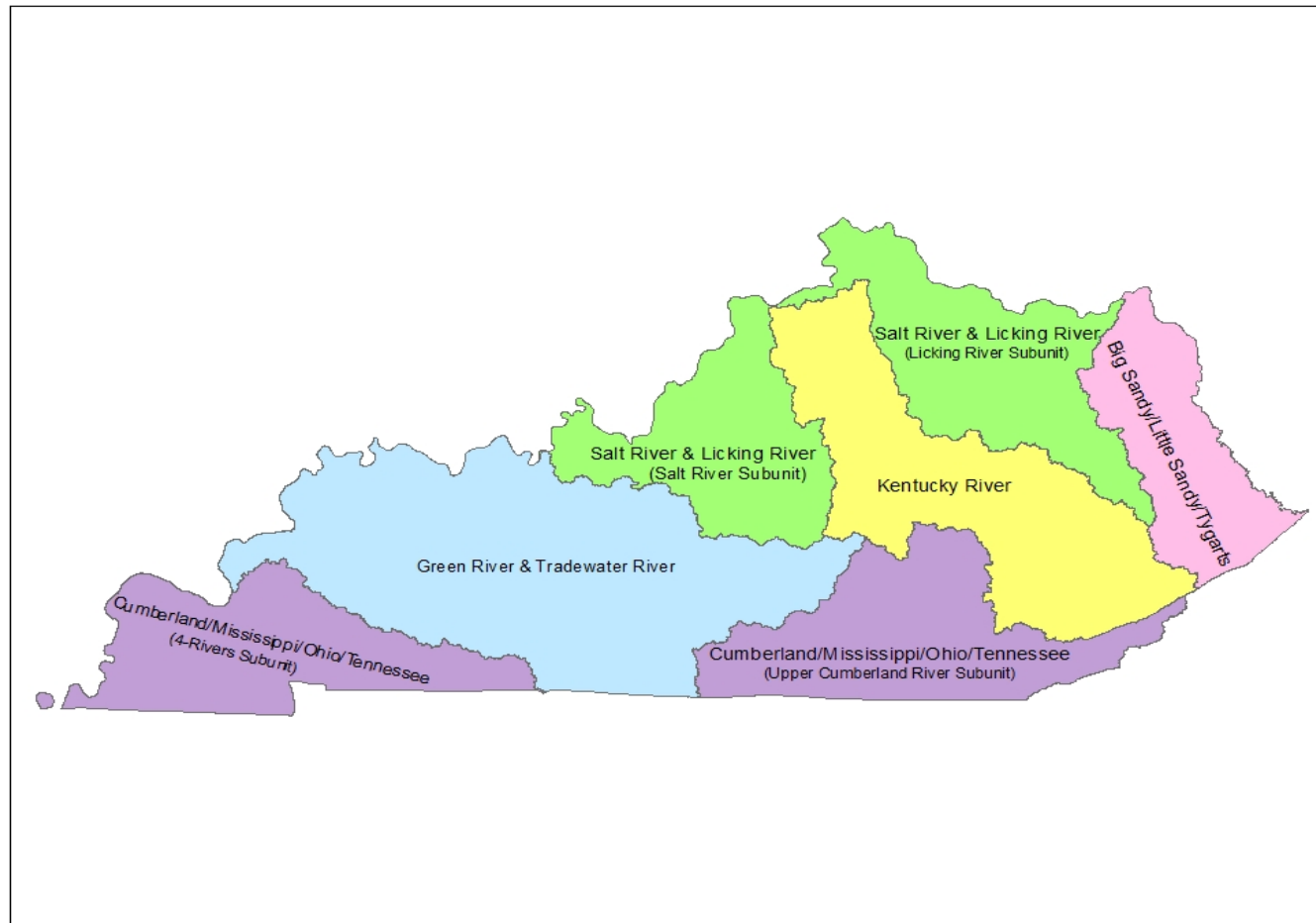


Figure 1-2. Kentucky basin management units (BMU).

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the DOW. The agency's SOPs and monitoring guidance can be accessed at: <http://water.ky.gov/Pages/QualityAssurance.aspx> where links can be followed to specific topics and resources. However, data that may not meet minimum QA requirements can be considered for review, providing screening results for directing internal, public or other agency monitoring with the goal of generating data that can be used for assessment decisions.

Once the 303(d) list of waters that require a TMDL is drafted, the list goes out for public review and comment on the DOW webpage. A notice is posted on the DOW webpage (<http://water.ky.gov/Pages/default.aspx>) under the *News & Events* dropdown tab. The public review and comment period runs 60 days as required by Kentucky statute (KRS Chapter 224.70-150, <http://www.lrc.ky.gov/Statutes/chapter.aspx?id=38337>).

1.1 Water Resources and Select Demographics of Kentucky

The IR Volume I contains background information and basic water resource and demographic statistics in order to give context for all resources and accurately report statistical information derived from water quality assessment. This information is then applied by the appropriate geographic area or unit. An overview of the Commonwealth's demographic and physiographic statistics is contained in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1. Atlas of Kentucky's water resources and profile of select demographic and physiographic statistics atlas of Kentucky

State population, 2012 ¹	4,380,415
Surface area (square miles)	40,409
Number of counties	120
Number of major physiographic regions	5
Number of level III ecoregions	7
Number of level IV ecoregions	25
Number of major basins	12
Number of USGS ² 8-digit HUC ³	42
Number of stream miles (1:24,000 NHD ⁴)	90,962
Number of stream-formed border miles (Big Sandy River, Tug Fork, Mississippi River and Ohio River)	983
Number of publicly owned lake and reservoir surface acres (estimated)	229,500
Three largest reservoirs by surface acres	
Kentucky Lake (Kentucky portion)	57,103
Cumberland Lake	47,623
Barkley Lake (Kentucky portion)	42,780
Wetland acres (approximation) ⁵	324,000

¹US Census Bureau

²United States Geological Survey

³Hydrologic unit code

⁴National hydrography dataset

⁵*The state of Kentucky's environment: 1994 status report*. The Kentucky Environmental Commission, 1995.

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1.2 Overview: Water Quality Standards

Kentucky WQS are part of the Kentucky Administrative Regulations. Current copies of the water quality regulations are found on the Legislature's Kentucky Administrative Regulations Titles webpage (<http://www.lrc.state.ky.us/kar/titles.htm>). The regulations pertinent to water quality for assessment are found in the Title 401 Energy and Environment Cabinet, Department for Environmental Protection, Chapter 10 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/TITLE401.HTM>). These criteria form the underpinning to determine if water quality conditions are adequate for support of the applicable beneficial DUs as they apply to water bodies.

1.2.1 Designated Uses

All water bodies in Kentucky have assigned certain DUs for the management and goal of attaining a minimum level of water quality. DUs are promulgated in 401 KAR 10:026 and the implementing (enabling) criteria are in 401 KAR 10:031. The following are applicable DUs:

- warm water aquatic habitat (WAH)
- cold water aquatic habitat (CAH)
- primary contact recreation (PCR)
- secondary contact recreation (SCR)
- domestic water supply (DWS)
- outstanding state resource water (OSRW)

With the exception of CAH and OSRW, the remaining DUs apply by default to all water bodies. OSRW is a state-defined DU for water bodies that support federally listed threatened or endangered aquatic species or may support an excellent biological community (e.g., waters that are in the exceptional/reference reach categories in 401 KAR 10:030). Below is a description of each DU.

Cold Water Aquatic Habitat

As defined in 401 KAR 10:001, CAH is designated for water bodies that support a self-sustaining or reproducing trout population on an annual basis. All water bodies that support the CAH are listed in regulation (401 KAR 10:026). There are implementing criteria specific to CAHs; however, where there are no specific criteria to CAH, those criteria promulgated for WAH apply.

Warm Water Aquatic Habitat

WAH applies to the majority of water bodies in the Commonwealth – those not designated as CAH. The applicable definition of WAH is aquatic habitat capable of supporting indigenous warmwater life.

Primary Contact Recreation

PCR is the DU for water bodies in the Commonwealth with the implementing criteria to manage water quality for the protection of human health against primarily pathogenic-induced gastrointestinal illnesses during the recreation season of May 1 through October 31.

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The bacterium *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) is a commonly used indicator organism to monitor water quality for safe swimming conditions. *E. coli* are bacteria found in the guts of warm-blooded organisms, including humans. The presence of *E. coli* indicate there is likely waste from warm-blooded organisms present in the water body and with it the expectation of various pathogenic viruses, parasites and pathogenic strains of bacteria, including *E. coli*. A criterion for pH applies to this DU during the recreation season. This criterion provides protection to the bather from extremes of both acidic and basic conditions.

Secondary Contact Recreation

SCR is the DU for water bodies in the Commonwealth with the implementing criteria to manage water quality for the protection of human health against primarily pathogenic gastrointestinal illnesses and maintain a safe range for pH; these criteria apply to this DU year-round. Fecal coliforms are bacteria found in the guts of warm-blooded organisms and are the indicator used to monitor the water quality for safe boating and wading, or any form of recreation that does not include full-body immersion. The pH criterion protects against extremes of water quality with regard to acidic and basic conditions. Additional criteria exist to protect the beneficial DU from such conditions including nuisance algal blooms and nuisance aquatic macrophytes that may result from eutrophication and floating scum.

Domestic Water Supply

This DU applies to all waters in the Commonwealth; however, the enabling criteria that implement this DU are only applied at the point of withdrawal. The human health criteria that apply are found in 401 KAR 10:031 (Section 6). These criteria were developed to protect water quality for human consumption.

Outstanding State Resource Water

This DU provides additional measures for maintenance of habitat quality, including water quality, for the protection of federally threatened or endangered species that inhabit the OSRW. Additionally, select water bodies that have water quality and habitat that support a diverse fish or macroinvertebrate community and rate *excellent* on either the fish or macroinvertebrate biological community multimetric index (<http://water.ky.gov/Pages/SurfaceWaterSOP.aspx>) may be proposed for designation as an OSRW. Other qualities or attributes that qualify a water body for OSRW designation are found in WQS, 401 KAR 10:031 Section 8 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/401/010/031.htm>). In addition to the listing of special waters in regulation, a webpage was created to facilitate access to all special waters (<http://eppcapp.ky.gov/spwaters/>); this webpage is organized into 12 river basins and by designation. However, final authority for determination of whether a water body has a special DU or category is through WQS procedures that encompass a formal promulgation of any given water body with an exception, certain OSRWs. Waters that are determined to support a federal threatened or endangered species are typically afforded OSRW protection through enabling language found in 401 KAR 10:031 Section 8(1)(a)3. Both designated and candidate OSRW are published on the DOW's webpage at: <http://eppcapp.ky.gov/spwaters/>, so this is often the most up-to-date source of OSRW listings that include candidate water bodies or segments.

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1.2.1.1 Fish Consumption

The quality of fish flesh needed for human consumption is a desired goal set forth in WQS. While fish consumption is not a DU it is strongly implied in WQS, particularly 401 KAR 10:031 Sections 2 and 6. As such, the U.S. EPA agrees and requires the assessment results of fish tissue residue monitoring be reported in Section 305(b) of the CWA under the fish consumption use.

1.3 Overview of the Monitoring Programs and Principle Data Types Generated

The DOW has the primary responsibility of monitoring and assessing the Commonwealth's water resources and regulating the permitting of facilities and industries that discharge via point sources to waters of the Commonwealth. Given the DUs established for Kentucky's waters provide a management framework for water bodies, there are necessary monitoring programs essential for recognizing the effectiveness of CWA programs such as Section 402, KPDES (Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System) and Section 401, Water Quality Certification. The monitoring programs aid in the identification of other sources of pollutants such as non-point sources that may be addressed through other CWA programs, for example Section 319. The DOW has a number of monitoring programs designed to determine the condition of water quality statewide for DU assessment and reporting. Those programs generate in-stream monitored biological and water quality data based on various indicators. Table 1.3-1 highlights the monitoring programs and those indicators commonly integrated into each program.

Biological Indices

The DOW's biological monitoring program has a long history in aquatic resource monitoring used to determine the health and long-term water quality of stream and river resources. Biological monitoring was implemented in the 1970s with significant refinement of the program as more research led to the development of biological multimetric indices (for more information visit <http://water.ky.gov/Pages/SurfaceWaterSOP.aspx>). The development of these metrics and associated criteria resulted in a regional reference reach approach with the identification of bioregions. Two of the three indices are used as primary tools to make assessment decisions for aquatic life use in headwater and Wadeable streams; however, the algae index is only used in a supplemental role for assessment determination. Additionally, these multimetric indices are an integral component for the interpretation of aquatic life narrative criteria in WQS, 401 KAR 10:031 Section 4 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/401/010/031.htm>).

Macroinvertebrates

Macroinvertebrates have been used extensively in water quality monitoring and impact assessment since the early 1900s. Today, macroinvertebrates are used throughout the world in water quality assessment as environmental indicators of biological integrity to describe water quality conditions or health of the aquatic ecosystem and to identify causes (pollutants) of impairment. This indicator community is relatively sedentary, spending a significant portion of their life cycle in the aquatic environment. Various populations of a

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Table 1.3-1. Water body resources and monitoring programs.

	Long-term ambient Surface Water ^a	Rotating Surface Water ^a	Targeted Biological Monitoring ^{b, c}	Reference Reach ^b	Probabilistic Bio-survey ^d	Lake Monitoring ^e	Groundwater & Springs Monitoring ^a
Wadeable Streams (1 st -5 th order)		X	X	X	X		
Large (boatable) Rivers	X	X	X				
Lakes/Reservoirs						X	
Groundwater							X
Swamps/Wetlands ^f	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

^aIndicators: chemical (priority and nonpriority pollutants) and bacteria.

^bIndicators: macroinvertebrates, fish, algae, chemical (nonpriority pollutants), habitat.

^cIncludes some wadeable streams over 250 mi² where wadeable and associated with ambient water quality stations.

^dIndicators: macroinvertebrates, chemical (nonpriority pollutants), habitat.

^eIndicators: chemical (nonpriority pollutants), fish kills, macrophytes, algae.

^fMonitoring methodology under development.

community are dependent on multiple habitats for support of the different consumer levels throughout the food web (herbivores, omnivores, and carnivores) and, significantly, many sensitive taxa live in or on the sediments of streams (benthos); sediments may be a sink for environmental contaminants. These characteristics and habits make this a key indicator group of their environment.

The Kentucky Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Index (MBI) was developed using the reference reach approach across the different ecoregions of the Commonwealth. The index scaling was set to differentiate between reference (those least impacted headwater and wadeable streams) conditions and increasing gradients of watershed disturbance. Development of the individual indices that respond to observed and measured physical and chemical impacts across the Commonwealth resulted in the recognition of three bioregions. Each bioregion is defined by watershed physical, chemical and hydrological characteristics that support communities of aquatic insects adapted to those characteristics and qualities particular to a bioregion.

Fishes

The evaluation of fish community structure is an important component of biological monitoring providing a reliable assessment. The Kentucky Index of Biotic Integrity (KIBI) was developed based on reference conditions, tolerances, and community feeding structure of the species present. Note that in terms of the KIBI, headwater streams are defined as less than 6-mi² and wadeable streams are those streams 6-mi² or greater, up to about 200 mi² (DOW 2003). A transition zone exists between 6 and 10 mi² for classifying some streams as either headwater or wadeable streams. Familiarity with the bioregions and best

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professional judgment is necessary to determine the correct classification of streams within this zone.

Advantages of using fish as biological indicators include their widespread distribution, utilization of a variety of trophic levels, stable populations during summer months, and the availability of extensive life history information (Karr et al. 1986).

Algae

Algae (primarily diatoms) communities are important water quality indicators, particularly as it relates to trophic status (nutrient or organic enrichment) and toxic conditions. This indicator group is critical to the food web of streams, beginning the process of primary production through photosynthesis. The Diatom Biotic Index (DBI) may be used in conjunction with macroinvertebrate or fish multimetric indices to add greater resolution to the information considered when assessing the biological integrity of headwater and Wadeable streams. The DBI is not used to make independent assessment determinations, requiring further calibration of the indices for independent applicability.

1.3.1 DOW Monitoring Programs

1.3.1.1 Ambient Program

The primary objectives of the ambient monitoring program are to establish current conditions and long-term records and trends for water quality, biological health, and fish tissue residue in the state's major watersheds. Sub-objectives are identified as determining: 1) the quality of water in OSRWs; 2) background or baseline water quality conditions in streams not impacted by discharges; 3) the extent to which point and non-point sources affect trophic state of lakes and reservoirs; and 4) the water quality of major inflow tributaries to lakes and reservoirs.

There are 72 primary water quality stations throughout the Commonwealth that are monitored on a monthly or bimonthly frequency. Primary water quality stations are monitored monthly during a given BMU water-year (one year out of five), and those stations outside of the current water-year BMU are monitored bimonthly. These stations are located at mid- and lower watershed reaches of United States Geological Survey (USGS) 8-digit Hydrologic Unit Code (HUC) basins. Station locations also occur near the inflow and outflow of major reservoirs, for example Green River Reservoir in the Green River basin. Rotating watershed stations are monitored for the same suite of water quality parameters as the primary stations, but are established to provide monitored data in smaller watersheds for a variety of reasons, such as: 1) TMDL development; 2) characterizing and monitoring reference watersheds; 3) monitoring waters that receive permitted discharge (for instance from a municipal wastewater treatment plant) to characterize upstream and downstream water quality; and 4) characterizing water quality conditions in certain intense use landscapes, such as urban, agricultural or resource extraction (mine) areas.

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1.3.1.2 Reference Reach Program

In the 1970s the DOW had biosurvey programs based on qualitative evaluation of the community composition. With time, greater understanding of the ecology of aquatic systems opened the door to development of multimetric indices. Development of such aquatic indices became an area of emphasis for aquatic resource agencies at the federal, state and local levels as an improved management tool with national and regional approaches. These approaches incorporate standardized, technically sound methods appropriate to the prevailing physiographic and ecoregional conditions.

The DOW-refined multimetric indices were developed based on a regional reference approach. There are three of them, the MBI, the KIBI and the DBI. Data led to the combining of similar Level IV Ecoregions that had common community structure and responses to gradients of perturbations; these combined ecoregions form bioregions. Four bioregions resulted from the development of the MBI and six for the KIBI. These waters do not represent pristine conditions (i.e., they contain anthropogenic and natural gradients of disturbance) rather they represent what is believed to be the best examples of high quality water and biological integrity in each of the four (or six) identified bioregions. Through this effort a network of streams, or stream reaches that represent reference biological conditions, have been identified throughout the Commonwealth. These stream reaches are listed in WQS, 401 KAR 10:030. One to three biological communities (macroinvertebrates, fishes, or algae) are sampled per biosurvey. When only one community is used to make an aquatic life use support determination, either macroinvertebrates or fishes are monitored, typically the former.

1.3.1.3 Probabilistic Survey

A biosurvey utilizing probabilistic or randomly located sample sites in headwater and wadeable streams was initiated with the assistance of EPA's technical support group in Corvallis, Oregon. Kentucky's approach is to sample macroinvertebrates once at 50 sites in each BMU per five-year cycle. In 2004 nutrients and additional chemical water quality variables were added to the suite of indicators within this program. These additional data aid in the development of numeric nutrient criteria, provide a more comprehensive knowledge of what ambient water quality variable concentrations are in each BMU, and increase the confidence of each aquatic life use assessment. This program allows DOW to report on aquatic life use support in headwater and wadeable streams on a BMU and statewide scale over the five-year watershed cycle. Section 305(b) use support determinations using probabilistic biosurvey program data are made only on segments directly monitored; however, the DOW extrapolates use support for each BMU providing current and historic use support trends, detection of changes in condition of aquatic resources over time and a means to gage general effectiveness of various pollution control programs and projects. This program is important both on the statewide level as well as national level, as indicated by EPA's nationwide probabilistic monitoring efforts in wadeable streams, lakes and reservoirs, large rivers and survey of wetlands.

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1.3.1.4 Lake and Reservoir Monitoring Program

The lake and reservoir monitoring program began in the early 1980s as part of the CWA Section 314 Clean Lakes Program. Currently DOW monitors nearly all significant publicly owned lakes and reservoirs in the state (approximately 105 water bodies). Many of the USACE reservoirs and Kentucky Lake, a Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) project, are monitored by those respective agencies in partnership with DOW, meeting each agency's data requirements.

Chemical (nonpriority pollutants) water quality variables and chlorophyll *a* are analyzed to determine current trophic state status of each of these lakes and reservoirs. Monitoring occurs three times during the growing season, spring (April – June), summer (July – September) and fall (October – November) to capture the seasonal variability; an overall Trophic State Index (TSI) score is calculated from the combined seasonal data. By monitoring these resources every five years trends in water quality can be measured; the TSI trend information is a reporting element of Section 305(b). This program collects data sufficient to determine aquatic life and secondary contact recreation DU support status. The majority of these resources have use restrictions that are listed in the annual *Kentucky Fishing & Boating Guide* published by the Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (DFWR). Recreational swimming is not allowed in most reservoirs managed or owned by the DFWR. Only in those reservoirs with a designated swimming area and with an on-duty qualified lifeguard is swimming allowed. Given the nearly all inclusive swimming restrictions, PCR is not assessed for in nearly all DFWR-owned or managed reservoirs.

Chapter 2. Reporting Framework and Initial Procedures for Assessment

An assessment unit is a length (e.g., stream or spring run) or area (e.g., springs, lakes and reservoirs) of a water body assessed for DU support. Before considering the primary objective of DU assessment, considerable background information of the hydrologic management framework, basic hydrologic scale for reporting considerations and the many sources of metadata that are required to establish assessment units is necessary. Without attention to detail of these hydrologic units of scale, the procedures for establishing assessment units and multiple sources for obtaining and deriving the metadata necessary for data management and support, the reporting of the plethora of information would be nearly impossible. Cross-platform communication for integration from assessment unit data and storage, to reporting and translation of the results into narrative, tabular and geographical indexing and mapping, are all dependent on the supporting metadata.

2.1 The Hydrological Framework for Monitoring and Assessment

All river miles and water bodies are cataloged by the USGS into hydrologic units, which are numeric codes of varying length representing drainage basins or watersheds. This system does not follow political boundaries since aquatic systems do not necessarily begin or end with those boundaries. However, for readily achievable management goals, to support the

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regulatory structure, and for reporting purposes, it is necessary to define the miles of streams and acres of water bodies in each of these hydrologic units within state boundaries. Also, it is of benefit to have a common system of cataloging hydrologic features that follows the same rules and procedures throughout the country. This system provides a context for water quality data applications and reporting that forms a basis for use on differing scales as needed that are not only applicable on local and state scales, but on regional and national scales.

This cataloging system first divides large basins, for example the Atlantic or Gulf of Mexico, into more exclusive drainage basins. This system of hydrologic divisions was adopted as reporting units for national assessment by the EPA. The hydrologic units are presented as hydrologic unit codes (HUC), with a cataloging system progression that becomes more exclusive of aquatic resources, and by extension to geography; different sized HUCs are denoted by the number of digits; the larger the number of digits, the smaller the drainage basin they represent. For larger level management and state 305(b) reporting purposes, the DOW uses the 6- or 8-digit HUC; however, for more localized application, the use of 11-, 12- or 14-Digit HUCs may be necessary.

In addition to being the size used for 305(b) purposes, the 8-digit HUC has also been used for planning and implementation of regional monitoring programs and reporting of those results. For example, the probabilistic biological monitoring program and the ambient water quality network design use the framework provided by the 8-digit HUC scale. It is at the 8-digit HUC level that significant divisions occur in large watersheds. For instance the Kentucky River basin consists of five HUC, the three river forks (North, Middle and South) constitute the upper basin, mid-basin of the mainstem and the lower basin of the mainstem each represented by 8-digit HUC that comprise the principle tributary systems of the basin. Using a scale that goes to the 8-digit HUC resolution, the following are elements of that accounting system (e.g., 05130101); Figure 2.1-1 represents an example of a particular HUC.

- The first two digits are known as a hydrologic region.
- The aggregation of the first four digits represents a hydrologic subregion.
- Two more digits result in a 6-digit HUC, an aggregation of watersheds known as hydrologic accounting units.
- An 8-digit HUC is referred to as a cataloging unit.

It is necessary in preparing Section 305(b) of the IR that the political boundaries of the state are reflected in the resultant analyses, while bearing in mind water quality is not constrained by those boundaries. Table 1, Appendix A, segregates the HUC by BMU and reports the total stream miles per HUC; where a HUC is shared with another state, only the stream miles in Kentucky are reported.

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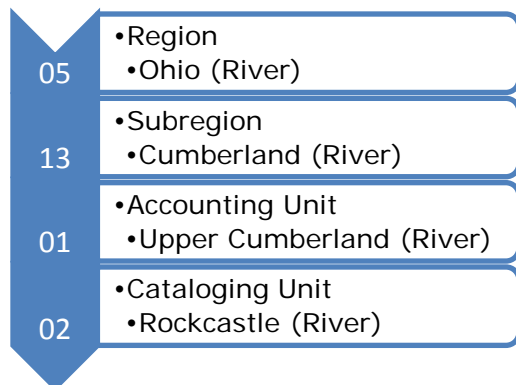


Figure 2.1-1. An example of the hydrological units accounting system developed by the U.S. Geological Survey. An 8 digit hydrologic unit code (HUC) is shown by accounting unit hierarchy.

2.2 Procedures for Procuring and Generating the Assessment Metadata: Unit Identification, Georeferencing, Tracking and Assessment Categorization

Each water body or segment (assessment unit) assessed becomes one individual record. It is essential to tag each assessment unit for ready identification, georeferencing (mapping), tracking (historic information and data), reporting and retrieval of the elements particular to an assessment unit.

A list of resources to aid in populating assessment forms for waters that have previously been monitored can be located at the below locations. For water bodies that have not been assessed, information on obtaining the needed information follows in Section 2.2.1.

- GIS layers of assessed water bodies and segments:
<http://gis.gapsky.org/watershed/>;
- STORET database for water quality data (primarily chemical):
<http://www.epa.gov/storet/>;
- Kentucky IRs:
<http://water.ky.gov/waterquality/Pages/IntegratedReport.aspx>; and
- Kentucky Health Portal (under the water maps portal):
<http://watermaps.ky.gov>.

Currently, biological data are warehoused in a non-web accessible database. Request for data of that type should come through a KORA (Kentucky Open Records Act) request made at: <http://eec.ky.gov/Pages/OpenRecords.aspx>.

2.2.1 Procedures and Information Sources to Populate the Assessment Form

The DU support decisions are documented for each assessment unit on an Assessment Form. Assessment forms are maintained on a DOW common drive under the folder entitled "Assessment Form_Master", accessible at: W:\ProgrammaticData\Clean_water_act\305b and an example is located in Appendix A. The assessment form follows and is presented in

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sections by topical relevance. Stepwise, from top of the page to completion are the information fields for each assessment unit and the procedures to complete them.

305(b) Assessment Form

(Complete a form for each assessed segment)

Sample Year: _____

305(b) Cycle Year (DOW only): _____

Basin Management Unit: _____

Stream or Reservoir Name: _____

- The "Sample Year" is that year the samples were collected; if samples were collected over a period of years note the most recent year.
- The "305(b) Cycle Year" field will always be an even-year (fields with *(DOW only)* are those completed by the 305(b) Coordinator).
- The *Basin Management Unit* is one of five defined hydrologic management units (Figure 1-2).
- The *Stream or Reservoir Name* field should contain the official USGS geographic name. These are found on the 1:24,000 scale topographic maps. However, for those streams that were not named when the topographic maps were published there may be a recent official name given; the Geographic Names Information System (GNIS) is a database where official names are stored and is accessible at: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/index.html>. The National Hydrography Dataset (NHD) will often be a more convenient means to access the GNIS water body name; the NHD Layer is accessed via Geographic Information System (GIS) software. The Kentucky Geospatial server is the state repository for GIS data, including the NHD (national hydrography dataset), <http://kygisserver.ky.gov/geoportal/catalog/main/home.page>.
 - The following are the procedures employed as a means to identify streams without an official name.
 - If the stream discharges directly to a named stream (e.g., Stone Creek), then the unnamed tributary (UT) would follow this naming convention: UT of Stone Creek. When determining the stream length, the measure tool in GIS (ArcMap) should be used to follow the NHD flowline (or 1:24K USGS blue line (including intermittent) if no NHD flowline [blue] line exist) and the total stream length reported in miles to the nearest 0.1 mile (if the measurement is at 0.05 mile, or close (± 0.01 mi), report to the nearest 0.05 mile). If the UT forks, by convention the fork that is greatest in length is followed upstream to its endpoint (blue [including intermittent] line); this constitutes the UT.
 - The mile point where the UT discharges into the receiving stream is attached to the UT name to facilitate the identification of the UT, for example UT of Stone Creek-1.5.

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- The same procedures apply to an UT of UT of Stone Creek. In this example, the UT of UT of Stone Creek is identified by mile points that go from the named receiving stream to the mile points of the mouths of intervening UT(s), ultimately to the stream mile point receiving direct discharge from the UT of interest. This example is written as UT of UT of Stone Creek-1.5-0.8
- For reservoirs and lakes, naming procedures similar to those for streams apply. If no name occurs on the USGS 1:24,000 quadrangle, consult the NHD Lakes Layer; another resource is the GNIS (<http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/index.html>) database. If there is no official name then one should provide a description similar to UT convention for streams. For example, if the dam is at mile point 25 on the major tributary, name it Unnamed Reservoir (or Lake, as appropriate) (UR/L) of Brown River-25.0.
- For springs please access the same references as mentioned for streams and lakes to acquire the name. If a name does not exist, please use the convention for streams and reservoirs. For example, Unknown Spring (US) of Lubber Creek-10.5.

The next section of the assessment form ties the naming protocols into an alphanumeric identity that is necessary to both track and identify segments. The first entry of this section is determined by using information from the two entries that follow it. The "ADB ID #" is so placed to be in a prominent location.

ADB ID # (DOW only): KY_____

GNIS ID: _____

Segment # (DOW only): __

Stream Length (miles) (w/ in KY): _____.____
(exclude reservoir miles)
Lake/Reservoir Area (acres): _____

- As stated, current GNIS IDs may be found at: <http://geonames.usgs.gov/domestic/index.html>. Another often more convenient means to access the GNIS ID is through the NHD via GIS. The prefix "KY" is added to all GNIS numbers.
 - For Springs, please use the AKGWA (Assembled Kentucky Ground Water) number for the ID. This number can be found on the DOW Springs Layer in ArcGIS.
- Segment number relates to a unique assessment segment for a given water body.
 - For streams, the downstream-most segment begins with Segment #01.
 - Lakes, reservoirs and springs (unless it is the outlet "run" from the spring being assessed, then it follows the convention for streams) are given a Segment #00.
- The segment number should be attached to the ADB ID # as follows: XXXXXX_01.
 - For an UT, the GNIS number of the receiving stream is utilized, followed by the mile point where the UT discharges.

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- For the example UT of Stone Creek, it would have assigned a GNIS number and segment number that when combined would read XXXXX-1.5_01.
- “Stream Length” is that length of stream found on the NHD at a 1:24,000 scale (all subsequent stream miles and water body acreage refers to that obtained from the NHD river mile datalayer at 1:24,000 scale). Use the length of the entire stream, not the length of the assessed segment, unless they are identical. The length of UTs must be manually determined by the measuring tool in GIS. Any portion of stream that has been hydrologically altered by creating a pond or reservoir via dams affects the stream length.
 - Subtract the distance inundated by the reservoir from the total stream length. Note the subtracted distance below the stream length entered. For mouth of streams discharging to a large river that shows backwater extending into the mouth of the stream, deduct that distance as well. The USGS topographic 1:24,000 scale and the “Named Lakes” datalayer are the preferred standards, used to determine the extent of reservoir backwater. The FSA digital orthographic imagery (1-m scale) may be helpful in certain cases where the standard datalayers present questionable or incomplete information.
 - All stream assessments exclude the lake or reservoir portion of a stream, including backwater extending upstream.
- Populate the reservoir or lake acres for publically accessible ponds, reservoirs and lakes with information established in ADB.
 - For newly created lakes or reservoirs the acreage is determined based on the reported normal pool elevation obtained through the DFWR.

The next section of the assessment form identifies the stream location, length (reach), the corresponding coordinates to NHD stream miles, sample location(s), major river basin and the USGS cataloging unit (8-digit HUC in this case), and dates associated with the assessment.

USES Assessed (tick all that apply): Aquatic Life (20WAH) ____ (20CAH) ____; Fish Consumption (21) ____;

Primary Contact Rec. (42) ____; Secondary Contact Rec. (44) ____; Drinking Water (50) ____; OSRW (316)

Receiving Water: _____

Assessment Reach: **Downstream/Upstream MP:** ____ to ____ **Segment Length:** ____

Downstream Lat. (dd.ddddd): ____ **Long.** (dd.ddddd): - ____

Upstream Lat. (dd.ddddd): ____ **Long.** (dd.ddddd): - ____

Downstream/Upstream Description: _____ to _____

Sample Site Mile Point: ____ **Lat.** (dd.ddddd): ____ **Long.** (dd.ddddd): - ____

Topographic Map Name (1:24K) (sample location): _____

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Major Basin (circle one): Big Sandy; Little Sandy; Tygarts; Licking; Salt; Green; Tradewater; Upper Cumberland; Lower Cumberland; Kentucky; Mississippi; Ohio; Tennessee

USGS (8-digit) Cataloging Unit: _____ **County(s)** (sample site): _____

Station ID: _____ **Sampling Date:** Start: ____ - ____ - ____; End: ____ - ____ - ____ (mm-dd-yy)

Assessment Date (DOW use only): ____ - ____ - ____ (mm-dd-yy) **Data Type:** Monitored or Evaluated (circle)

- Tick all DU that will be (or carryover from previous assessment) assessed for a water body or segment.
- Identify the receiving water body of the stream, lake or reservoir.
- The sample site information should be entered and this information will typically be provided by the person that did the field work and made the preliminary assessment.
- Once an assessment reach or segment is determined enter that information in the appropriate fields.
- Record all coordinates in decimal degrees to five decimal places.
 - These coordinates will come from GIS via the NHD mile point layer; that layer should be zoomed to a scale of 1:4,000 or greater resolution when determining the coordinates.
- The downstream and upstream description delineates the segment's upper and lower boundaries by geographic reference. These will typically be at the mouths of tributary streams, backwaters, headwaters, city limit, break in buffer zone integrity, etc.
- Note the USGS 1:24,000 topographic quadrangle name(s) of the sample location(s).
- Identify the major river basin.
- Enter the USGS 8-digit HUC.
- Enter the county or counties, sample location only.
- The Station ID refers to either that assigned for EDAS, EPA STORET or another identifier used to associate data with a sample location.
- The sampling date applies to the data used to make the current assessment.
 - Often for segments with historic data those dates will be noted below this line for reference purposes.
- The assessment date is for the final assessment for the segment or water body, completed by the 305(b) coordinator.
- Identify whether the data are monitored (in-stream data) or evaluated (e.g., Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs) from the KPDES program or monitored data older than five years).
 - Exercise caution when using *evaluated* data; recognize the associated limitations such as low confidence in the data or if the data are generally old enough (>5 years) to raise questions about their current relevance.

The next section relates to assessment of the aquatic life (warm water or cold water) DU. This DU assessment may be made with chemical, biological and habitat data; however,

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habitat results are used only as supplemental information, for example identification of pollutants affecting the biological community such as sedimentation/siltation and/or the lack of functional in-stream habitat types.

Community Score: MBI _____.; KIBI _____.; DBI _____. **Number of sites:** _____

Biological Integrity (circle one): Excellent Good Fair Poor

Trophic State Index: _____.; (circle one): Oligotrophic; Mesotrophic; Eutrophic; Hyper-eutrophic: **Trend** (circle one): ↑ ↓ ↔

Aquatic Life (AL) Use Support Table (tick all that apply)

Aquatic Life	Full	Partial	Non-support	Full but Threatened	Level of Info 1 - 4
Habitat					
Biological					
Chemical					
Toxicity					

USE Support, AL (DOW only): Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____
Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____
Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____
Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____
Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

(Note: At least one Source Code must be assigned to each Cause Code)

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- If biological community data are available and used in the assessment, record the score(s) appropriate to the multimetric index.
- The number of sample locations of a segment should be recorded, commensurate with Station ID's.
- Based on the score of the index or indices, report the overall biological integrity.
- The TSI (trohic state index) should be calculated and reported for lakes and reservoirs, along with the general trend of the water body TSI.
- In the Aquatic life use support table, tick all rows that are applicable.
 - Partial support and Full but Threatened carries the same programmatic weight as non-support (i.e., both require a TMDL).
- The "Level of Info 1-4" column relates to the rigor of the data associated with temporal, spatial, frequency and types of data (e.g., toxic, non-toxic or toxic + non-toxic parameters).
 - This information is found in *Guidelines for Preparation of the Comprehensive State Water Quality Assessments (305(b) Reports) and Electronic Updates (1997)*, Section 3.2 and may be accessed at <http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/monitoring/guidelines.cfm> and Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology-Toward a Compendium of Best Practices (<http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/monitoring/calm.cfm>) and synthesized in Tables 1 – 3, Appendix B along with code definitions in Table 1, Appendix C. While updates have occurred since the 1997 guidance

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specific to the IR format, important information used in the assessment and reporting procedures are relevant in this guidance.

- Circle the overall DU support determination.
- All assessment codes related to the level of information are found at <http://water.epa.gov/type/watersheds/monitoring/guidelines.cfm> under *Supplement (Volume 2, Section 1)* and in Tables 1 – 3, Appendix B and Table 1, Appendix C.
- The cause (pollutant) should be identified when relevant. These have corresponding numeric codes located in Table 1, Appendix D.
- The source code relates the pollutant to suspected or known sources of the pollutant. This list is modified by grouping sources into categories to increase efficiency, see Table 2, Appendix D.

The following section of the form provides for reporting the assessment of fish consumption and the remaining DU. This is accomplished in a similar fashion as the aquatic life use by associating causes with suspected sources. Fish consumption, primary and secondary contact recreation DU and drinking water DU are based on human health criteria in WQS.

Fish Consumption (21)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Primary Contact Recreation (swimming) (42)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Secondary Contact Recreation (44)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Drinking Water (50)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

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The next section is the listing and assessment table where each segment or water body is categorized by DU and the support or non-support of WQS for each.

Assessment Category (DOW use only)

Category	Definition	Uses (circle all that apply)						
1	All designated uses for water body Fully Supporting.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
2	Assessed designated use(s) is/are Fully Supporting, but not all designated uses assessed.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
2B	Segment currently supporting use(s), but 303(d) listed & proposed to EPA for delisting.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
2C	Segment with an EPA approved or established TMDL for the following use(s) now attaining Full Support. TMDL approval # _____.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
3	Designated use(s) has/have not been assessed (insufficient data).	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
4A	Segment with an EPA approved or established TMDL for the following listed use(s) not attaining Full Support. TMDL approval # _____	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
4B	Non-support segment with an approved alternative pollution control plan (e.g., BMP) stringent enough to meet full support level of all uses within a specified time.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
4C	Segment is not meeting Full Support of assessed use(s), but this is not attributable to a pollutant or combination of pollutants.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
5	TMDL is required.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW
5B	Segment does not support designated uses based on evaluated data, but based on KY listing methodology, insufficient data are available to make a listing determination. No TMDL needed	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	OSRW

- Each assessed DU of a water body or segment is categorized using the appropriate Assessment Category; categories 1 and 2 are self-explanatory.
- Category 3 is only used where data exist for an assessment unit, but are insufficient for assessment.
- Categories 2B, 2C (state-defined categories) and 4A water bodies and segments require an EPA-approved TMDL with an associated unique TMDL identification number from EPA's ATTAINS (Assessment and TMDL Tracking and Implementation System) database before the associated DU can be assigned to it.
- Category 4B has specific, restrictive requirements that must be met: specifically this category requires an EPA-approved plan in-lieu of TMDL development.
- Category 4C is uncommonly used given the requirement for populating it with a water body or segment that is not supporting a DU due to natural conditions or pollution (excludes pollutants, see Category 5 below). A straightforward example might be a stream where WAH is not supported due to *flow alteration* that has resulted in water diverted from the natural channel to a created canal. Listing a DU in this category may require still greater scrutiny including ecological, physical or chemical information to rule out impairment is a result of a known pollutant. An example might be a stream segment below a dam. Chemical data does not indicate a reported water quality parameter that exceeds water quality standards, and any habitat perturbations are result of physical alterations such as stream flow, sinuosity and bedrock due to scouring below the dam. The biological community scores a less than *good* (meets expectations); examination of the community structure is

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indicative of a filtering community rather than a diverse collector-gatherer community that would naturally occur given unregulated flow (no dam) conditions. Here, flow alterations, lack of diverse substrate and niches and a shift from heterotrophic ecology to autotrophic ecology are the causes of the result. In this scenario, removal of the dam or modifications to dam management and habitat restoration is what may restore the natural community.

- Category 5 is for a segment or water body that is not supporting one or more DU based on a pollutant and requires development of a TMDL.
- Category 5B is a state-established category to accommodate those water bodies and segments where in-stream data is not known to exist, but DMR data indicate one or more pollutants are not meeting permit requirements at a magnitude and frequency that reasonably indicates in-stream DU is not being met. An actual example is a package treatment plant discharge that greatly exceeds the limit for *E. coli* by an order of magnitude on some ongoing frequency. This may result in PCR use assigned to this category. This often highlights facilities that need immediate inspection and could result in the collection of in-stream data. Segments in this category do not require a TMDL.

Assessment Information Source: (circle/insert all that apply)

DOW	DOW	University	Federal	State	Other
Amb. WQ	Reservoir	EKU	ACE	DFWR	ORSANCO
Amb. Bio.	GDW	Morehead SU	EPA	KGS	MSD
WBM	NPS	Murray SU	TVA	SNPC	LFUCG
Bac-t	Fish Tissue	UK	USFS	TN	Volunteer
IS	PWS	UL	USF&WS	VA	
RR	DMR	WKU	USGS	WV	
FO	TMDL				
ProbMon					

The above table on the assessment sheet is for data source tracking. All contributors of data used to make an assessment decision should be identified.

Once the assessment form is filled out, any physiochemical sampling data used to make assessment decisions should be submitted as a data table on a separate piece of paper and electronically provided to the 305(b) coordinator. Include the following:

- The name or identification number of sampling station(s).
- The physiochemical data, including the dates the samples were taken, as well as data qualifiers and flags.
- Explanations of any flags or data qualifiers.
- Make notation if pH was measured in the laboratory rather than in-situ.
- Specify non-detections and the corresponding detection limit (e.g., 'Non-detect at 0.1 mg/L' or '< 0.1 mg/L').
- Highlight any sampling result that exceeds an applicable water quality criterion.
- Explain all highlights in a footnote to the data table; if acute or chronic criteria apply specify which were exceeded.

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- Compute the percentage of samples exceeding applicable water quality criteria, and note the percentage in a footnote to the table.

Chapter 3. Data Requirements and Assessment of Designated Uses for Section 305(b) Reporting

This chapter addresses the consideration of data sources, a necessary level of data quality and rigor, data sufficiency and the data types applicable for the various DU assessed. Table 3-1 provides a synoptic view of the DU and the core indicators that are used to determine use support. These topics and procedures lead to application of WQS to monitored data for DU assessment.

3.1 Data Sources

The DOW monitors and collects the majority of data used to develop the 305(b) and 303(d) lists. In addition to the overview of water resource monitoring programs provided in Section 1.3, the DOW accepts data from a number of local, university, state and federal partners. The following are external sources of data, with the particular BMU of focus for assessment driving the likelihood of a given local partner providing data. Other data sources are considered as they become available. Data without proper quality assurance is typically used for screening purposes.

- Kentucky Department for Fish & Wildlife Resources
- Kentucky Department for Natural Resources
- Kentucky Geological Survey
- Kentucky State Nature Preserves Commission
- Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government
- Louisville Metropolitan Sewer District
- Northern Kentucky Sanitation District #1
- Ohio River Valley Sanitation Commission (ORSANCO)
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
- U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
- U.S. Forest Service
- U.S. Geological Survey
- Universities: Eastern Kentucky, Kentucky, Louisville, Morehead State, Murray State and Western Kentucky

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Table 3-1. Designated uses of Kentucky waters and the indicators used to assess designated use support.

Use	Aquatic Life	Primary or Secondary Contact Recreation	Fish Consumption ^a	Drinking Water ^b
Core Indicators	<p><i>Stream:</i> 1-2 biological communities: macroinvertebrates, and fishes^c</p> <p>Dissolved oxygen Temperature pH Specific conductivity/TDS Chemical Parameters (i.e., priority and nonpriority) Sedimentation</p> <p><i>Lake/Reservoir:</i> Dissolved oxygen Temperature pH Specific conductivity/TDS Parameters (nonpriority) Fish kills</p>	<p><i>Stream:</i> Pathogen indicators: fecal coliform; <i>E. coli</i> pH</p> <p><i>Lakes/Reservoir:</i> Pathogen indicators: fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> pH</p>	<p>Methylmercury Mercury PCBs Phenol Other fish consumption chemicals of concern found in water quality standards</p>	<p>Inorganic chemicals Organic chemicals Pathogen indicators: fecal coliform; <i>E. coli</i></p>
Supplemental Indicators	<p><i>Streams:</i> Diatom Flow</p> <p><i>Lake/Reservoir:</i> Trophic State Index (TSI) Secchi depth Nuisance macrophytes Nuisance macroscopic algal growth Nuisance algal blooms</p>	<p>Nuisance macrophytes Nuisance macroscopic algal growth</p> <p>Nuisance algal blooms Suspended sediment (TSS) Odor Human toxic or behavioral response Debris Unnatural oil slick</p>	N/A	<p>Odor Taste</p> <p>Treatment problems caused by poor water quality</p>

^aImplied designated use per 401 KAR 10:031 Sections 2 and 6.

^bAll core indicators are based on "at the tap" Consumer Confidence Report received from the domestic water supplier.

^cBiological communities are utilized in headwater and wadeable streams; assessment of boatable streams most often rely on chemical indicators only.

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3.2 Data Sufficiency, Credibility and Quality

Data quality is of paramount importance for making 305(b) and 303(d) listing decisions. This is due to the fact that an incorrect data assessment may result in a listing error of a water body or segment. Should a water body not be listed as not supporting when that is the case, there are consequences to that decision just as there are when assessing a water body as not supporting its uses when it is. In the case of incorrectly assessing a non-supporting DU as supporting, this action may lead to potential human health risks and ecological impairment that go unaddressed, or be delayed. Likewise, incorrectly assessing a supporting DU may result in increased costs to regulated entities, communities and individual landowners.

The DOW's data are collected under Division-approved SOPs (<http://water.ky.gov/Pages/SurfaceWaterSOP.aspx>) applicable to the water quality parameters and biological communities per test or study. Quality assurance project plans (QAPP) are developed defining the minimum data quality and sufficiency. Data from sources outside of the DOW must be collected under the DOW's SOP or a particular agency's SOP that at least meet the minimum quality assurance and control requirements to the applicable DOW SOP. Volunteer data may be used by the DOW for assessment purposes, but those data must be collected under SOP that is at least equivalent to the applicable DOW SOP and a DOW-approved QAPP. Volunteer data not meeting quality objectives may be used for screening purposes.

Because of the complexity of making DU assessment determinations, a minimum level of rigor for data quality is necessary to provide reasonable assurance that the correct assessment decision has been reached. Figure 3.2-1 illustrates data sources, the assembly of data types by DU applicability and a decision point to assure data are of sufficient rigor to make a 305(b) assessment. These steps help to ensure that scientifically valid and informed conclusions are reached and provide a level of rigor and consistent processes that provide for legal defense of the final results. As science advances and WQS are updated, these changes can affect future assessments made on water bodies previously assessed under earlier water quality criteria. For example, conditions may change between the time of the assessment and the monitoring for TMDL development occurs; in such a circumstance the resource could now support the DU. If this occurs, just cause for delisting the 303(d) listed water body can be presented to EPA during the IR submission.

Information is presented in Tables 1 – 3, Appendix B to help determine whether sufficient data exist to make an assessment. The data hierarchies (U.S. EPA 2002, 1997) should be followed when determining the sufficiency of data and the appropriateness of their use. The Level of Information considers factors such as spatial/temporal coverage, data types and technical components.

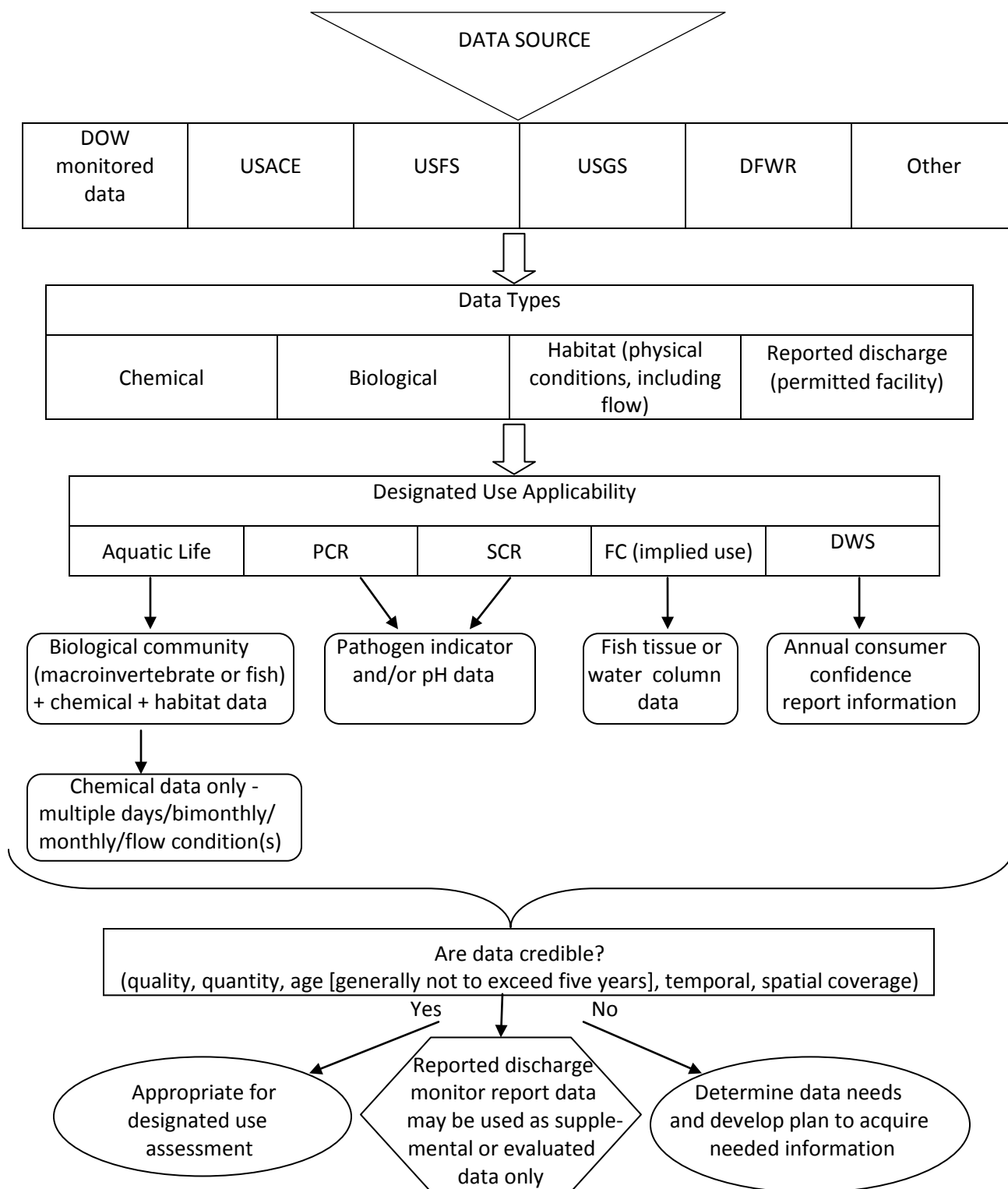


Figure 3.2-1. Sufficient and credible data determination procedures.

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3.3 General Assessment Elements and Aquatic Life Use Assessment

Biological Information

Assessment of WAH or CAH is collectively termed aquatic life use. WQS provide criteria for the maintenance of the health and function of aquatic habitats. For a biosurvey investigation where only macroinvertebrates were collected, headwater streams are those that drain less than 5-mi²; however, the cutoff for headwater streams for fishes is less than 6-mi². The MBI calibration defined wadeable streams as those draining 5-mi² (6-mi² considering fishes) or more, up-to approximately 250-mi² in drainage area (for fish use of the KIBI in catchment areas in the extreme range of its recommended use [>200 to 300 mi^2] must be done so with caution (DOW 2003). All watershed areas as previously defined may be adjusted slightly for individual watersheds where there is sound best professional judgment basis.

Large non-wadeable streams, or those generally greater than 250-mi², are assessed under different procedures and presented in the next subsection (*Chemical Information*).

Assessment decisions involving headwater and wadeable aquatic life use attainment are primarily made using biological data obtained from monitoring programs within the DOW and agencies that meet data required rigor (e.g., USFS, USACE and USGS). Collection and especially taxonomic determination of biological communities requires considerable applied training or academic background with experience. Data analysis is then completed to assess whether the community composition represents a healthy environment. Also interpretation of additional information discerned from the functional structure of that community (i.e., the relationships between habitat disturbance gradient, pollutants and community composition and function) often provide insights by comparing the community present to the expected community for the water body type under evaluation. There are numbers of reasons biological data are important in making level-of-support decisions for aquatic life use. Biological communities (indicators) integrate conditions of their environment and thus serve as good long-term indicators of the environment (physical, chemical and habitat) they live in. The indicators for biology-based assessments are outlined in Table 3.3-1. The two indices used to make bioassessment support determination are incorporated into WQS by reference in 401 KAR 10:030 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/401/010/030.htm>). Level of use support is dependent on the indicator community health and integrity as related directly to each multimetric index score narrative, along with chemical data and supplemental habitat evaluation information.

The DOW has enhanced its WQS through classifying uses of water bodies for aquatic life uses via tiering. Biological data can determine whether the CAH or WAH aquatic life use is met, and also determine the quality and system integrity of water bodies based on the results of biological community integrity. The biological multimetric indices, along with WQS developed to provide protection for qualities of aquatic resources in the Commonwealth, provide a strong program to not only assess level of use support, but to recognize and protect those water bodies and segments that exceed water quality conditions required to support the default uses. This is accomplished through categorization of Exceptional Water

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in the Antidegradation Policy adopted in WQS, 401 KAR 10:030 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/401/010/030.htm>). Additionally, the aquatic life DU, OSRW, has specific water quality criteria to enhance protection of those water bodies with high water quality and biological integrity (401 KAR 10:031).

Table 3.3-1. Biological criteria for assessment of cold or warm water aquatic habitat (headwater and wadeable streams) use support.^a

<u>Indicator</u>	<u>Fully Supporting</u>	<u>Partial Support</u>	<u>Non-support</u>
Algae ^b	Diatom Bioassessment Index (DBI) Classification of excellent or good; biomass similar to reference/control.	DBI classification of fair; increased biomass (if nutrient enriched) of filamentous green algae.	DBI classification of poor; biomass very low (toxicity), or high (organic enrichment).
Macroinvertebrates	Macroinvertebrate Bioassessment Index (MBI) excellent or good, high EPT, sensitive species present.	MBI classification of fair, EPT lower than expected in relation to available habitat, reduction in relative abundance of sensitive taxa. Some alterations of functional groups (shift to mostly generalists) evident.	MBI classification of poor; EPT low, total number of individuals of tolerant taxa very high. Most functional groups missing from community.
Fishes	Kentucky Index of Biotic Integrity (KIBI) excellent or good; presence of uncommon, endangered or species of special concern.	KIBI fair. For example, reduction of native species, reduced darter, madtom and sculpin diversity and increased tolerant species.	KIBI poor, very poor, or no fish. Dominant community of tolerant individuals, loss of intolerant species

^aAcronyms used in this table: EPT= Ephemeroptera, Plecoptera, Trichoptera; RA= relative abundance; TNI- total number of individuals.

^bIndicator used in a supplemental capacity with fish or macroinvertebrate data; it is not used alone to make final use assessment decisions.

Chemical Information

The physical and chemical criteria adopted by the DOW into WQS are found in 401 KAR 10:031 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/TITLE401.HTM>). These criteria are used to assist in the identification of pollutants that, when exceeded, may negatively affect biological

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communities. In addition to the aquatic biocommunity indices, the core and supplemental chemical indicators are found in Table 3-1. These criteria may be used to assess aquatic life use alone as long as a sufficient number of samples are collected and the data are applied only to the spatial extent the monitoring rigor allows. Assessments have been made utilizing chemical data since the enactment of the CWA. In the early period, development of biological community quality and integrity indices had not occurred and the significant challenge of the time was controlling and abating chemical pollutant discharges to the aquatic environment. Currently, while biological multimetric indices are available for headwater and Wadeable streams, chemical data are the primary tool to assess water quality in large rivers, often called boatable streams, in addition to manmade lakes and reservoirs. Chemical criteria encompass two classes of chemical parameters, priority and nonpriority pollutants. Examples of toxic pollutants (subset of priority pollutants) are mercury, methylmercury, benzene and DDT; a comprehensive list is available at: (<http://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/text-idx?c=ecfr&SID=bd1b7f7d8f632c20259961d792e72b2e&rgn=div5&view=text&node=40:30.0.1.1.23&idno=40>). Examples of nonpriority pollutants are pH, dissolved oxygen (DO) (low concentration), specific conductivity and temperature. The supporting documentation for national recommended chemical criteria are found at <http://water.epa.gov/scitech/swguidance/standards/criteria/current/index.cfm> and applicable criteria to Kentucky's aquatic habitats are located in 401 KAR 10:031 (<http://www.lrc.ky.gov/kar/401/010/031.htm>).

When biological community data are collected, at a minimum, in-situ nonpriority pollutant data are obtained with a multiparameter meter using EPA-approved sensor measurement methodologies (temperature, DO, percent DO saturation, pH, specific conductivity). In nearly all cases the DOW collects and has analyzed nutrients (nitrite + nitrate, ammonia, TKN, TP, total organic carbon) along with total suspended solids, chlorine, sulfate and alkalinity. Together, biological and chemical data provide a robust dataset for assessment.

Nonpriority pollutants and a suite of many priority pollutants are collected for analyses at the DOW's ambient water quality stations. The priority pollutants include metals at those ambient stations. Water quality parameter data are collected with the necessary frequency to assess aquatic life use support for nonpriority and priority (including toxic criteria) pollutants. Assessment methods for the applicable DU follow in Section 3.3.1.

3.3.1 Assessment Elements and Procedures

Assessment decisions are made with as many suitable data types as available; however, the majority of water bodies monitored and assessed for the first time have only one dataset consisting of biological community information coupled with one-time chemical grab samples and in-situ multi-parameter (DO, pH, specific conductivity and temperature) probe data for nonpriority water quality parameters. It is biological community data that provide the substantial rigor and evidence needed to make level-of-support decisions using datasets

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with limited collection frequency. Adhering to Section 3.2 is critical in minimizing data error and thus reaching sound conclusions in decision making.

Once data are quality assured, the data must be categorized as either *monitored* or *evaluated*. The DOW prefers to make DU support decisions using in-stream data. Additionally, data (i.e., chemical data and biological data [the biological data may still be useful given those data represent an integration of biological, chemical and physical habitat conditions]) older than five years should generally not be used to make a use support decision (U.S. EPA 1997), unless it can be determined the data are still representative of current conditions. The greatest source of evaluated data is generated via the use of KPDES Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMR). The facilities where evaluated data are typically obtained through DMR are small dischargers, those that discharge up to 50,000 gallons per day; these facilities tend to have more frequent permit exceedences as opposed to larger dischargers. The majority of discharges from those systems occur in small watersheds with a 7Q10 (the lowest 7-day average flow that occurs on average once every 10 years) low-flow of zero. The age of DMR datasets utilized are no more than five years old when making the provisional non-support decisions. The DOW created the 305(b) Assessment

Category 5B to use with data of this type. The extrapolation of the DMR data to make an assessment may trigger follow-up inspection of the facilities. It would be inappropriate to use evaluated data to make a full support decision given the data are discharge results only.

Multimetric biological index results provide a tested, reliable foundation from which to make assessment decisions. Chemical data alone generally require more datasets to meet the minimum Level of Information (rigor) that include the frequency and temporal components necessary to detect exceedence of criteria and meet guidance for chemical-based use support decisions. Below are general examples of both data types that meet the level of rigor discussed:

- results from a biosurvey of one to two biological communities (fish or macroinvertebrates);
- a nonpriority pollutant standard that is exceeded once in conjunction with biological community score that has a narrative rating of fair, poor or very poor;
- nonpriority pollutant parameters monitored at least during key periods (e.g., spring or summer) or sampling over a period of months; or
- priority pollutant, provided monitored data are sufficient to capture the needed frequency, duration and magnitude.

The following section provides specific guidance necessary to assign Level of Information ratings with water body system type codes (Tables 1 – 3, Appendix B) to datasets when making concluding use-support assessment decisions.

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3.3.2 Substantial and Reliable Data: Required Minimum Level of Information and Assessment

Once the data sufficiency and credibility are established, the monitored data rigor will meet an Information Level found in Tables 1 – 3 of Appendix B with a numeric interpretation of the narrative ranging from one to four, four being the greatest level of rigor. Each table contains three components for consideration when making the Level of Information decision for a dataset. These are: 1) technical components; 2) spatial/temporal coverage; and 3) data quality.

For illustrative purposes, most program data generated or obtained by the DOW for biological and habitat-based (Table 1 and 2, Appendix B) assessment is at Level of Information equaling three; however, some datasets reach a Level of Information of four (Table 1 and 2, Appendix B). Generally, habitat evaluations generated by the DOW equal a Level of Information of three.

Biological monitoring programs in the DOW typically include one-time grab samples of chemical data, this results in a Level of Information of two (Table 3, Appendix B); whereas, ambient monitored data produced through the Primary Stations network result in a Level of Information equaling three (Table 3, Appendix B). For third-party data a QAPP is important for the determination of the appropriate Level of Information the data represent. A decision tree is provided for assessments both with and without biological community data (Figure 3.3.2-1).

Biology (Headwater and Wadeable Streams)

The qualities required to achieve one of the four levels of information when making aquatic life use assessment decisions is found in Table 1, Appendix B. Use of at least one community, either macroinvertebrates or fishes, is required for synoptic (general overview) and probabilistic monitoring bioassessment. For assessment based on one monitored biological community the DOW utilizes a professional biologist, and thus the Level of Information is three when one community is collected. Often a Level of Information of four is obtained as the DOW generally collects both fishes and macroinvertebrates. Table 3-1 provides an overview of the primary and secondary indicators that are used in aquatic life use support assessment.

Chemical

Along with biological community data, the DOW includes chemical data as a monitoring component in all headwater and wadeable stream programs for aquatic life use assessment. Streams that are considered boatable or non-wadable may routinely have only chemical data. The minimum dataset for headwater and wadeable streams normally collected include temperature, pH, DO, percent DO saturation and specific conductivity. In addition, the DOW often collects a more comprehensive dataset that includes TP, nitrite + nitrate, TKN, ammonia, TSS, sulfate, chlorine, alkalinity and hardness.

When assessing DU support and nonpriority chemical data only comprise the dataset, the Level of Information should reach at least two. The minimum Level of Information needed

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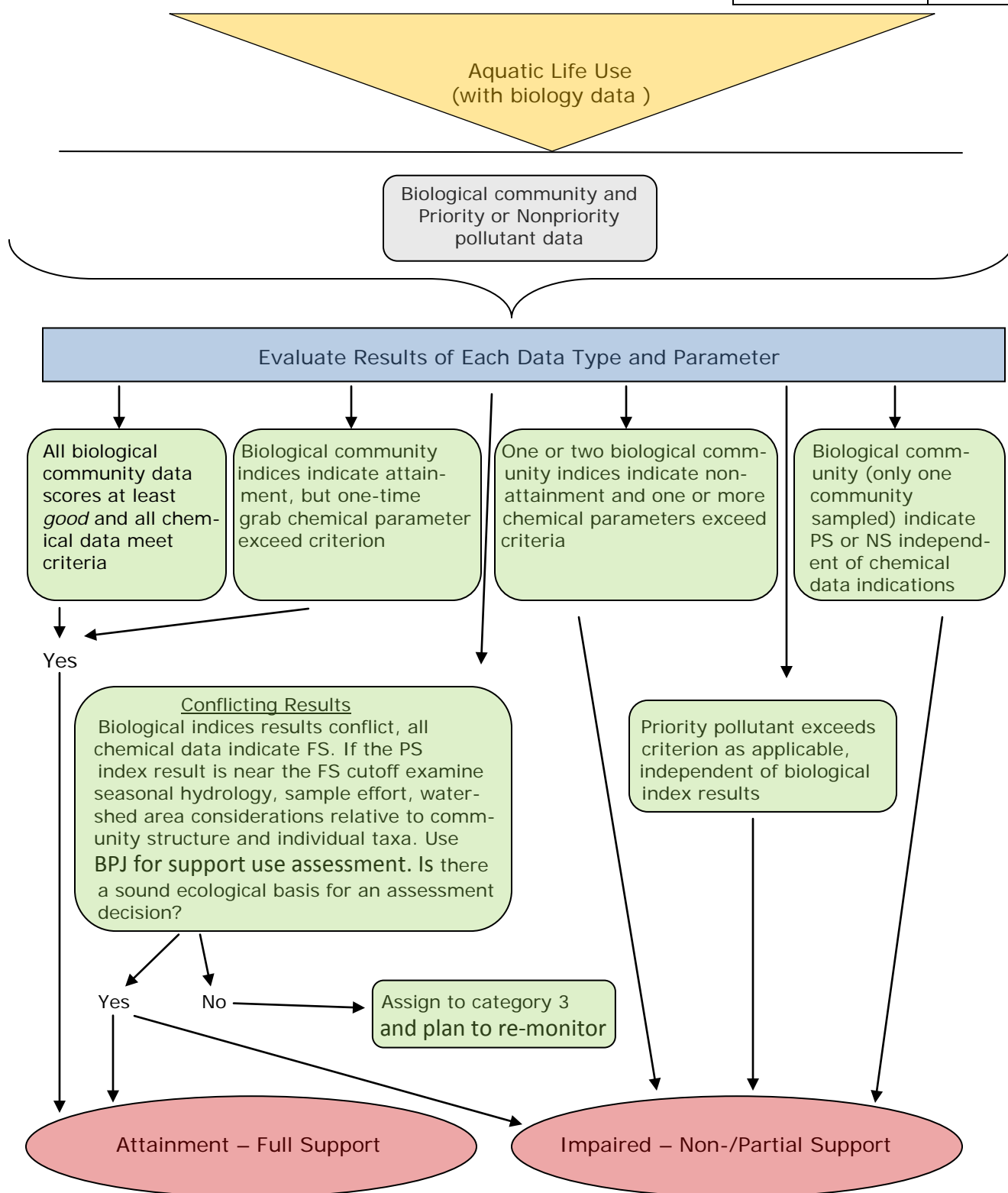


Figure 3.3.2-1. Decision tree for determination of assessment of the aquatic life designated use for monitored lotic waters.

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for assessment of toxic pollutants must reach at least Level of Information three (Table 3, Appendix B).

Numeric Criteria

Nonpriority and Priority (i.e., the nontoxic parameters) pollutants are assessed by the DOW incorporating EPA guidance (U.S. EPA 2002, 1997). Water quality data are compared to criteria contained in Kentucky Water Quality Regulations (401 KAR 10:031). The segment fully supports WAH use when a pollutant criterion (e.g., dissolved oxygen, temperature and pH) is not met in 10 percent or less of the samples collected. Impaired, partially supporting, if any one criterion for these parameters is not met in greater than 10 – 25 percent of the samples. A segment is impaired, not supporting, if any one criterion is not met in greater than 25 percent of the samples (Table 3.3.2-1). Pollutants other than toxic criteria require at a minimum multiple samples collected during a month, bimonthly or quarterly for assessment. Appendix B, Table 3 offers guidance on decision making when considering assessment; the DOW requires a minimum of Level of Information of 2 be met in the absence of confirming biological data.

Table 3.3.2-1. Nonpriority and priority pollutants (excluding toxic pollutants) criteria assessment.

<u>Level of Support</u>	<u>Fully Supporting</u>	<u>Impaired</u>	
		<u>Partially Supporting</u>	<u>Non-supporting</u>
<u>Percent of samples exceeded</u>	≤10 %	>10 – 25 %	>25 %

Priority (i.e., the toxic parameters) pollutants are assessed by the DOW incorporating EPA guidance (U.S. EPA 2002, 1997). The DOW requires a minimum Level of Information of three be met to assess toxic parameters, per guidance (Appendix B, Table 3). For a list of the toxic subset of priority pollutants, please see Appendix D, Table 1. Generally, a minimum of quarterly samples over a three year period is needed to have sufficient frequency to pick up acute events.

Aquatic life is considered protected if acute and chronic criteria are not exceeded more than once every three years. A water body segment where an acute criterion is exceeded more than once within a three year period with at least quarterly sampling will be assessed not meeting the CAH or WAH DU (Appendix B, Table 3). It is impaired, partially supporting, if any one criterion is not met more than once but in 10 percent or less of the samples. The segment is impaired, not supporting, if criteria are exceeded in greater than 10 percent of the samples (Table 3.3.2-2).

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Results are compared to chronic criteria using three years of bimonthly or more frequently collected data. Observations that equaled chronic criteria are not considered to exceed WQS. The segment is fully supporting CAH or WAH use if criteria are exceeded in no more than one sample over a three year period. Impaired, partially supporting if any criterion is not met in greater than one sample, but in 10 percent or less of samples. The segment is impaired, not supporting if any criterion is exceeded in greater than 10 percent of samples (Table 3.3.2-2). The assessment criteria were closely linked to the way state and federal water quality criteria were developed.

Table 3.3.2-2. Toxic pollutant criteria assessment.

	<u>Fully Supporting</u>	<u>Impaired</u>	
		<u>Partially Supporting</u>	<u>Non-supporting</u>
<u>Number of Exceedences</u>	No more than 1 in 3 years	More than 1 in 3 years, but less than 10 % of samples	More than 1 in 3 years and greater than 10 % of samples

While three years of quarterly or more frequent sample collections are preferred for toxic criteria assessment decisions, there are exceptions where less than three years of data may be considered. Assessment may occur in instances of overwhelming evidence of toxicity concerns where multiple samples are collected and a criterion is exceeded by a magnitude of concentration or frequency of excursions that indicate a toxic condition; thus, supporting a reliable impairment decision.

Narrative Criteria

While most water quality criteria in standards are numeric, there are certain standards based on narrative criteria (narrative criteria are implemented as are numeric criteria – both defined to be protective of the applicable DU). This includes nutrients, conductivity and minimum general criteria applicable to all surface water to protect the aesthetic and recreational qualities, and beneficial uses in general. Assessments are made in the following manner to protect against a (cultural) eutrophication problem.

The narrative **nutrient criterion**, 401 KAR 10:031 Section 1:

Nutrients shall not be elevated in a surface water to a level that results in a eutrophication problem.

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The guiding interpretation of the nutrient criterion is found in the definitions chapter of WQS, 401 KAR 10:001 Section 1(30):

"Eutrophication" means the enrichment of a surface water with nutrients nitrogen and phosphorus resulting in adverse effects on water chemistry and the indigenous aquatic community. Resulting adverse effects on water chemistry manifest by daily dissolved oxygen supersaturation followed by low dissolved oxygen concentrations and diurnal increase in pH. Resulting adverse effects on the indigenous aquatic community include:

- (a) Nuisance algae blooms;*
- (b) Proliferation of nuisance aquatic plants;*
- (c) Displacement of diverse fish or macroinvertebrate community by species tolerant of nutrient-enriched environments; or*
- (d) Fish kills brought on by severe, sudden episodes of plant nutrient enrichment.*

A vital part of monitoring is that field personnel document all conditions that may be associated either with or potential degradation of the water body when collecting physical, chemical or biological data. This information is useful when interpreting data for application of narrative criteria. Algae blooms that negatively affect the aquatic habitat include potentially toxic blue-green blooms and macroalgae growth that smother benthic or physically obscure water column habitat. Proliferation of nuisance aquatic plants can have similar effects on the aquatic habitat, affecting spawning, displacing resident biota and the indigenous community structure. This proliferation of excessive algae and plant growth creates stressful environmental conditions. Some examples of excessive conditions that may result in nuisance conditions include the physical area of benthic algae coverage, sestonic algae creating obvious turbid conditions, floating algae, harmful algae blooms or macrophyte rafts.

Two important water quality response variables to nutrient stress (e.g., nitrogen and phosphorus) are DO and pH. These response variables are important data components when interpreting the nutrient criterion. DO concentrations that are unstable, having large swings involving supersaturation and concentrations falling below about 4.5 mg/L in a 24-hour period, coupled with increased pH, are indications of excess nutrient concentrations, persistence of such conditions may lead to eutrophic problems.

Since both DO and pH are important in the determination of increased or excess nutrient enrichment that could result in a (cultural) eutrophication problem, knowing the general time of day the data are collected is an important factor when interpreting nutrient related responses. For the DOW, nearly all sampling occurs between late morning and early evening, which is the time of greatest plant and algae use of carbon dioxide and the resultant release of oxygen. Excess nutrient enrichment conditions trigger a response in the concentration of diurnal (and diel) DO and a response in pH in the presence of excess

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nutrients during the growing season (April through October). From late morning into early evening those two response variables often will result in the percent DO saturation exceeding approximately 105 percent coincident with elevated pH greater than 8.5 SU; these are general conditions associated with plant nutrient enrichment. Consideration of the macroinvertebrate community structure for nutrient-tolerant taxa and the related functional structure, or excessive algae/plant growth are additional important elements of the aquatic conditions to take into account when assessing a DU as less than fully supporting.

Minimum General Criteria

The narrative minimum general criteria, 401 KAR 10:031 Section 2:

Minimum Criteria Applicable to All Surface Waters. (1) The following minimum water quality criteria shall be applicable to all surface waters including mixing zones, with the exception that toxicity to aquatic life in mixing zones shall be subject to the provisions of 401 KAR 10:029, Section 4. Surface waters shall not be aesthetically or otherwise degraded by substances that:

- (a) Settle to form objectionable deposits;*
 - (b) Float as debris, scum, oil, or other matter to form a nuisance;*
 - (c) Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;*
 - (d) Injure, are chronically or acutely toxic to or produce adverse physiological or behavioral responses in humans, animals, fish, and other aquatic life;*
 - (e) Produce undesirable aquatic life or result in the dominance of nuisance species;*
 - (f) 1. Cause fish flesh tainting.*
- 2. The concentration of phenol shall not exceed 300 µg/L as an instream value.*

(2) The water quality criteria for the protection of human health related to fish consumption in Table 1 of Section 6 of this administrative regulation are applicable to all surface water at the edge of the assigned mixing zones except for those points where water is withdrawn for domestic water supply use.

(a) The criteria are established to protect human health from the consumption of fish tissue, and shall not be exceeded.

(b) For those substances associated with a cancer risk, an acceptable risk level of not more than one (1) additional cancer case in a population of 1,000,000 people, or 1×10^{-6} shall be utilized to establish the allowable concentration.

Criteria for each of those general pollutants in Section 2(1)(a – f)1 are promulgated to protect basic water quality and aesthetics from degradation and any acutely toxic substance for which numeric criteria do not exist. Each of these general criteria is applied based on

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the DU that may be negatively affected. Those criteria in (a), (b), and turbidity of (c) are primarily associated with PCR and SCR uses. The criteria found in (d) and (e) are applicable to aquatic life use, PCR and SCR (f) 1 and 2 to fish consumption. The taste and odor component is applicable to drinking water use.

These criteria are interpreted for assessment through methods and associated indicators particular to each applicable use. The criteria in (a), (b), and turbidity in (c) should be considered in the context of the ability to use a water body for swimming, paddle sports, general boating, and aesthetic enjoyment of the water body (i.e., PCR and SCR). The criteria in (a), (c) (color and turbidity), (d) and (e) may be interpreted through biological community composition and chemical information. Color is associated primarily with water quality that may affect aquatic community composition as in some dystrophic lakes; whereas, odor and taste are qualities most often associated with domestic water supply use. Potable water sources that are negatively affected by nutrients and eutrophic conditions often result in taste and odor problems, requiring costly filtration processes to produce a palatable product; turbidity is often a concern in nutrient-enriched water bodies. Reoccurring seasonal conditions with these problems may lead to less than full support of the DWS use.

Protection against fish flesh tainting is provided through (Section 2(1)2 and 2(2)(a,b)). There is a numeric criterion for phenol in Section 2(1)(f)2 (CAS # [Chemical Abstract Number] 108952) of 300 µg/L, while Section 2(2)(a,b) refers one to criteria located in Section 6, Table 1 of Chapter 10:031 for specific numeric human health criteria to protect the resource for fish consumption.

Aquatic Life

Warm water aquatic habitat, 401 KAR 10:031 Section 4 (narrative criteria with guidance follow in this section, the numeric application is provided in section 3.3.2-1 *Numeric Criteria*, above).

Section 4. Aquatic Life. (1) Warm water aquatic habitat. The following parameters and associated criteria shall apply for the protection of productive warm water aquatic communities, fowl, animal wildlife, arboreal growth, agricultural, and industrial uses:

(c) Flow shall not be altered to a degree that will adversely affect the aquatic community;.

Flow is a critical element of the physical habitat; it determines the community composition that naturally inhabits lotic waters, as opposed to lentic-adapted aquatic communities. If flow is altered to some appreciable degree, chemical characteristics such as change to the REDOX (reduction-oxidation) potential, DO and temperature, may be adversely affected. In addition, the alteration of the flow regime can alter the trophic dynamics of streams and rivers. These conditions resulting from flow alterations, in turn, alter the indigenous biological community composition.

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Water bodies and segments where the biological community index (particularly sensitive is the macroinvertebrate community) indicate less than a score of *good* may be impacted by altered flow, in addition to, or without, observed chemical impairments. Community composition relative to trophic structure is important in recognizing some flow regime related impairments. For example, in headwater or wadeable streams (generally 1st – 5th [be aware some 5th order streams function as an autotrophic system] Strahler stream order) a shift from the generally shredder-collector-gatherer functional taxa to the scraper-filterer taxa that more generally represent $\geq 6^{\text{th}}$ (and some 5th) Strahler stream order systems. Dams or other structures that restrict or otherwise modify the natural flow regime often result in a shift of the natural functional feeding species to those associated with filtering suspended fine particulate organic material most common to autotrophic, less erosional systems.

Results where flow and physical habitat alone (i.e., pollution rather than a pollutant, keep in mind sediment is a pollutant) are the only recognized contributors to impairment, this case will result in the aquatic life use assessed and assigned to category 4C. In this scenario, if an additional cause is a pollutant (e.g., DO) that exceeds the criterion, the segment or water body is placed in category 5; included in the causes of impairment on the assessment sheet are the pollutions, for example *Other flow regime alterations* (refer to Appendix D).

3. A successful demonstration concerning thermal discharge limits carried out pursuant to Section 316(a) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. 1326, shall constitute compliance with the temperature requirements of this subsection. A successful demonstration assures the protection and propagation of a balanced indigenous population of shellfish, fish, and wildlife in or on the water into which the discharge is made;

(f) Total dissolved solids or specific conductance. Total dissolved solids or specific conductance shall not be changed to the extent that the indigenous aquatic community is adversely affected.

Specific conductivity is a surrogate measure of total dissolved solids (TDS) and is a common measure of pollutants that adversely affect the aquatic community at concentrations that exceed a natural range typical for conductivity/TDS of a water body. This pollutant affects many sensitive species of a healthy aquatic community, potentially resulting in a depauperate assemblage of taxa; especially sensitive are the mayflies (Ephemeroptera). The eastern portion of Kentucky that encompasses ecoregions 68, 69 and 70 is typically naturally low in TDS and therefore conductivity. In these ecoregions, as specific conductivity exceeds 300 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$ the MBI score will most often be below the *good* narrative rating indicating less than full support. Therefore, this is a breakpoint where conductivity should be listed as a pollutant when supported by a biological index score indicating the use is not supported. Other ecoregions outside eastern Kentucky where low conductivity may be naturally occurring are Ecoregions 73 and 74, known locally as the Jackson Purchase. For much of the remaining regions of the state conductivity is naturally higher due in large

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extent to the geology; thus, aquatic communities are adapted to those local (regional) conditions. Evaluation of the community structure is warranted when investigating possible listing of conductivity as a pollutant (cause), especially if the mayflies are absent or poorly represented in the macroinvertebrate community. In the ecoregions outside of ecoregions 68, 69, 70, 73 and 74 caution should be exercised when tying the impairment to conductivity.

(g) Total suspended solids. Total suspended solids shall not be changed to the extent that the indigenous aquatic community is adversely affected;

(h) Settleable solids. The addition of settleable solids that may alter the stream bottom so as to adversely affect productive aquatic communities shall be prohibited.

The standard *g* contain the criterion to protect against TSS (total suspended solids) (e.g., mineral-based such as silt and clay), but may include organic materials. The ambient network provides data on a watershed and ecoregional scale to determine long-term ambient conditions for TSS from which to compare the test water body. The following are DU that are likely to be adversely affected by excess total suspended solids: (a) recreation (swimming); (b) aquatic life (potentially impacts light penetration and sestonic and benthic communities); and (c) drinking water supply (DWS producers may handle TSS without problem). Observation and/or measurement of total suspended solids are necessary to assess this criterion. Levels of TSS that are deemed to impact swimming, aquatic life or drinking water DU must be evaluated based on TSS results, observation and reports. Heavy, ongoing levels of turbidity that impact the water column perpetually with every rain and persists for some time thereafter could result in the listing of TSS, especially if a biosurvey finds sedimentation/siltation impacting the in-stream habitat; another impact under that scenario may be a reservoir where this condition impacts swimming.

TSS is often associated with, and more apparent through, the manifestation of *h*, settleable solids. The criterion for TSS is most often represented in a water body by bottom sediments of sand, clay and silt. To assess this standard, one should have two important pieces of information, the habitat rating and narrative, and observe the biological community structure (especially the benthic macroinvertebrates) if available. For stream (lotic) habitats pay attention to the frequency and presence of riffles, runs and pools with respect to habitat and sedimentation (settleable solids). Streams where pools are no longer deep and are either filled or partially filled with sediment taking away this habitat function are obvious indicators of excess sediments in the system – an indication of the inability for the stream to manage the excess sediment load. Additionally, riffles are the single most important habitat to healthy headwater and wadeable streams. As such, they are targeted for sample collection of macroinvertebrates and fish populations. If the riffles are sedimented-in, show beginning stages of, or are embedded, obstructing the diversity of micro-niches (habitats) for lotic communities, then each of these conditions are indicative of the pollutant sediment/siltation. Again, relative expectations to the type of system (high- or low gradient streams), ambient condition of supporting streams, and the use of the

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reference conditions benchmark, should all be taken into consideration in data evaluation for assessment.

Habitat

Physical habitat is evaluated using qualitative and semi-quantitative measurements of both in-stream and riparian vegetation zone characteristics. This includes the extent and integrity of the riparian vegetative zone, stream macrohabitat, hydrologic function and morphologic characteristics based on stream type. Notation and possible photographic documentation of surrounding land uses, and a description of any observable sources of potential pollutants, should be included. Since this set of information is used only ancillary to biological or chemical in-stream data, an acceptable minimum Level of Information for consideration is 2 (Table 4, Appendix A).

Assessment Dataset

Once the suite of data available for consideration is compiled and the data quality, credibility and sufficiency are determined, the DOW makes the final assessment decision. Figure 3.3.2-1 illustrates the amalgamation of potential datasets to reach final use support assessment decision for aquatic life use. Boatable (non-wadeable) streams will normally only have chemical data, but the dataset will typically be multiyear with a collection frequency of monthly and bimonthly and contain a suite of both conventional and toxic pollutants.

Outstanding State Resource Waters

Those aquatic resources that support federally threatened or endangered species are promulgated with the DU of OSRW and the listed species identified on the Special Waters webpage (<http://eppcapp.ky.gov/spwaters/>). The loss or measured (e. g., using semi-quantitative transect methods) declining trend of one of these populations constitutes an impairment of use. Since most data obtained are USFWS contracted studies and typically not quantitative, statistical analysis is not typically an option. Documented mortality (e.g., recent mussel die-off as indicated by the [fresh] condition of empty shells) of individuals of the listed species that indicate an important population reduction, or absence, constitutes impairment. Additionally, to protect the federally listed population, the regulation states that existing habitat and water quality shall be maintained; therefore, water quality and habitat quality that were present at the time the water body was accepted for inclusion as an OSRW should, if available, be compared with future datasets to assure there is no decline. A measured important decline indicates impairment of the DU. Waters where previously unknown or newly listed populations of federally threatened or endangered species inhabit are automatically included in each triennial review of WQS.

Those OSRW that are listed under the permissible conditions in 401 KAR 10:031 Section 8(1) 1 and 2 are afforded the protection of sections 1 – 6 of 401 KAR 10:031 and 401 KAR 10:031(2)(a), at a minimum. As of 2015, only one OSRW is promulgated (as of 2015) due

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to these provisions, Jessamine Creek, Jessamine County. Any applicable WAH or CAH criterion that exceeds the standard results in impaired listing for both WAH and OSRW.

OSRW that qualify via provisions in 401 KAR 10:031 Section 8(2)(b) that are listed as Exceptional Waters in 401 KAR 10:031, Section 1(2) shall have at a minimum DO maintained at 6.0 mg/L as a 24-hour average and instantaneous DO maintained at 5.0 mg/L. The non-attainment of the DO criterion constitutes impairment of the OSRW DU. Any applicable criterion to WAH or CAH that exceeds the standard result in the impaired listing of both WAH or CAH and OSRW.

Lakes and Reservoirs

Lakes and reservoirs are assessed for aquatic life use by measuring several chemical indicators, in conjunction with confirmed reported or observed fish kills or nuisance algae blooms. Those confirmed observed or reported conditions must be tied to general water quality conditions rather than a brief episodic (up to several days) event. Harmful algal blooms (HAB) are part of the nuisance algae blooms category. The DOW started monitoring for HAB in 2013 and has coordinated with the USACE, the state health department and other agencies as appropriate. Without EPA recommended safe drinking water MCLs in finished water for HAB-related toxins, the DOW currently considers the World Health Organization (WHO) threshold of 1 µg/L for microcystin as indication of safe levels in finished drinking water.

The lack of a community-based biological indicator is primarily due to the fact that these resources are most often manmade, thus supporting altered and unnatural biological communities such as benthic organisms that are often composed of tolerant species (e.g., Tubificidae, *Chironomus* spp., *Chaoborus* spp., *Glyptotendipes* spp.) that are capable of exploiting this often DO-stressed environment. Thus, the core and supplemental indicators shown in Table 3-1 are of utmost importance to assure water quality conditions are suitable for supporting sportfish and associated prey fishes. Healthy populations of these fishes are the primary management concern for aquatic life use in many of these habitats. With all downstream water bodies, the reservoir monitoring programs aids in the effort to ensure downstream (below dam) DUs are supported.

DO is a key indicator of the health of a lake or reservoir. Profiles of DO concentration are produced in every monitored lake or reservoir, along with percent DO saturation, pH and specific conductivity. Under seasonal sampling conditions, these water bodies are stratified from mid-spring and usually until the second-half of September. Those stratified water bodies supporting the use should always have a DO concentration at or above 4.0 mg/L throughout the epilimnion (region of the trophogenic zone) and will exhibit a gradually decreasing DO concentration in the metalimnion. In a stratified lake, the hypolimnion overlays the profundal zone – this region is a concentrated area of decomposition containing the tropholytic zone – where DO depletion is common with increased carbon dioxide (CO₂) production. The pH and conductivity may increase with depth in many reservoirs due to the increased organic matter associated with the profundal habitat; however, there may be

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lower pH in the profundal zone due to elevated CO₂, enhancing conditions favorable for carbonic acid production.

Trophic state in lakes and reservoirs is determined using the Carlson TSI (trophic state index) for chlorophyll *a*. Based on the TSI, lakes and reservoirs are ranked numerically according to increasing trophic state, the numeric ranges correspond to oligotrophic, mesotrophic, eutrophic, and hypereutrophic states. The growing season (April through October) average TSI value is used to rank each lake. For reservoirs with one sample station, the average growing season TSI is calculated. Lakes and reservoirs with multiple stations are calculated the same way, calculating each seasonal TSI per station, then average each station by itself, followed by averaging all station TSI values to get the water body TSI. The current and historic TSI (especially if it has increased and crossed trophic states) are both taken into account when assessing these water bodies. Increased TSI does not independently equate to non-supporting conditions, but over time may be symptomatic of cultural nutrient enrichment.

While it is often reasonable to make an integrated assessment for lakes and reservoirs, there are circumstances where one may need to divide the water body into sections or zones. For example, a particular embayment might exhibit markedly different water quality conditions from the rest. This result may trigger an embayment of a large lake to be assessed independently from the remainder of the water body.

3.4 Assessment of Primary Contact Recreation Use

Primary contact recreation use and associated criteria are developed to protect swimmers and other recreationalists who plan to expose themselves to full body immersion. Both fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are indicators of the likelihood for the presence of pathogens in a water body. Although both indicators are in the DEP regulations, *E. coli* is the preferred indicator because it has a stronger association with pathogenic agents and therefore it is the bacterium indicator regularly collected and analyzed by DOW for PCR use support. Currently, the DOW will assess PCR based on fecal coliform data; however, this criterion is planned to sunset and language to phase it out is anticipated during the 2015 triennial review of water quality standards.

The applicable criteria (401 KAR 10:031 Sections 2(1)(a – e) and 7(1)) in WQS apply to this DU from May 1 through October 31. Regulation 401 KAR 10:031 Section 2(1)(a – e) apply as noted in Section 3.3.2 “Narrative Criteria” above. The two numeric criteria applicable are bacteria (*E. coli*) and pH. Determination of use support based on bacteria follows:

Single Sample Maximum Criterion

- fully supported when the single sample maximum is not met in ≤20 percent of six monthly samples collected over the six month recreation period (if only five [minimum for assessment] monthly samples could be collected, than if the criterion is not met in two or fewer of the five samples it is considered fully supported);

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- partially supported if the criterion is not met in >20 to 33 percent of those samples collected over the six month recreation period; and
- not supported if the criterion was not met in >33 percent of those samples collected over the six month recreation period.

30-Day Geometric Mean Criterion

- fully supported when the geometric mean of five samples collected during a 30-day period during the six month recreation period do not exceed the 30-day criterion;
- partially supported when the geometric mean of five samples collected over a 30-day period during the six month recreation period exceed the criterion; and
- not supported when the geometric mean of two sets of five samples collected in differing 30-day periods exceed the criterion of the six month recreation period.

In addition, the water quality parameter pH applies to PCR use. The criterion for pH may range between 6.0 – 9.0 SU, but cannot vary more than 1.0 SU over a 24-hour period. Where applicable, the criterion is applied to any water body to determine use support as follows:

- fully supported when the criterion is exceeded once, but in <10 percent of the samples during the recreation season;
- partially supported when the criterion is exceeded in >10 to 25 percent of samples collected;
- not supported when the criterion is exceeded in >25 percent of samples during the recreation season.

The narrative minimum general criteria, 401 KAR 10:031 Section 2, applicable to PCR follows:

Minimum Criteria Applicable to All Surface Waters. (1) The following minimum water quality criteria shall be applicable to all surface waters including mixing zones, with the exception that toxicity to aquatic life in mixing zones shall be subject to the provisions of 401 KAR 10:029, Section 4. Surface waters shall not be aesthetically or otherwise degraded by substances that:

- (a) Settle to form objectionable deposits;*
- (b) Float as debris, scum, oil, or other matter to form a nuisance;*
- (c) Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;*
- (d) Injure, are chronically or acutely toxic to or produce adverse physiological or behavioral responses in humans, animals, fish, and other aquatic life;*
- (e) Produce undesirable aquatic life or result in the dominance of nuisance species.*

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Any material such as sediment, silt, turbidity (cloudy water), excess trash (either submerged or floating), oil slicks (unnatural), unpleasant odor, that form and have more than an ephemeral presence (i.e., has some persistence that is greater than two days) and precludes recreational activity associated with PCR (swimming/bathing) apply to this DU and may result in non-support. Section 2(1)(e) particularly applies to lakes and reservoirs, but equally applies to streams if conditions exist. Any lake or reservoir where swimming is not restricted (e.g., many DFWR managed water bodies prohibit swimming) that has rooted or floating aquatic plants or algae restricting reasonable access to open water for swimming may result in non-support of the PCR DU.

Regulation 401 KAR 10:031 Section 2(1)(d) has a human health component that if conditions are met results in non-support of this DU. An example of a condition applicable to the criterion is toxins produced at a level by blue-green algae (often considered a nuisance species) that may result in adverse human physiological or behavioral reactions.

3.5 Assessment of Secondary Contact Recreation Use

Secondary contact recreation use and associated criteria are in place to protect the recreationalist when activity does not involve full body emersion (e.g., incidental contact or wading). Pathogen-indicating bacteria, fecal coliforms, and pH are the principle indicators established to determine SCR support.

The applicable criteria (401 KAR 10:031 Sections 2(1)(a – e) and 7(2)) in WQS apply to this DU year-round. Regulation 401 KAR 10:031 Section 2(1)(a – e) apply as noted in Section 3.3.2 “Narrative Criteria” above. The two numeric criteria applicable are fecal coliforms and pH. Determination of use support based on fecal coliforms follows:

Single Sample Maximum Criterion, minimum of six monthly samples collected during a calendar year for assessment

- fully supporting when the criterion is exceeded in ≤ 20 percent;
- partially supporting if the criterion is exceeded in > 20 to 33 percent of samples; and
- non-supporting if the criterion is exceeded in > 33 percent of samples.

30-Day Geometric Mean Criterion

- fully supporting when the geometric mean of five samples collected during a 30-day period does not exceed the criterion;
- partially supporting when the geometric mean of five samples collected during a 30-day period exceed the criterion; and
- non-supporting when the geometric mean of two sets of five samples collected in differing 30-day periods exceed the criterion.

In addition, the water quality parameter pH applies to SCR use. The criterion for pH may range between 6.0 – 9.0 SU, but cannot vary more than 1.0 SU over a 24-hour period. The water body assessed for this water quality criterion follows:

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- fully supporting when the criterion is exceeded once, but ≤ 10 percent of the samples during the recreation season;
- partially supporting when the criterion is exceeded in >10 to 25 percent of samples collected;
- non-supporting when the criterion is exceeded in >25 percent of samples.

The narrative minimum general criteria, 401 KAR 10:031 Section 2(1)(a – e) applicable to SCR follows:

Minimum Criteria Applicable to All Surface Waters. (1) The following minimum water quality criteria shall be applicable to all surface waters including mixing zones, with the exception that toxicity to aquatic life in mixing zones shall be subject to the provisions of 401 KAR 10:029, Section 4. Surface waters shall not be aesthetically or otherwise degraded by substances that:

- (a) Settle to form objectionable deposits;*
- (b) Float as debris, scum, oil, or other matter to form a nuisance;*
- (c) Produce objectionable color, odor, taste, or turbidity;*
- (d) Injure, are chronically or acutely toxic to or produce adverse physiological or behavioral responses in humans, animals, fish, and other aquatic life;*
- (e) Produce undesirable aquatic life or result in the dominance of nuisance species.*

Any form of material such as sediment, silt, turbidity (cloudy water), excess trash (either submerged or floating), oil slicks (unnatural), unpleasant odor, etc., that form and have more than an ephemeral presence (i.e., has some persistence that is greater than two days) that precludes recreational activity associated with SCR (e.g., paddlesports, boating, wading, fishing) apply to this DU and may result in non-support. Section 2(1)(e) listed above particularly applies to lakes and reservoirs (although uncommon to local streams it equally applies to those water body types if conditions warrant). Any lake or reservoir that has rooted or floating aquatic plants or algae restricting reasonable access or precludes a recreational activity such as fishing may result in non-support of the SCR DU.

Regulation 401 KAR 10:031 Section 2(1)(d) has a human health component that if met results in non-support of this DU. An example given in the previous section applies equally for SCR under conditions that may result in adverse human physiological or behavioral reactions.

3.6 Assessment of Fish Consumption

Fish consumption is not a DU per state regulation. However, there exists human health criteria in WQS for the protection of the population should they choose to catch or buy local

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fish flesh for consumption. Examples of pollutants of concern are methylmercury and PCBs. Those core and supplemental indicator pollutants are identified in Table 3-1. Applicable criteria may be found in WQS 401 KAR 10:031 Sections 2 and 6.

In 2001 the EPA issued a national recommended criterion for methylmercury (greater than 0.3 mg/Kg) in fish tissue for the safe consumption of fish flesh. For purposes of assessment, the arithmetic average methylmercury concentration of the composite samples is compared to the criterion for exceedence of 0.3 mg/Kg methylmercury. Each trophic level is treated equally with no assumed proportion of consumption made. Determination of use support based on this pollutant follows:

- fully supporting when fish tissue residue is ≤ 0.3 mg/Kg;
- partially supporting when fish tissue residue is > 0.3 mg/Kg to 1.0 mg/Kg; and
- non-supporting when fish tissue residue is ≥ 1.1 mg/Kg.

Composite filet samples of fish species are collected per SOP (<http://water.ky.gov/Documents/QA/ProceduresforResectionofFishFilletsandHomogenizationofTissueSamples.pdf>), concentrating on trophic levels 3 (e.g., bluegill, longear sunfish, and crappie) and 4 (e.g., large- and smallmouth bass, walleye, sauger, muskie). Larger (older) individuals in a population are targeted for collection given they usually represent the greatest potential contamination of methylmercury. Each composite sample of fish are represented by the same species and are of similar size so that the smallest individual is no less than 75 percent of the total length of the largest individual (USEPA 2000).

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) protocols for fish consumption advisories for PCBs are based on fish tissue residue concentrations which are triggered when tissue residue exceeds 0.2 mg/Kg. The ranges below are based on the FDA concentration limit that is recommended not to exceed the 0.2 mg/Kg and are utilized to determine whether the implied fish consumption use is fully supported or not. The concentrations at which various degrees of support follow:

- fully supported when the average of composite fish tissue samples is ≤ 0.2 mg/Kg;
- partially supported when the average of composite fish tissue samples is > 0.2 mg/Kg to 1.0 mg/Kg; and
- not supported when the average of composite fish tissue samples is ≥ 1.1 mg/Kg.

3.7 Domestic Water Supply Use

The MCLs in WQS applicable to this use are found in 401 KAR 10:031. While this DU applies to all water bodies in the Commonwealth, the use is only implemented (via criteria, 401 KAR 10:031) at the point of water withdrawal by a public treatment facility. Public water systems are defined as those systems that have at least 15 service connections or regularly serve an average of 25 or more individuals (40 CFR 141.2)

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(<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2010-title40-vol22/pdf/CFR-2010-title40-vol22-sec141-2.pdf>). In addition, the Commonwealth regulates facilities that are known as “semi-public” water systems. These serve more than three residences, but are smaller than public water systems.

This use is primarily assessed through compliance with the MCLs in finished water (Table 3-1). A treatment facility’s finished product must meet all non-disinfectant by-product MCLs (because the DU is assessed for the source water quality) based on the annual average of the quarterly sample results. An exceedence or violation of an MCL reported in the CCR indicates less than full use support of the water body. The DOW considers four or five years for DU assessment. If available, the DOW will consider in-stream data and compare against the standards for DWS; gradations of use support assessment are as follows:

- fully supported if all MCLs are met as reported in the CCR or if all criteria are not met in ≤ 10 percent of samples collected from the point of withdrawal;
- partially supported if one MCL exceeds the criterion in the CCR or in-stream data at point of withdrawal exceeded any criterion in $> 10 - 25$ percent of samples; and
- not supported if two or more MCLs exceed the criteria per the CCR or in-stream data at point of withdrawal exceed any criterion in > 25 percent of samples.

3.8 Threatened Use Assessment Category

This category is used for water bodies that currently support the DU, but are not expected to in the future. This determination requires placing the water body into Category 5 (U.S. EPA 2005) and therefore on the 303(d) list requiring a TMDL, 40 CFR 130.7(b) (<http://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/CFR-2007-title40-vol21/pdf/CFR-2007-title40-vol21-sec130-7.pdf>). For the water body to be considered threatened, datasets must indicate a clearly declining aquatic community or water quality trend over time. Valid statistical methodology should be applied indicating the decline and show the projected trend will result in the water body not fully supporting the DU by the date of the next listing cycle (the listing cycle is every two years).

3.9 Determining Extent of Coverage for Use Assessment

In general, the more robust the dataset the greater the confidence will be when determining the extent of the assessment results. Determination of the extent of coverage of an assessment is variable and the following are some initial considerations:

- stream order or relative volume to area drained;
- data type, chemical only or biological and chemical;
- frequency of data collection;
- period of data record; and
- predominant land uses downstream, but especially upstream of the sample locations.

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Ambient Water Quality – Aquatic Life, PCR and SCR

Stations monitored for chemical parameters only typically occur at the ambient network locations; however, some may have biological data. These stations are usually located in large watersheds, the mid-points and downstream lower drainage reaches of 8-digit HUCs. These stations are monitored for a robust set of parameters that are sampled frequently, monthly in the BMU-year and bimonthly during the four intervening years. Given the network is designed to provide data on a large scale, these assessment units typically are larger than streams monitored with a limited frequency. Assessment segments are determined based on downstream and upstream substantial tributaries. The substantial tributaries are those that discharge a volume deemed to contribute a quantity that alone has an influence on the water quality of the monitored stream. Another important consideration is large-scale habitat conditions, particularly areas of intense landuse practices that disturb substantial areas (e.g., cities, towns, resource extraction or agriculture).

Headwater and Wadeable Streams – Aquatic Life

Water bodies in this category are smaller watersheds, the largest approximating 250-mi² and most are smaller watersheds that typically are drained by streams that fall into 1st – 5th Strahler stream order (Strahler, 1952). Data obtained in the headwater and wadeable streams monitoring programs usually have biological community data and chemical data obtained from one-time sample events. Segments assessed with these datasets are necessarily relatively short. Biological data are typically sensitive to subtle changes in environmental conditions, particularly habitat integrity. Of particular consideration in headwater and wadeable streams is both in-stream habitat and riparian habitat corridor integrity. The smaller the watershed, typically the quicker the biological response to perturbations since these water bodies have smaller areas of in-stream habitats and the exposure of the biological community to disturbance gradients occurs rather quickly. This is contrasted to relatively large wadeable streams commonly of 4th and 5th Strahler order with greater in-stream habitat availability and greater flow that may buffer change in water quality and habitat integrity.

Because of this, a fully supporting or non-supporting headwater stream will necessarily be of a small assessment segment, but will likely be of significant length relative to watershed. Streams of all sizes should be canvassed via GIS to obtain the locations of any point source discharges (DOW GIS layers provide this type of information). DMR information should be reviewed if the data indicate less than full support and the determination is based on water quality chemistry data rather than primarily habitat perturbations. Most commonly, the assessment segment should begin and end at tributary mouths that are either draining a large watershed in relative area or contribute substantial flow relative to the receiving stream being assessed. Also, consider any tributaries that are assessed as less than full support and the landuses of tributaries in general, relative to the stream being assessed.

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Fish Consumption

Segments monitored for support determination for fish consumption are defined in a similar method as those reaches assessed using only chemical or bacteria data. Some large river fish species are relatively far ranging, which is significant when defining segments if this is the only use being assessed. Also, with the plethora of sources – especially for mercury that may reach the aquatic environment via multiple pathways including atmospheric deposition – relatively long reaches are typically defined when making these assessments, whether supporting or not. Significant tributaries are often used to determine the upstream and downstream termini, with less consideration given to habitat. In boatable streams that have locks and dams, the intervening pool between each is usually considered an assessment unit.

Drinking Water

Given this use is typically assessed utilizing finished water data supplied by PWS through the CCR and the DU is only implemented at point of withdrawal, the assessed source water segments are usually conservative. The assessment segments are typically taken from the point of withdrawal and extended upstream one mile. A few exceptions to that rule occur when multiple uses are assessed (e.g., fish tissue, aquatic life) in the same general area of PWS withdrawal points. Those segments are usually longer in order to accommodate other assessed uses that overlap the PWS withdrawal point. For reservoirs the assessment is generally applied to the water body.

Reservoirs and Lakes

Because these water bodies have considerable retention time relative to streams, water quality monitoring normally occurs at a single location (forebay) or at additional locations within major tributary arms (embayments) of large reservoirs. Data are normally collected to assess the aquatic life use and SCR, although infrequent bacteria samples may be collected; generally PCR is not assessed lacking sufficient frequency. Additionally, many of the reservoirs owned and managed by DFWR are posted as *no swimming* water bodies. The no swimming postings are not a result of impairment of the DU, but are a management and safety decision by the DFWR.

While normally the assessment unit is the reservoir or lake, under certain circumstance there could be reason to assess an embayment separately from the main lake if that embayment has water quality differing to the degree it warrants treatment as a separate assessment unit. Such conditions would likely only present itself in large, USACE or TVA reservoirs and may be most likely associated with excess nutrients that are near the tipping point of DU support, or are impaired.

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Appendix A

USGS HUC Reference Tables and Sample Assessment Form

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Table 1. The U.S. Geological Survey 8 Digit HUC (hydrologic unit code) presented by basin management unit with stream miles as determined by the National Hydrography Dataset (NHD).

HUC Name	HUC Code	Stream Miles 1:24,000 Scale
<u>Kentucky River BMU</u>		
North Fork Kentucky	05100201	2872
Middle Fork Kentucky	05100202	1213
South Fork Kentucky	05100203	1533
Upper Kentucky	05100204	2644
Lower Kentucky	05100205	7809
<u>Salt River – Licking River BMU</u>		
Salt River Basin		
Silver – Little Kentucky	05140101	1376
Salt	05140102	3615
Rolling Fork	05140103	3645
Blue – Sinking	05140104	985
Licking River Basin		
Licking	05100101	7239
South Fork Licking	05100102	2331
Ohio Brush – White Oak	05090201	2087
Middle Ohio - Laughery	05090203	1044
<u>Upper Cumberland – 4-Rivers BMU</u>		
Upper Cumberland	05130101	4181
Rockcastle	05130102	1783
Upper Cumberland – Lake Cumberland	05130103	3439
South Fork Cumberland	05130104	808
Obey	05130105	223
4-Rivers		
Lower Cumberland	05130205	2790
Red	05130206	717

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HUC Name	HUC Code	Stream Miles 1:24,000 Scale
Kentucky Lake	06040005	932
Lower Tennessee	06040006	2126
Lower Ohio	0514206	727
Lower Mississippi – Memphis	08010100	272
Bayou de Chien – Mayfield	08010201	2788
Obion	08010202	382

Green – Tradewater BMU

Green

Upper Green	05110001	6008
Barren	05110002	2647
Middle Green	05110003	2289
Rough	05110004	2439
Lower Green	05110005	2484
Pond	05110006	1955
Lower Ohio – Little Pigeon	05140201	1036

Tradewater

Tradewater	05140205	2658
Highland – Pigeon	05140202	1148
Lower Ohio – Bay	05140203	1131

Big Sandy – Little Sandy – Tygarts BMU

Big Sandy

Tug	05070201	898
Upper Levisa	05070202	619
Lower Levisa	05070203	2167
Big Sandy	05070204	815

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HUC Name	HUC Code	Stream Miles 1:24,000 Scale
Little Sandy		
Little Sandy	05090104	1888
Tygarts		
Little Scioto - Tygarts	05090103	1219

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Below is an example of the 305(b) assessment form. Note: Due to formatting requirements of the document this form does not conform to the layout design in use.

305(b) Assessment Form
(Complete a form for each assessed segment)

Sample Year: _____

305(b) Cycle Year (DOW only): _____

Basin Management Unit: _____

Stream or Reservoir Name: _____

GNIS ID: _____

Segment # (DOW only): ____

Stream Length (miles) (w/in KY): _____. ____
(exclude reservoir miles)

Lake/Reservoir Area (acres): _____

ADB ID # (DOW only): KY _____

USES Assessed (tick all that apply): Aquatic Life (20WAH) ____ (20CAH) ____; Fish Consumption (21) ____;

Primary Contact Rec. (42) ____; Secondary Contact Rec. (44) ____; Drinking Water (50) ____

Receiving Water: _____

Assessment Reach: **Downstream/Upstream MP:** _____. ____ to _____. ____ **Segment Length:** _____. ____

Downstream Lat. (dd.ddddd): _____. ____ **Long. (dd.ddddd):** - _____. ____

Upstream Lat. (dd.ddddd): _____. ____ **Long. (dd.ddddd):** - _____. ____

Downstream/Upstream Description: _____ to _____

Sample Site Mile Point: _____. ____ **Lat. (dd.ddddd):** _____. ____ **Long. (dd.ddddd):** - _____. ____

Topographic Map Name (1:24K) (sample location): _____

Major Basin (circle one): Big Sandy; Little Sandy; Tygarts; Licking; Salt; Green; Tradewater; Upper Cumberland; Lower Cumberland; Kentucky; Mississippi; Ohio; Tennessee

USGS (8-digit) Cataloging Unit: _____ **County(s) (sample site):** _____

Station ID: _____ **Sampling Date:** Start: ____ - ____ - ____; End: ____ - ____ - ____ (mm-dd-yy)

Assessment Date (DOW use only): ____ - ____ - ____ (mm-dd-yy) **Data Type:** Monitored or Evaluated (circle)

Community Score: MBI _____. ____; KIBI _____. ____; DBI _____. ____ **Number of sites:** _____

Biological Integrity (circle one): Excellent Good Fair Poor

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Trophic State Index: ____; (circle one): Oligotrophic; Mesotrophic; Eutrophic; Hyper-eutrophic: **Trend** (circle one): ↑ ↓ ↔

Aquatic Life (AL) Use Support Table (tick all that apply)

Aquatic Life	Full	Partial	Non-support	Full but Threatened	Level of Info 1 - 4
<i>Habitat</i>					
<i>Biological</i>					
<i>chemical</i>					
<i>Toxicity</i>					

USE Support, AL (DOW only): Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

(Note: At least one Source Code must be assigned to each Cause Code) Kentucky Division of Water – 04-18-2013

Fish Consumption (21)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Primary Contact Recreation (swimming) (42)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Secondary Contact Recreation (44)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Drinking Water (50)

USE Support: Full Partial Support Non-support Full but Threatened (circle one)

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Assessment Codes: _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Cause Code: _____ **Source Code(s):** _____

Assessment Category (DOW use only)

Category	Definition	Uses (circle all that apply)							
1	All designated uses for waterbody Fully Supporting.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
2	Assessed designated use(s) is/are Fully Supporting, but not all designated uses assessed.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
2B	Segment currently supporting use(s), but 303(d) listed & proposed to EPA for delisting.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
2C	Segment with an EPA approved or established TMDL for the following use(s) now attaining Full Support. TMDL approval # _____.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
3	Designated use(s) has/have not been assessed (insufficient data).	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
4A	Segment with an EPA approved or established TMDL for the following listed use(s) not attaining Full Support. TMDL appr. # _____.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
4B	Nonsupport segment with an approved alternative pollution control plan (e.g., BMP) stringent enough to meet full support level of all uses within a specified time.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
4C	Segment is not meeting Full Support of assessed use(s), but this is not attributable to a pollutant or combination of pollutants.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
5	TMDL is required.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	
5B	Segment does not support designated uses based on evaluated data, but based on KY listing methodology, insufficient data are available to make a listing determination. No TMDL needed.	20WAH	20CAH	21	42	44	50	316OSRW	

Assessment Information Source: (circle/insert all that apply)

DOW	DOW	University	Federal	State	Other
Amb. WQ	Reservoir	EKU	COE	DFWR	ORSANCO
Amb. Bio.	GDW	Morehead SU	EPA	KGS	MSD
WBM	NPS	Murray SU	TVA	SNPC	LFUCG
Bact	Fish Tissue	UK	USFS	TN	Volunteer
IS	PWS	UL	USF&WS	VA	
RR	DMR	WKU	USGS	WV	
FO	TMDL				
ProbMon					

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Appendix B

Level of Information and Water Body System Codes

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Table 1. Hierarchy of bioassessment approaches for evaluation of aquatic life use attainment based on resident assemblages (U.S. EPA, 1997).

Level of Info ^a	Technical Components	Spatial/Temporal Coverage	Data Quality ^b	WBS Codes ^c
1	Visual observation of biota; reference conditions not used; simple documentation	Limited monitoring; extrapolations from other sites	Unknown or low precision and sensitivity; professional biologist not required	310, 320, 350, 322
2	One assemblage (usually invertebrates); reference conditions pre-established by professional biologist; biotic index or narrative evaluation of historical records	Limited to a single sampling; limited sampling for site-specific studies	Low to moderate precision and sensitivity; professional biologist may provide oversight	310, 320, 322, 350
3	Single assemblage usually the norm; reference condition may be site-specific or composite of sites (e.g., regional); biotic index (interpretation may be supplemented by narrative evaluation of historical records)	Monitoring of targeted sites during a single season; may be limited sampling for site-specific studies; may include limited spatial coverage for watershed-level assessments	Moderate precision and sensitivity; professional biologist performs survey or provides training for sampling; professional biologist performs assessment	310, 315, 320, 321, 330, 331, 350
4	Generally two assemblages, but may be one if high data quality; regional (usually based on sites) reference conditions used; biotic index (single dimension or multimetric index)	Monitoring during 1-2 sampling seasons; broad coverage of sites for either site-specific or watershed assessments; conducive to regional assessments using targeted or probabilistic design	High precision and sensitivity; professional biologist performs survey and assessment	310, 315, 320, 321, 330, 331, 340, 350

NOTE: Table is based on use in lotic systems. With some modification, these approaches would apply to other water body types.

^a Level of information refers to rigor of bioassessment, where 1 = lowest and 4 = highest.

^b Refers to ability of the ecological endpoints to detect impairment or to differentiate along a gradient of environmental conditions.

^c WBS (Water body System) Assessment Type Codes from Table 1-1.

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Table 2. Hierarchy of habitat assessment approaches for evaluation of aquatic life use attainment (U.S. EPA, 1997).

Level of Info ^a	Technical Components	Spatial/Temporal Coverage	Data Quality ^b	WBS Codes ^c
1	Visual observation of habitat characteristics; no true assessment; documentation of readily discernable land use characteristics that might alter habitat quality; no reference conditions	Sporadic visits; sites are mostly from road crossings or other easy access	Unknown or low precision and sensitivity; professional scientist (biologist, hydrologist) not required	365
2	Visual observation of habitat characteristics and simple assessment; use of land use maps for characterizing watershed condition; reference condition pre-established by professional scientist	Limited to annual visits and non-specific to season; generally easy access; limited spatial coverage and/or site-specific studies	Low precision and sensitivity; professional biologist or hydrologist not involved or only correspondence	370
3	Visual-based habitat assessment using standard operating procedures (SOPs); may be supplemented with quantitative measurements of selected parameters; conducted with bioassessment; data on land use compiled and used to supplement assessment; reference condition used as a basis for assessment	Assessment during a single season usually the norm; spatial coverage may be limited or broad and commensurate; assessment may be regional or site specific	Moderate precision and sensitivity; professional biologist or hydrologist performs survey or provides oversight and training	375
4	Assessment of habitat based on quantitative measurements of instream parameters, channel morphology, and floodplain characteristics; conducted with bioassessment; data on land use compiled and used to supplement assessment; reference condition used as a basis for assessment	Assessment during 1-2 seasons; spatial coverage usually broad and commensurate with biological sampling; assessment may be regional or site-specific	High precision and sensitivity; professional biologist or hydrologist performs survey and assessment	380

NOTE: Table is based on use in lotic systems. With some modification, these approaches would apply to other water body types.

^a Level of information refers to rigor of bioassessment where 1 = lowest and 4 = highest.

^b Refers to ability of the habitat endpoints to detect impairment or to differentiate along a gradient of environmental conditions.

^c WBS (Water body System) Assessment Type Codes from Table 1, Appendix C.

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Table 3. Hierarchy of physical/chemical data levels for evaluation of aquatic life use attainment (modified from U.S. EPA, 2002 and 1997).

Level of Info ^a	Technical Components	Spatial/Temporal Coverage	Data Quality ^c	WBS Codes ^d
1	Any <u>one</u> of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality monitoring using grab water sampling Water data extrapolated from an upstream or downstream station where homogeneous conditions are expected Monitoring date >5 years old without further validation Best professional judgment based on land use data, source locations 	Low spatial and temporal coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly or less frequent sampling with limited period of record (e.g., 1 day) Limited data during key periods or at high or low flows (critical hydrological regimes)^b Data are >5 years old and are not reflective of current conditions 	Unknown /Low	210, 220, 230, 240, 850, 150, 130
2	Any one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water quality monitoring using grab water sampling Rotating basin surveys involving multiple visits or automatic sampling Synthesis of existing or historic information on fish contamination levels Screening models based on loadings data (not calibrated or verified) 	Moderate spatial and temporal coverage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bimonthly or quarterly sampling during key periods (e.g., spring/ summer months) Fish spawning seasons, including limited water quality data at high and low flows Short period of record over a period of days or multiple visits during a year or season Data are <5 years old and there is high certainty that conditions have not changed since sampling 	Low/ Moderate	210, 220, 222, 230, 240, 242, 260, 810, 180
3	Any one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Composite or a series of grab water sampling used (diurnal coverage as appropriate) Rotating basin surveys involving multiple visits or automatic sampling Calibrated models (calibration data < 5 years old) 	Broad spatial and temporal (long term, e.g., ≥ 3 years) coverage of site with sufficient frequency and coverage to capture acute events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Typically, monthly sampling during key periods(e.g., spring/ summer months, fish spawning seasons), multiple samples at high and low flows Lengthy period of record (sampling over a period of months) Data are <5 years old and there is high degree of certainty that conditions have not changed since sampling 	Moderate /high	211, 222, 242, 250, 610

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Level of Info ^a	Technical Components	Spatial/Temporal Coverage	Data Quality ^c	WBS Codes ^d
4	<p>Follows defined sampling plan which includes the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Description of how sample is representative of target population • Defined data quality objectives, including error rate, confidence interval, sample size 	<p>Broad spatial (several sites) and temporal (long-term, e.g., ≥ 3 years) coverage of site with sufficient frequency and coverage to capture acute events, chronic conditions, and all other potential P/C impacts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monthly sampling during key periods (e.g., spring/ summer months, fish spawning seasons) including multiple samples at high and low flows • Fish spawning seasons including multiple samples at high and low flows • Continuous monitoring 	High	231, 242, 250

NOTE Physical refers to physical water parameters (e.g., temperature, pH, dissolved oxygen, turbidity, color, conductivity).

^a Level of information refers to rigor of physical/chemical sampling and analysis, where 1 = lowest and 4 = highest.

^b Even a short period of record can indicate a high confidence of *impairment* based on P/C data; 3 years of data are not required to demonstrate impairment. For example, a single visit to a stream with severe acid mine drainage impacts (high metals, low pH) can result in high confidence of non-support. However, long-term .

^c Refers to ability of the toxicity endpoints to detect impairment or to differentiate along a gradient of environmental conditions.

^d WBS (Water body System) Assessment Type Codes from Table 1, Appendix C.

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Appendix C

Assessment Codes modified from the EPA Waterbody System

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Table 1. Assessment type codes from the waterbody system (modified from U.S. EPA, 1997).

100 Qualitative (evaluated) assessment--unspecified^a

- 110 Information from local residents
- 120 Surveys of fish and game biologists/other professionals
- 130 Land use information and location of sources
- 140 Incidence of spills, fish kills, or abnormalities
- 150 Monitoring data that are more than 5 years old
- 175 Occurrence of conditions judged to cause impairment (e.g., channelization, dredging, severe bank erosion)
- 176 Occurrence of conditions not judged to cause impairment (e.g., channelization, dredging, severe bank erosion)
- 180 Screening models (desktop models; models are not calibrated or verified)
- 190 Biological/habitat data extrapolated from upstream or downstream waterbody
- 191 Physical/chemical data extrapolated from upstream or downstream waterbody

200 Physical/chemical monitoring^b

- 210 Fixed-station physical/chemical monitoring, conventional pollutants only
- 211 Highest quality fixed-station physical/chemical monitoring, conventional pollutants; frequency and coverage sufficient to capture acute and chronic events, key periods, high and low flows
- 220 Non-fixed-station physical/chemical monitoring, conventional pollutants only
- 222 Non-fixed-station monitoring, conventional, during key seasons and flows
- 230 Fixed-station physical/chemical monitoring, conventional plus toxic pollutants
- 231 Highest quality fixed-station physical/chemical monitoring, conventional plus toxicants; frequency and coverage sufficient to capture acute and chronic events, key periods, high and low flows
- 240 Non-fixed-station physical/chemical monitoring, conventional plus toxic pollutants
- 242 Non-fixed-station physical/chemical monitoring, conventional plus toxicants, during key seasons and flows
- 250 Chemical monitoring of sediments
- 260 Fish tissue analysis
- 270 Community water supply chemical monitoring (ambient water)
- 275 Community water supply chemical monitoring (finished water)

300 Biological monitoring^b

- 310 Ecological/habitat surveys
- 314 Exceptional waters
- 315 Reference reach waters
- 316 OSRW (Outstanding State Resource Waters)
- 320 Benthic macroinvertebrate surveys
- 321 RBP III or equivalent benthos surveys
- 322 RBP I or II or equivalent benthos surveys
- 330 Fish surveys
- 331 RBP V or equivalent fish surveys
- 340 Primary producer surveys (phytoplankton, periphyton, and/or macrophyton)
- 350 Fixed-station biological monitoring

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360 Habitat assessment

- 365 Visual observation, usually at road crossings; professional not required
- 370 Visual observation, use of land use maps, reference conditions, professional not required
- 375 Visual observation, may quantify some parameters; single season typically; by professional
- 380 Quantitative measurements of instream parameters, channel morphology, floodplain; one or two seasons; by professional

400 Pathogen monitoring^b

- 410 Shellfish surveys
- 420 Water column surveys (e.g., fecal coliform)
- 430 Sediment analysis
- 440 Community water supply pathogen monitoring (ambient water)
- 450 Community water supply pathogen monitoring (finished water)

600 Modeling^c

- 610 Calibrated models (calibration data are less than five years old)

700 Integrated intensive survey^b (field work exceeds one 24-hour period and multiple media are sampled)

- 710 Combined sampling of water column, sediment, and biota for chemical analysis
- 720 Biosurveys of multiple taxonomic groups (e.g., fish, invertebrates, algae)

Assessments Based on Data from Other Sources

800 Assessments based on data from other sources^c

- 810 Chemical/physical monitoring data by quality-assured volunteer program
- 820 Benthic macroinvertebrate surveys by quality-assured volunteer program
- 830 Bacteriological water column sampling by quality-assured volunteer program
- 840 Discharger self-monitoring data (effluent)
- 850 Discharger self-monitoring data (ambient)
- 860 Monitoring data collected by other agencies or organizations (use the assessment comment field to list other agencies)
- 875 Public water systems (PWS) reported data

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Discrepancy in Aquatic Life Assessment Results^d

900 Discrepancy in Aquatic Life Assessment Results

910 Discrepancy among different data types; aquatic life assessment is based on physical/chemical data

920 Discrepancy among different data types; aquatic life assessment is based on biological data

925 Discrepancy among different data types; aquatic life assessment is based on habitat data

930 Discrepancy among different data types; aquatic life assessment is based on toxicity testing data

940 Discrepancy among different data types; aquatic life assessment is based on qualitative (evaluated) assessment data

^aGenerally considered to be evaluated assessment types.

^bGenerally considered to be monitored assessment types.

^cConsidered to be monitored or evaluated assessment types depending on data quality and State assessment protocols.

^dStates are requested to use these codes to identify cases when biological, habitat, toxicity, and/or physical/chemical data show different assessment results.

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Appendix D

Causes (Pollutants) and Sources
with ADB Codes

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Table 1. Causes (pollutants) and assessment database codes used under Section 305(b) water quality assessment (modified from ADB).

<u>Cause (Pollutant)</u>	<u>Cause Code</u>
.alpha.-BHC	01
.alpha.-Endosulfan(Endosulfan 1)	02
.beta.-BHC	03
.beta.-Endosulfan (Endosulfan 2)	04
.delta.-BHC	05
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	06
1,1,1-Trichloroethane ¹	07
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane ¹	08
1,1,2-Trichloroethane ¹	09
1,1-Dichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane	10
1,1-Dichloroethane ¹	11
1,2,3,4-Tetrachlorobenzene	12
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene ¹	13
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene ¹	14
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	15
1,2-Butylene oxide	16
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	17
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	18
1,2-Dichloroethane ¹	19
1,2-Dichloroethylene	20
1,2-Dichloropropane ¹	21
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine ¹	22
1,3-Butadiene	23
1,3-Dichloropropene	24
1,4-Dioxane	25
2,2'-Dichlorodiethyl ether	26
2,2'-Dichlorodiisopropyl ether	27
2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzofuran	28
2,3-Dichloropropene	29
2,4,5-TP (Silvex) ¹	30
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol ¹	31
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	33
2,4-D ¹	34
2,4-Diaminotoluene	35
2,4-Dichlorophenol ¹	36
2,4-Dimethylphenol ¹	37
2,4-Dinitrophenol ¹	38
2,4-Dinitrotoluene ¹	39
2,5-Dichlorophenol	40
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	41
2-Acetylaminofluorene	42
2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	43
2-Chloronaphthalene ¹	44
2-Chlorophenol ¹	45
2-Ethoxyethanol	46

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2-Methoxyethanol	47
2-Methylnaphthalene	48
2-Methylpyridine	49
2-Nitrophenol	50
3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine ¹	51
3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	52
3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	53
3,4-Dichlorophenol	54
3-Chlorophenol	55
4,4'-Isopropylidenediphenol	56
4,4'-Methylenebis	57
4,4-Dichloro-2-butene	58
4-Aminobiphenyl	59
4-Bromophenylphenyl ether	60
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol (3-methyl-4-chlorophenol)	61
4-Chlorophenol	62
4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene	63
4-Methylphenol	64
4-Nitrophenol	65
5-Nitro-o-toluidine	66
Acenaphthene	68
Acenaphthylene ¹	69
Acetaldehyde	70
Acetamide	71
Acetochlor	72
Acetonitrile ¹	73
Acrolein ¹	74
Acrylamide	75
Acrylonitrile	76
Alachlor	77
Aldicarb	78
Aldrin ¹	79
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Antimony ¹	95
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Asbestos ¹	97
Atrazine	99

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BOD, nitrogenous	102
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Benzal chloride	106
Benzene ¹	107
Benidine ¹	108
Benzo(a)pyrene (PAHs) ¹	109
Benzo[a]anthracene ¹	110
Benzo[b]fluoranthene ¹	111
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	112
Benzo[k]fluoranthene ¹	113
Benzoic Acid	114
Benzoyl chloride	115
Benzyl chloride	116
Beryllium ¹	117
Beta particles and photon emitters	118
Biphenyl	119
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether ¹	N/A
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	120
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether ¹	N/A
Bis(2-chlormethyl) ether	N/A
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate ¹	N/A
Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)	121
Bis(n-octyl) phthalate	122
Boron	123
Bromoform ¹	124
Butyl benzyl phthalate ¹	125
Butyraldehyde	126
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Fuel Oil No. 6	484
Fuel Oil No. 5	485
Fuel Oil No. 4	486
n-Nonylbenzene	487
Dodecylbenzene.....	488
Alkylbenzene	489
pH, low	490
pH, high	491
Cyclohexanamine, N-ethyl-1-phenyl-	494
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	496
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) in fish tissue	497
Chlordane in fish tissue ¹	498
DDT in fish tissue	499
Sludge	502
Residues ⁴	506
cis-Chlordane	510
trans-Nonachlor	511
Total inorganic nitrogen as N	512
Total soluble inorganic nitrogen as N	513
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether ¹	516
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether ¹	517
Dichloropropenes	518
Visible Oil	519
Odor	520
Ethanol	521
Nonylphenol	522
Tritium	523
Aluminum, dissolved.....	524
Aluminum, total recoverable	525
Selenium, dissolved	526
Selenium, total recoverable	527
Mercury, dissolved	528
Mercury, total	529

¹Pollutant tied to human health criterion only in regulation, 401 KAR 10:031

²Should only be used as last option when impairment exists and no pollutant can be identified

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--Pollution--

Definition of pollution under the CWA (Section 502[19]): *The man-made or man-induced alteration of the chemical, physical, biological, and radiological integrity of water.*

The following is a list of measurements and categories considered pollution. There are ADB codes for these, but in and of themselves do not constitute a pollutant; therefore, they will not be included in a 303(d) listing, nor result in a TMDL.

Table 2. Pollution and assessment database codes used under Section 305(b) water quality assessment (modified from ADB).

<u>Pollution</u>	<u>ADB Code</u>
Abnormal fish histology (lesions)	67
Alteration in stream-side or littoral vegetative covers	84
Alterations in wetland habitats	85
Atlantic sea lamprey, <i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	98
Benthic macroinvertebrate bioassessments	105
Chlorophyll-a	150
Combination benthic/fishes bioassessments	161
Combined biota/habitat bioassessments	162
Dissolved oxygen saturation	205
Eurasian Water Milfoil, <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	206
Estuarine bioassessments.....	218
Eurasian water milfoil, <i>Myriophyllum spicatum</i>	226
Excess algal growth	227
Fish passage barrier	228
Fish kills.....	229
Fishes bioassessments	230
Habitat assessment (streams)	243
Lake bioassessments	266
Low flow alterations	270
Non-native fish, shellfish, or zooplankton	313
Other anthropogenic substrate alterations	318
Other flow regime alterations	319
Periphyton (aufwuchs) indicator bioassessments	336
Secchi disk transparency.....	368
Suspended algae	387
Trophic state index	412
Zebra mussel, <i>Dreissena polymorph</i>	422
Abnormal fish deformities, erosions, lesions, tumors (DELTS)	445
Habitat assessment (lakes)	446
High flow regime	450
Aquatic plants - native.....	460
Fish advisory - no restriction.....	465
Sediment screening value (exceedence)	466
Bottom deposits.....	471

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Non-native aquatic plants.....	312
Partial pressure of dissolved gases	330
Particle distribution (embeddedness)	331
Physical substrate habitat alterations.....	344
Taste and Odor	459
Bacterial slimes.....	477
Aquatic plants (macrophytes)	478
Aquatic algae	479
Aquatic macroinvertebrate bioassessments	492
Aquatic plant bioassessments	493
Lack of a coldwater assemblage	495
Changes in stream depth and velocity patterns	500
Loss of in-stream cover	501
Natural conditions (flow or habitat)	503
Direct habitat alterations	504
Invasive aquatic algae	505
Light attenuation coefficient	507
Electrical conductivity (EC)	508
Sodium Adsorption Ratio (SAR)	509
Algal growth potential (AGP)	514
Plankton count.....	515

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Table 3. Probable sources of impairment to Kentucky rivers and streams.

Source Group	Source ID	Source
<u>Agriculture</u>		
	4	Animal feeding operations (NPS)
	5	Animal shows and racetracks
	6	Aquaculture (not permitted)
	7	Aquaculture (permitted)
	11	Auction barns & off-farm animal holding/management area
	30	Crop production with subsurface drainage
	31	Dairies (outside milk parlor areas)
	46	Grazing in riparian or shoreline zones
	73	Managed pasture grazing
	87	Non-irrigated crop production
	100	Permitted runoff from Confined Animal Feeding Operations (CAFOs)
	108	Rangeland grazing
	123	Specialty crop production
	143	Livestock (grazing or feeding operations)
	144	Crop production (crop land or dry land)
	156	Agriculture
	161	Pesticide application
	173	Manure runoff
	174	Unrestricted cattle access
	179	Lake fertilization
<u>Non-Point Sources</u>		
	8	Atmospheric deposition - acidity
	9	Atmospheric deposition - nitrogen
	10	Atmospheric deposition - toxics
	16	Cercla NPL (superfund) sites
	24	Commercial districts (industrial parks)
	26	Commercial districts (shopping/office Complexes)
	67	Land application of wastewater (non-agricultural)
	68	Land application of wastewater biosolids (non-agricultural)
	84	Municipal (urbanized high density area)
	92	On-site treatment systems (septic & similar decentralized systems)
	97	Other spill related impacts
	107	Post-development erosion and sedimentation
	111	Residential districts
	122	Site clearance (land development or redevelopment)
	130	Unpermitted discharge (domestic wastes)
	131	Unpermitted discharge (industrial/commercial Wastes)
	133	Wastes from pets
	134	Waterfowl
	136	Wildlife other than waterfowl
	141	Non-point source
	146	Sources outside state jurisdiction or borders
	153	Wet weather discharges (non-point source)

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	161	Pesticide application
	162	Watershed runoff following forest fire
	169	Unspecified urban stormwater
	171	Unspecified land disturbance
	175	Contaminated groundwater
	177	Urban runoff/storm sewers
	181	Runoff from forest/grassland/parkland
<u>Habitat Impacts</u>		
	19	Channel erosion/incision from upstream hydromodifications
	20	Channelization (canalization)
	21	Clean sediments
	36	Drainage/filling/loss of wetlands
	38	Dredging (e.g., for navigation channels)
	42	Flow alterations from water diversions
	44	Freshettes or major flooding
	51	Historic bottom deposits (not sediment)
	52	Hydrostructure impacts on fish passage
	71	Littoral/shore area modifications (non-riverine)
	72	Loss of riparian habitat
	125	Streambank modifications/destablization
	132	Upstream impoundments (e.g., PI-566 NRCS structures)
	157	Habitat modification - other than hydromodification
	163	Low water crossing
	187	Shallow lake or reservoir basin
<u>Silviculture</u>		
	43	Forest roads (road construction and use)
	101	Permitted silvicultural activities
	118	Silviculture - large scale (industrial) unpermitted forestry
	119	Silviculture harvesting
	120	Silviculture plantation management
	121	Silviculture reforestation
	137	Woodlot site clearance (majority of KY forestland in private ownership)
	138	Woodlot site management (sm. private tree farms)
	158	Silviculture, fire suppression
	161	Pesticide application
	162	Watershed runoff following Forest Fire
	166	Silviculture activities
<u>Resource Extraction</u>		
	37	Dredge mining (e.g., coal removal from Big Sandy R. channel)
	2	Acid mine drainage
	22	Coal mining discharges (permitted)
	47	Hardrock Mining Discharges (Permitted)
	48	Heap-leach extraction mining
	56	Impacts from abandoned mine lands (inactive)
	82	Mine tailings
	83	Mountaintop mining

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	93	Open-pit mining
	102	Petroleum/natural gas activities
	103	Petroleum/natural gas production activities (permitted)
	105	Placer mining
	114	Sand/gravel/rock mining or quarries
	126	Subsurface (hardrock) mining
	127	Surface mining
	159	Reclamation of inactive mining
	165	Coal mining
	172	Potash mining
	178	Coal mining (subsurface)
	186	Legacy coal extraction
<u>Municipal Point Sources</u>		
	23	Combined sewer overflows
	33	Discharges from biosolids (SLUDGE) storage, application or disposal
	34	Discharges from Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4)
	85	Municipal point source discharges
	86	Municipal point source impacts from Inadequate Industrial/Commercial Pretreatment
	99	Package plant or other permitted small flows discharges
	115	Sanitary sewer overflows (collection system failures)
	128	Total retention domestic sewage lagoons
	135	Wet weather discharges (point source and combination of stormwater, SSO or CSO)
<u>Transportation</u>		
	3	Airports
	12	Ballast water releases
	15	Cargo loading/unloading
	25	Commercial ferries
	49	Highway/road/bridge runoff (non-construction related)
	50	Highways, roads, bridges, infrastructure (new construction)
	112	Salt storage sites
	124	Spills from trucks or trains
	170	Unspecified unpaved road or trail
<u>Industrial Sources</u>		
	61	Industrial land treatment
	62	Industrial point source discharge
	63	Industrial thermal discharges
	64	Industrial/commercial site stormwater discharge (permitted)
	122	Site Clearance (land development or redevelopment)
<u>Recreation Sources</u>		
	95	Other recreational pollution sources
	45	Golf courses
	60	Impacts from resort areas (winter and non-winter resorts)

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	91	Off-road vehicles
	106	Pollutants from public bathing areas
	181	Runoff from forest/grassland/parkland
<u>Sediments</u>		
	28	Contaminated sediments
	65	Internal nutrient recycling
	148	Sediment re-suspension (clean sediment)
	149	Sediment re-suspension (contaminated sediment)
<u>Marina/Boating Sources</u>		
	74	Marina boat construction
	75	Marina boat maintenance
	76	Marina dredging operations
	77	Marina fueling operations
	78	Marina-related shoreline erosion
	79	Marina/boating pumpout releases
	80	Marina/boating sanitary on-vessel discharges
	94	Other Marina/Boating On-vessel Discharges
	117	Shipbuilding, repairs, drydocking
	184	Marina related shoreline habitat degradation
<u>Water Quantity or Withdrawal</u>		
	13	Baseflow depletion from groundwater withdrawals
	113	Saltwater intrusion from groundwater overdrafting
	152	Transfer of water from an outside watershed
<u>Permitted Sources (other)</u>		
	1	Above ground storage tank leaks (tank farms)
	8	Atmospheric deposition – acidity
	9	Atmospheric deposition - nitrogen
	10	Atmospheric deposition - toxics
	27	Construction stormwater discharge (permitted)
	69	Landfills
	70	Leaking underground storage tanks
	109	RCRA hazardous waste sites
	146	Sources outside state jurisdiction or borders
	153	Wet weather discharges (non-point source)
	175	Contaminated groundwater
<u>Inappropriate or Illegal Waste Disposal</u>		
	54	Illegal dumps or other inappropriate waste disposal
	55	Illicit connections/hook-ups to storm sewers
	116	Septage disposal

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	130	Unpermitted discharge (domestic wastes)
	160	Inappropriate waste disposal
	167	Unspecified domestic waste (e.g. straight-pipes)
Preferred over 167	168	Sewage discharges in unsewered areas
<i>Other</i>		
	17	Changes in ordinary stratification and bottom water hypoxia/anoxia
	39	Drought-related impacts
	57	Impacts from geothermal development
	65	Internal nutrient recycling
	92	On-site treatment systems (septic & similar decentralized systems)
	140	Source unknown
	145	Natural conditions - water quality standards use attainability analyses needed
	147	Upstream source
	150	Forced drainage pumping
	151	Naturally occurring organic acids
	154	Upstream/downstream source
	155	Natural sources
	176	Rural (residential areas)
	180	Introduction of non-native organisms (accidental or intentional)
	185	Fire retardant slurry
	187	Shallow lake/reservoir basin



ANDY BESHEAR
GOVERNOR

REBECCA W. GOODMAN
SECRETARY

**ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENT CABINET
DEPARTMENT FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION**

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COMMISSIONER

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TELEFAX: 502-564-4245

January 28, 2022

Jeaneanne M. Gettle, Director
Water Division
U.S. EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

RE: Kentucky Division of Water's Submittal of the 2018-2020 Combined Cycle Integrated Report

Dear Ms. Gettle,

The Kentucky Division of Water is pleased to submit the 2018-2020 Combined Cycle Integrated Report for EPA's review and the 303(d) list for approval. The public comment period for the 303(d) list ended August 3, 2021.

Submittal of this combined reporting cycle to ATTAINS includes the following:

- 2018-2020 Combined Cycle Integrated Report (Volume I and II requirements incorporated)
 - Response to Public Comments Received included in Appendix B
- 305(b) Workbook in Microsoft Excel Format, which includes the 305(b) and 303(d) lists
- Consolidated Assessment and Listing Methodology (CALM)
- Addendum to the CALM for an Updated Fish Consumption Methodology
- Kentucky Division of Water 305(b) geospatial files
- Other supporting documentation as it pertains to this cycle

The Division is committed to TMDL development for the protection of Kentucky's surface water resources and looks forward to working with EPA Region 4 as we continue to advance our TMDL program. Your expeditious review of this submittal package and subsequent approval of the 303(d) list are greatly appreciated.

If you have questions or concerns regarding the Integrated Report, please do not hesitate to contact Melanie Arnold, manager of the Water Quality Branch at (502) 782-6879.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Carey Johnson".

Carey Johnson, Director
Kentucky Division of Water

c: Melanie Arnold, Water Quality Branch Manager
Katie McKone, 305(b) Coordinator
Lara Panayotoff, TMDL Section Supervisor
TMDL Administrative File

From: [McKone, Katie \(EEC\)](#)
To: [Stebbins, Margaret](#)
Subject: FW: ATTAINS Notification: Cycle 2020 for Kentucky has Changed Status to Organization Final Action - Submittal.
Date: Friday, January 28, 2022 10:17:42 AM

Margaret - apologies, I cc'ed your ky.gov email instead of your epa.gov email.

-----Original Message-----

From: Danois, Gracy R. <Danois.Gracy@epa.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 28, 2022 10:14 AM
To: McKone, Katie (EEC) <Katie.McKone@ky.gov>
Cc: Arnold, Melanie (EEC) <Melanie.Arnold@ky.gov>; Panayotoff, Lara A (EEC) <lara.panayotoff@ky.gov>; Webb, John S (EEC) <John.Webb@ky.gov>; Johnson, Carey M (EEC) <Carey.Johnson@ky.gov>; Stebbins, Margaret (EEC) <margaret.stebbins@ky.gov>
Subject: RE: ATTAINS Notification: Cycle 2020 for Kentucky has Changed Status to Organization Final Action - Submittal.

Yay!!!

This is cause for celebration!!! I thank you all for your dedication and hard work to complete this action.

Gracy

Gracy R. Danois, Acting Chief
Water Quality Planning Branch
Water Division

US EPA Region 4
61 Forsyth St., SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

404-562-9119
470-259-9812 (mobile)

-----Original Message-----

From: McKone, Katie (EEC) <Katie.McKone@ky.gov>
Sent: Friday, January 28, 2022 10:02 AM
To: Danois, Gracy R. <Danois.Gracy@epa.gov>
Cc: Arnold, Melanie (EEC) <melanie.arnold@ky.gov>; Lara Panayotoff <lara.panayotoff@ky.gov>; Webb, John S (EEC) <John.Webb@ky.gov>; Carey Johnson <carey.johnson@ky.gov>; Stebbins, Margaret (EEC) <margaret.stebbins@ky.gov>
Subject: FW: ATTAINS Notification: Cycle 2020 for Kentucky has Changed Status to Organization Final Action - Submittal.

Gracy,

I'm happy to inform you that Kentucky promoted their 2018/2020 cycle in ATTAINS this morning. Please find attached our submittal letter for your records, which is also attached as a document to the cycle in ATTAINS.

If there's anything we can do to facilitate your review process, please don't hesitate to reach out. Many thanks to you and all the EPA staff who helped us through this journey.

All the best,
Katie

-----Original Message-----

From: attains@attainsprod.epa.gov <attains@attainsprod.epa.gov>

Sent: Friday, January 28, 2022 9:47 AM

To: McKone, Katie (EEC) <Katie.McKone@ky.gov>

Subject: ATTAINS Notification: Cycle 2020 for Kentucky has Changed Status to Organization Final Action - Submittal.

Cycle 2020 for Kentucky (21KY) has Changed Status from "Organization Draft" to "Organization Final Action - Submittal" by Katie McKone and is now in EPA's queue.

This message was sent to katie.mckone@ky.gov from the ATTAINS system on 01/28/2022 at 09:46:57.